RECEIVERSHIP ABUSES

New York's Safeguard for the People's

Money.

ical spoils systems were more perfect-

ly organized than elsewhere; and, sec-

nd, because it is the country's finan-

three and three-quarters billions of

But just as New York afforded the

them possible. In brief, the first anni-

versary of the birth of the law which

takes receiverships of state financial

institutions out of the domain of spoils,

and provides for a departmental liqui-

dation similar to that of failed nation-

al hanks under the direction of the con

troller of the currency, finds order and

may be followed with profit by every

This law sets up another mile-post in

for this statute in checking receiver

asked for the appointment of a tem-

porary receiver. From the moment the

receiver was named the hands of the

Anybody with a strong enough polit

ical pull could be appointed receiver.

Kingston or a dentist at Buffalo. Bus-

the highest kind of business capacity

All matters were referred to counse

who were appointed by the receiver

and counsel fees became the choice

Fattening on Others' Failures

One administration was as bad as

another. Once when the Republicans

receiver. This was done to get the pa-

the Tammany judges in New York

city. By this means a judge in a re-

"It is more blessed to receive than t

give," became the motto of the broth-

Governors came and went, but the

receivership system went on. Now, the

long professional delay of the receivers

(haste was considered very bad form

in receiverships, for the longer they

the deposits inactive and out of the

per cent of the receipts or the total

shows how the system worked: The

amount of assets.

real losers were the depositors who had

erhood that fattened on failures.

mote up-state district could name the

by-product of receiverships.

banking department were removed.

ome time in his life.

dollars of assets.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909.

HERON'S WIFE.

By ETTA W. PIERCE.

TAN ANA MAN ANA MAN ANA MAN ANA MAN ANA MAN ANA MAN ANA

thought, he preferred to talk with Mar-

tin. He stepped down from the ter-

race and started off toward the stables,

The garden was very still. An ever-

green hedge, as tall as the baronet's

comely head, bordered the path he had

verdant screen, puffing thoughtfully at

his cigar, he was not a little startled

to hear his own name softly pronounc-

A feminine voice, sweet and refined

night? Annoyed, yet curious, Sir Grif-

green twigs-it resisted him firmly.

darkness there. The owner of the

"The deuce!" muttered Sir Griffin.

tion. You had played with him in Par-

Sir Griffin's face burned angrily.

break the heart of the present Lady

Hopewood. Wait! Your foolish infat-

uation will soon be shaken to its very

foundation-before another month goes

ing your native heath, a sadder and

This was more than human patience

could endure. What creature at Wolfs-

With a bound he cleared that tall

hedge; but the party on the other side

was too quick for him. He thrust an

something that slipped softly away,

leaving a portion of itself in his grasp.

less to pursue the fugitive, so, with an

exclamation of disgust, he resumed his

walk, holding the trophy obtained in

coming forth from the stable door.

Martin examined the wrap closely.

"Ah! a servant of the house?

Sir Griffin tossed him the blue wrap.

"Give that back to her, Martin," he

said, "and tell her that another offense

like the one which she committed to-

night will be brought immediately to

than he cared to show. Had his love

affairs and Miss Ferrers's history be-

come the talk of the Wolfsden kitch-

en? He winched at the bare thought.

of Jael-Miss Pole's maid."

to walking in the shrubbery

wiser man."

voice uttered a quick protest.

"Sir Griffin Hopewood!

to you in confidence."

with Colonel Rivers?'

He stopped.

As he traped along by this

in quest of that faithful watchman.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Author Speaks. Sir Griffin Hopewood was madly in love-yea, hopelessly enslaved in the meshes of the grand passion!

