

The fox (knowing the force of public-
ity) "barks not when he would steal
the lamb." In these days any busi-
ness venture which fights shy of ad-
vertising is open to natural suspicion.

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

Job said: "The ear speaketh words as
the palate tasteth meat." And in
these days of printing, and of ad-
vertising, the word "eye" may be
substituted for "ear."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

QUEER CONDITIONS CENTURIES DEEP.

The World's Most Elaborately
Bewigged and Begowned Leg-
islative Speaker.

FLUNKY CARRIES HIS TRAIN.

Also Provided With a Three-Cornered
Hat He Dares Not Wear—Big Salary
And Residence Rent Free.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, July 5.—Only typical of
the horror of innovation and the
love of precedent, which are about
the most striking characteristics
of the British house of commons, is its
office of speaker, on which public at-
tention has been focused by the recent
retirement of William Court Gully and

sees producing the dignity, solemnity
and authority with which he is invest-
ed. Seated in an ordinary chair, it is
conceivable that he might still com-
mand the respect of the house, but if he
appeared without a wig not even that
awe-inspiring emblem of authority, the
motion would suffice to insure obedience
to his rulings. Members of parliament
themselves gave up wearing wigs and
the