From the perils of a half dozen London seasons, from the machinations of a score of English dowagers, the blonde baronet had triumphantly escaped, only to fall an easy victim to a little American girl just out of school, with no fortune but her face, and a family record so terrible that even an infatuated lover must shudder to think of

And yet, Sir Griffin was stubbornly bent upon making Hazel Ferrers the next Lady Hopewood. Pride of birth and class prejudice bred in the bone, failed now to move him. He was very far gone indeed, and love in this practical nineteenth century is the same passion that it was in the days of Cleopatra and that amorous Roman who flung a world away for its sweet sake. It was a black, starless night, with thunder muttering in the sultry sky. The Wolfsden clocks were chiming twelve, as Sir Griffin, very red in the face, arose from a table in Colonel

had been playing at 'rds. To tell the truth, the baronet did possess a sad weakness for gaming, and in his American friend he had found a kindred spirit, whose skill in games of

Rivers's library, where the two men

"Better luck next time," smiled the

Only a man madly infatuated, and with an income of fifty thousand pounds per year, could have borne with equanimity the losses that Sir Griffin had sustained at Wolfsden; for though Pitt Rivers might assure his ward that

baronet's purse, Sir Griffin himself could have told another story. "By my soul, colonel," said the baronet, "it is plan that

he always returned his winnings to the

"The good stars met in your horoas in that of Browning's heroine. One with anything that could be called a

Rivers gathered up the stakes from the cloth, and put them in his pocket. he answered, laughingly nd it was a staggering experience! True, I have had wonderful success in own mishaps! Fate, I suppose, must draw the line somewhere."

"Why, man, in Paris you were known as a confirmed lady-killer," said the

"Yes, dear boy, but in a few individual cases, where I really cared to succeed, defeat has been sure to overwhelm me! As for these little losses ancestors were thoughtful enough to heap up riches for you ages before your "my advice is like Lady Macbeth's, "To by you will be in England again, tread-

bed-to bed!"" "The heat indoors is unbearable tonight," said Sir Griffin. "I must go out for a turn in the garden before

Manilla," urged the colonel, as he offered his cigar case. "Should you meet any Blackbirds, you need feet no alarm, arm into the darkness, and clutched at lieved of the filthy lucre which might tempt the rogues to make an onslaught

Sir Griffin helped himself to a weed and sauntered forth upon the terrace for a breath of cooler air. He stopped to look up at the white-draped window of Hazel Ferrers's chamber, but all was dark and still there; doubtless she was asleep-his beautiful darling! He kissodd sound close beside him-the stifled moan of some creature in pain. Sir Griffin was rather soft-hearted than otherwise. With an unpleasant start

of the house-deep darkness covered the terrace-he could discern nothing He listened. The moans were repeat ed it to his lighted cigar. A tiny flame spurted up, and by its feeble glimmer he discerned a woman crouching at about the company she keeps there; his very feet, her body bent, as if in but I never thought her malicious." physical agony, her arms, from which the sleeves hung in shreds, clasped

arms! They were bloody and torn, as the ear of her employers." from the strokes of a lash, and seamed with livid ridges from wrist to shoulder. Her neck, partially revealed by a disordered dress, bore the same red

administered. Sir Griffin recoiled in horror and

The apparition leaped to her feet, as if in dire alarm. By the expiring match American mesalliance was likely to crehe had just time to observe that she in loosened braids on her wounded smeared in a ghastly way with the swift feet aloong the terrace, and all was still again

Sir Griffin stood and pondered. Who was that poor lacerated creature? Should be call Colonel Rivers, to in-

wan and han and han and han and han and han and han and

kept mighty still since the colonel came There's a strike on at Heron's Mills, nd our neighbor is getting the benefit of their deviltry just now."

"As for Joe Bagley, he hasn't shown himself, of late—he's afraid of the colonel, maybe. Jael, his sweetheart, has strict orders to jilt him; but women are queer cattle. If that girl was in the garden tonight, dropping such toggery as this"—indicating the blue wrap -"I'll bet my life Bagley wasn't far

"Martin, is this Jael a tall, dark creature, with a head like a Medusa?" "Well, sir, I've no acquaintance with Mejusta," replied honest Martin, "but Jael is dark enough, tall enough-goodlooking, I call her; but that's a matter

of taste." A sudden light broke upon Sir Griffin "By Jove!" he muttered; "the woma

Doubtless she had met her ruffian over, and he had beaten her-nothing "Who calls me?" he demanded. The petter was to be expected of a Blacknswer came from the other side of the bird. Could the baronet accept this solieve that the moaning, writhing creat-Griffin, and I will speak a few words ure of the terrace was the same lively party that had intercepted him, a few noments later, on his walk to the stano servant's certainly. What hocus-

Sir Griffin absently appropriated seat by the stable wall. He was upse "Hold, sir! If that is your game, I shall run away, and you will be the -sorely perplexed. Martin brough the wine, and a tolerably clean tumbler. loser. You walk abroad late, even for "Mrs. Steele sent out this bottle lover. Have you been gambling again "Permit me to offer you a bit of adkind heart, sir-she knows the sort of night that parches a man's throat." vice." continued the unseen party. "Quit America, at least this portion of Sir Griffin filled the glass, and emp

great mistake, sir, when you came to abominable!" he answered. "I hope your solitary vigils may be cheered by is-you knew the man, and something the stuff Martin." And as a flash of the marvelous luck that attends him lightning broke over the dark shrubeverywhere. Bah! you are, at best, but bery, he added: "There's a tempest im pending-I must face back to the a tame hare, Sir Griffin! Go back now to England, and marry your cous-

in, Lady Penelope, and forget the Yan-Martin went to replace the bottle in kee who was caught you in her toils "Your voice betrays your sex. For what purpose, madam, do you hide thus from sight, and attack me in the lent and empty under the black trees-"Ungrateful man! You are angry because I try to serve you! You about his lantern—the thunder mutcannot see that I am really your friend.

erhaps you think me a Blackbird. have good reasons for hiding in the dark-one is, that I may speak my mind in covert, but must remain silent in open field. Listen now, and keep your temper. You are desperately in long did the baronet intend to embar love. You adore Miss Ferrers; but you will never marry her! Cooler days will come, and calmer judgment. You think

that you have already been shocked enough; but a new and darker revela-Sir Griffin did not answer. His head had fallen on his breast-he was tion awaits you—how you will receive breathing deeply and heavily. Martin come of a race as old as the Tudors. ventured to touch him. Did you ever hear of an ancestor who

"The hour grows late," he said, "and the rain is beginning to fall, sir-bette could choose for a wife the daughter of a professional thief? Did the Hopeget under shelter at once." But still the baronet did not mov-

tainted? Not even a Circe could have tempted your father, or your father's father, to so disgrace himself. It seems that you crossed the Atlantic only to bring shame to your family name-to

had taken swift and startling effect lay helpless and inert against the rough bench, and by the light of the stable lamp Martin saw that he was buried deep in a drugged, unwholesome sleep.

To Be Continued

Digging For Incas' Treasure In the

reached the lamp which burned before the stables, he found that his prize months ago no man, according to le "Halloo! Martin-do you know of anybody at Wolfsden who wears a gar-"Yes, sir-I've seen it before-I'll take my Bible oath that it is the property

"The name 'Choqquequirau' means the end, which rarely happened, the she a malicious person, Martin, given Martin, "and she isn't always particular

"To get there required a week's hard ing his business, but also the interest do? The case of the Oriental bank furtravel from Cuzco, the ancient capital that it might have earned if it had nishes an answer. of the Incan empire. Most of the time been out at work. Everybody was mountain almost by our eyelids. We party or creed. There was little or no had to descend into a valley 6,000 feet publicity, and this silence was golden. deep, across an otherwise impassable The receiver was entitled to from two four telegraph wires, wade through a moneys handled, in addition to elaborclumb up 6,000 feet. Choqquequirau lies the expense of administering a receiv-

"I believe that the place was a fort built by the Incas to protect themselves against attacks of the Amazonfications, made measurements, opened Republic Savings and Loan association was the new and darker revelation that of the finely wrought stone of the palaces in Cuzco, but of roughly hewn

"By the way, Martin," said Sir Grifwhich he did not feel, "has any person ance to some of those of New Eng--a woman, for instance-been hurt at land-a story and a half high with a last glow. There was a scampering of Wolfsden tonight? Have you heard gable on one end, outcries-groans-anywhere about?"

> "Don't stare, man," said the baronet, irritable. "By Jove! I have good rea- and on three sides of the place are year, exactly eight years after the fall- plan to the attorney general, asking both of which qualifications eannot be

"Not to my knowledge, sir. They've

on the terrace!"

pocus was at work in Wolfsden to-"Gad!" he muttered, more puzzle than ever, "I can't make it out!" fin attempted to part the barrier of "You look a good deal upset, sir, said the uncomprehending Martin. "Sit He tried to look over its top-all was down on this bench. I've a bottle of wine here—I'll pour you a glass."

it, as soon as possible. You made a tied it; then made a wry face.

some nook known only to himself. gun from a rack on the wall, and made nimbly for the hedge. Nothing moved Hughes measures. there-the graveled paths stretched sia white moth flew on dusty wings tered in the sultry sky, but that was

turned to the stable, he found, to his surprise, that Sir Griffin had not moved frow the bench by the wall. How rass poor Martin with his company? "It was a false alarm," began the servant; "nothing is astir anywhere

Mrs. Steele's wine of doubtful flavor

LUNG LOST CITY IS EXPLORED.

Details of the first exploration of the lost "City of the Incas" by others than laws amended so that the attorney gen Peruvians were brought to New York eral could apply to a judge anywhere Wednesday by Dr. Hiram Bingham, in the state for the appointment of a lecturer on Latin-American history at Yale university, an authority on the history of the South American continent. He arrived on the Prinz August Wilhelm, of the Hamburg-American

American, completed only a few weeks upon receiverships as legitimate spoils. ago, was the first foreigner to reach Choqquequirau, which until a few ney occupied seven months. He traveled 1,000 miles on mule back and nade a side trip to Valparaiso, where their money tied up in the failed banks he attended the first Pan-American or in the stock building and loan assoscientific congress as a repesentative ciations. Even if the banks happened

cradle of gold," said Dr. Bingham and the legend says that it was the place where the rulers of the Incas hid their treasures, when they fled from lasted the greater were the fees) kept the Spaniards in the time of Cortez. They formed a company down there channels of trade. The depositor lost last year which was digging for buried not only the value of this money as a

"The old water works remain, and tion. There are three separate groups

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, In Saturday Evening Post. studded with records of waste, excess the dollar. The receivers, in their and often spoliation. No phase of it sworn statement submitted to the refmore intimately or more disastrously \$275,000, but that the cost of administhan that which relates to failed fi- tration had been \$193,000. Of this huge

nancial institutions, the depositories of sum \$179,000 was expended for counsel Bank failures, the outposts of panic, that the lawyers had charged \$20,083 are bad enough; but when waste, delay for collecting \$10,000, which it took two and extravagance meet in the winding years to collect. It was estimated that up of their affairs the evil is doubly the total cost of this receivership was more than seventy per cent of the acbad. In to state have bank receiverships offered such rich pickings as in

tual assets. New York. This was because its polit-

"It is indeed a very unfortunate sit uation for the shareholders to find that cial center. Subject to the jurisdiction of its banking department is twenty- the assets of this corporation, which one per cent of the entire banking power of the United States, or nearly partment, just prior to the appointment fattest fruits of receivership, so also has it administered the first real re- final accounts. This was apparently buke to the old system which made due to two causes:

"First: To the improvident and

reference to the attorneys' huge fees: conomy in the administration of one "It did appear to me that their attorof the most important of all trusts. A neys had unnecessarily prolonged these other state. Behind its results is a les- said in fairness that the administration son of real public service which has of this property was in no wise differ significance for all citizens, because, in ent from, or relatively more expensive one way or another, nearly everybody than, that of the average receivership has some connection with a bank at in New York.

"Our statutes have permitted the growth of a system which has receivhe triumphant career of Charles E. ed the passive, if not active, approval of the courts, whereby the sole adminship excesses is a full brother to the public utilities measure which put a who envelop the most trifling matters curb on corporation abuses. Both are in a maze of legal red tape when ordinary acumen and business experience In order to get the full meaning of would suffice."

the effect of the new banking law let Another case was the New York us go back a few years and see the Building-Loan Banking company. work of the system at which it was which failed in 1903. It is still in litiaimed. In New York, as in other states, gation. It was one of the so-called coin with which political debts were paid. There was no secrecy about this, ally conservatively conducted. So far When receiverships were announced the stockholders have received twentya single year the expenses of counsel made the appointments; you could desmen selected for such posts. The state alone got \$73,921.80 of this. The list soon as the superintendent of banks every receivership, whether bank or unsound condition he was to close it agance marked the work of the reup, take charge and report the matter ceivers. It sometimes takes a great war or a to the attorney general, who at once vent before a supreme court judge and

vast calamity to produce a national reform. So it required a panic to shake displayed the qualities which make for national assembly to settle. The army Everybody knows what happened in New York city in October, 1907. With the closing of the great bronze doors July, the uprising which gave the of the white marble palace of the Knickerbocker Trust company began a financial disturbance that unseated all business. A dozen other New York Bey, Enver Bey was the brains of the despite the fact that the office required banks and trust companies failed. The

In those trying days there were three men in public service in New York state cast for big parts in the undoing of the old receivership system. Foremost among them was a sturdy, whiskered, keen-eyed man who sat in the governor's chair at Albany. He was Charles E. Hughes. In the same buildman who had been lifted from a law office of attorney general. William S. Jackson. Down in New York city, in the office of superintendent of banks, was a clean-limbed athletic young man who had been called

seen the governor until the day he was named. But what was most importand trust company business from the bottom, and he fitted conspicuously into that group of men named for office to have sufficient assets to pay out in by Governor Hughes on account of

The Governor to the Rescue. During the period following the panc, when the shattered financial instimeans of obtaining credit and expand- aged. What did the attorney general

This institution weathered we were hanging on to the side of a trimmed alike, for the system knew no but found itself owing the Clearing government for the Ottoman empire had a capital of \$750,000 and a surplus of more than a million. But, on a sudriver by a suspension bridge made of and a half to five per cent of all den call for money from the Clearing House, it found itself unable to meet jungle for sixteen miles, and then ate expense accounts. In some cases its obligations, and rather than jeopard the interests of its depositors the

ership was as high as eighty or ninety directors decided to quit. This fact was communicated to the superintendent of banks, who took charge of the bank, closed it up and reported it to the attorney general, as

Now it !...ppened that the directors found itself temporarily embarrassed ing relics. The buildings are made not in June, 1900, and went into the hands of this bank were men of high integrity ligation to the depositors, whose depospany were poor people who had put its aggregated \$6,000,000. They did not their savings into the stock in the hope want these stockholders to incur the long and expensive delay of a receivof being able some day to buy a home important that every asset ership. They knew what other state receiverships had cost, so they arrangshould be safe-guarded and realized happened? At the time of the failure the estimated assets of the company were \$1,086,000. When the final ac- own bond, to pay the depositors in full. of buildings besides the fortifications, counting of receivers was made last Having done so they sent word of their looked upon as honest and intelligent, ure, the assets had shrunk to \$30,000 that no receiver be appointed. In their ascribed to the Japanese."

letter they said: "We trust that this plan, which has the advantage of paying all the depositors and relieving them from every inconvenience due to the closing of the bank and tying up of their deposits, will meet with your approval." The attorney general received this communication, but he nonthe less had a receiver appointed for the bank. The directors at once took up the case before another judge, who, on a simple statement of what it proposed to do to protect the deposi-

tors, vacated the receivership. The only in office seven days, but those seven days cost the bank \$24,000. As which was held by the Salonica Chasan evidence of the good faith of the seurs, who betrayed the Young Turks, directors it is interesting to say that The fight was a bitter one. The atnot only were the depositors of the bank paid in full but also a dividend was paid on the stock.

The same attorney general about that time named his secretary, who had been receiving a salary of \$125 a month, to a receivership of the Mechanics and Traders bank. He pulled \$20,000 out of it in three months. All this did not escape the notice o

at Albany. He had been elected on a platform that declared for service to Governor Hughes you soon find out that he usually does what he sets out to do. He was independent of the bosses, and it was the bosses who had kept alive that old receivership system. That system was not the only defect in the state banking laws. One reason why some of the big trust companies in New York had been unable to withstand the inroads of panic-stricken de positors was because they had been do ing a savings bank business at the receiving end of their counters and speculative business at the disbursing

gaged the governor's notice. Many governors would have leaper in and demanded reform without in vestigation. But that is not the way Governor Hughes does things. He informs himself first and then acts What he did was to appoint a commission of prominent bankers, headed by Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National bank, to suggest changes in the banking laws.

end. They did not have enough reserve

when the crisis came. This also en

In its report the banking commis urged a radical change in the law geverning receiverships, recommending that all liquidations of failed state institutions be made under the supervision of the state superintendent of were liquidated under the direction o the controller of the currency, and suggested that a plan similar in scop be adopted for New York state.

(To be Concluded In Next Issue.)

ENVER BEY.

Has Been Called the "Napoleon of the Young Turks." Enver Bey, who has been the mos

look for the names of the judges who and will probably get a little more. In Turk forces in the field during the pres- army. He said: ent uprising against the power of Ab ignate the judges by the names of the alone were \$90,886.24. One attorney dul Hamid II., has been described as ment but of liberty. We are fighting the Napoleon of Turkey and the idol the battle of our country, which is one banking laws provided that just as might be continued at great length. In of the army. Personally, Enver Bey of progress and enlightenment, If we disclaims any such distinction and says building association, delay and extrav- of himself: "I am simply a lieutenant of Chefket Pasha, who is commander-

in-chief of the army of liberation." Despite this modest self-estimation first came into military prominence during the revolution at Salonica last Young Turks the constitution they desired and which they are now fighting to maintain. In company with Niazi this present movement against the sultan his selection by Chefket Pasha as

with far greater powers as the head of the constitutional forces, Enver Bey stands in line for great distinction in proportions. the revolution. Of good family and high character, and a hard worker from the date of his entrance into the army through his course at the Pancaldi Staff Bey has enjoyed the greatest popular ity among his comrades in the service. All Bey, who is minus a sword, is a As a member of the Committee on Union and Progress, the executive body of the Young Turks, it has been neces sary for him to dip into the political end of the revolution; but it is in the organization and direction of troops that he shines most brightly. The political work has been distasteful to him forces, which has devolved upon him

with this young man's desires. ver Bey was in Berlin negotiating the upon receipt of the news of the revolution he hastened to Salonica by way of Vienna, taking with him Hakki Bey, thing will come out right." he Turkish military attache in the Austrian capital, who is also a memthe Young Turk party, he became the the success which has so far crowned his efforts to establish a constitutional have marked him as a born leader .-

making an effort to break down the barriers that have been raised against her in Australia," Charles D. Knight, a lawyer of Denver, who has spent many years in the Orient, and who recently ged conquering legions.

forced than against the Japanese. The eral trend against the yellow race that has been shown in Australia. The Bey, knelt at his feet and kissed his doms. Not one of these exists today, Chinese merchant in that country has coat, saying, 'Our liberator, our pro- nor do any of the honors conferred by been singularly successful, and he is tector.'

## Miscellaneous Reading.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

Description of Sunday's Fighting Constantinople.

London, April 26.-The Constantino ple correspondent of the Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Saturday describing the street fighting, says the people, regardless of danger, crowded the streets. Women rushed into their houses and got refreshments for the victors. The latter attacked the Tashkisla barracks, the stronghold of the sultan,

tackers were met by a withering musketry fire from the upper windows of he barracks. Then the artillery spoke at 2,000 Shells fell into the Bosporus ards. over the British embassy, one narrowly issing the British ambassador's yacht.

Another shell killed a sailor on the Italan embassy's yacht. It was a twenty minute bombardhat keen-eyed, whiskered governor up nent, a majority of the garrison were anic stricken and tumbled from the rindows. Many were injured. Others

ought to escape by way of the Bosporus, but the invaders were everyemetery outside the German embassy. ress trees a last stand was made. A ew volleys were fired and the survi-

ors then threw down their arms. The correspondent saw this phase of the struggle from the roof of the Gernan embassy, the windows of which were riddled by bullets. Two hours ater the remnant of the garrison surrendered on condition that their lives spared. The Salonicans showed their contempt by spitting on their

The populace is mad with joy. Bonfires were lighted and the city illuminated. The military students and 1,000 olunteers in variegated uniforms have oined the victors. The victory is complete. The sultan's power is crushed The casualties were not great. Every one is impressed by the organization and discipline of the conquerers. In a dispatch timed 2 p. m. Sunday

"Constantinople is itself again. The ole are drunk with the enthusiasm of victory. They are crowding the streets nder brilliant sunshine, acclaiming the victorious army and behaving generally like so many children freed from the thraldom of a hard taskmaster. "The victors are behaving with sin-

gular magnanimity. They disdain to unish the treachery of yesterday, when the troops at the Yildiz Kiosk, hoisting white flag, treacherously fired on a arty of Salonicans who advanced to

The correspondent interviewed Enver Bey, whom he described as the Napoleon of Turkey and the idol of the

"Our cause is not one of aggrandizehave triumphed it is because we have Turkey at our back. The army is but an instrument of the people's will. We

"The future of Turkey and the fate the fact remains that Enver Bey has of the sultan are not for us but for the has no intention of setting up a military dictator. As for myself, I am simply a lieutenant of Chefket Pasha, who is commander in cheif of the army of

liberation." Enver Bey admitted that part of the sultan's army escaped to the north in the direction of Therapia, but he said these troops would soon be taken. The correspondent then with a per-

mit from Enver Bey drove to the Yildia Kiosk. He says: "I was received by Menduch Pasha, the commandant of the palace guards, and also by Ali Bey, the sultan's chamberlain. The commandant is an old Turk of Falstaffian

'We are in the hands of Allah,' he said, with an expressive shrug. 'We surrender because of his majesty's or-

"The palace guard is still doing duty without any arms, but Menduch Pasha's sword has been returned to him.

young, alert looking officer. "'It was I,' he said, 'to whom the sultan entrusted his commands ordering the surrender of the Yildiz Kiosk. His majesty bade me say that the Salonican army were his children, and he wished to prove that he was still father of the rebellious ones. So to avoid the and the command of the Young Turk spilling of Turkish blood he ordered that resistance on the part of the palto a great extent, is much more in line ace guards should cease. His bodyguard simply did their duty. "'His majesty,' continued Ali Bey,

is quite well. I saw him an hour ago,' but, added All with unconscious irony, 'he is slightly worried by the events of yesterday. He is confident that every-The correspondent proceeds: sultan has promised to remain at the

Yildiz Kiosk, but lest he should forget upon his arrival at the headquarters of a gunboat has been stationed in the Hyde. Mr. Hyde married her. Mr. Bosporus opposite the palace. When I Hyde afterward became lord chancelmoving spirit of the organization, and left the eunuchs were disporting them- lor, with the title of Lord Clarendon, selves in the sun outside the gates. the advance guard of the army of oc- ried the Duke of York and became the

cupation, headed by the youthful Fehta Bey, took possession of the Taxim both afterward queens of England. Barracks. The Salonican regulars, volinteer Bulgars and Macedonian and Albanian irregulars were brave, but the motley throng, some with sheepskin boots or sandals and others with no boots, reminded one of Napoleon's rag-

70 years and boys still in their teens, custom of an aristocracy of power for They were singing a rousing war song the feeble continental custom of an to the tune of 'Partant pour la Syrie.' aristocracy of birth. What the one consul general for New Zealand. The They swung forward and then catch- and the other is today answers the general in ing sight of their hero, hundreds of question as to the relative merits of Australia, it is said in China, is due to them, officers and men alike, broke the presence in Australia of several ranks and embraced Enver Bey until cussion. The English, though nowathousand Chinese, against whom, it is he was carried off his feet by the rush. "In their enthusiasm they kissed him themselves, are the most democratic on both cheeks. One sunburned Macedonian, with deeply furrowed face, and with gray hair streaming wildly over his shoulders, after embracing Enver army and conferred about twenty earl-

slasm of the national army of patriots or John, 1199-1216.

finding expression. Tears came to every one's eyes. Enver Bey's included He hurriedly moved away to hide his emotion and to escape further manifestations by the army, which was beside itself with a delirium of gratitude or its victory."

TERMS--\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

CARNEGIE HEROES.

sion's Report Tells of Brave Deeds.

The most recent statement of the Carnegie Hero commission cites intion to found the hero legacy, "I do not expect to stimulate or create ism by this fund, knowing well that peroic action is impulsive." Developnents in the investigation of cases prought to the attention of the comission have proved that the ironmas-

Apparently neither age nor race plays part in the act of saving life. Nor, it eems, is there any thought of the socalled first law of nature, or self-pres

For instance, Clifford V. Graves, aged

0 years, a farmer, of Versailles, Ky., ly a futile weapon with which to fight bull, he ran to the negro's assistance The horns of the brute had penetrated attention to Graves. Before help arrived Graves was disembo

crushed by the bull. A silver medal and \$2,500 were awarded by the commission to Graves's

ance of \$75 for the balance of her life years old. Miss Killikelly, an author and educator, saved Mary E. Kilgallon servant, from death by fire in Pittsto the floor and smothering the fl with her own body and a rug. Both were terribly burned, but both survived. commission's report contains many in-

cold facts that hide thrilling stories of romance and human interest. Wade H. Plummer, 15 years old, schoolboy, saved John M. Gibson, 19 years old, from drowning when the ice broke at the finish of a championship being sucked under the solid ice by the current. Plummer fought a terrific battle against the tide, but despite his

en twice more. A silver medal and \$600 were awarded the nervy boy. berta, who saved the lives of the passengers of the steamer Cherokee wrecked off Atlantic City three years ago, is told. Casto received a gold nedal and \$6,500. Of this sum \$5,000

neavy clothing and skates, escaped

with his friend after the ice had brok-

M. Curry, Jr., at the time of the destruction of Chi Psi Fraternity house room mate. William H. Nichols, who third story of the house while trying to save James McCutcheon, 2d. His attempt was unavailing, and he was seriously injured by the fall. Curry likewise received injuries in the futile attempt to save McCutcheon.

And so the stories go. The report of the commission is vastly more than a statement of deeds

Democratic Peers.

Strangely enough, the house of lords still remains the most democratic inor gathering of wise men, and one won-

try, for it is composed today to an overwhelming extent of successful men eeds, if he becomes rich and powerful. The mother of the great Queen Elizabeth was the daughter of a plain English gentleman.

A pot girl of Westminster married death she consulted a lawyer named and his wife, the former pot girl, bore "While I was talking to Enver Bey him a daughter. This daughter marmother of Mary and Anne Stewart, It is evident that if queens of Eng-

mother lesser mortals need not fret on The Englishman would not be what "The troops included men verging on heritage if he gave up his democratic days many of them do not know it

William Rufus, 1087-1100; Henry I., "Words cannot do justice to this mov- 1100-1135; Stephen, 1135-1154; Henry ing scene. It was the pent up enthu- II., 1154-1189; Richard I., 1189-1199;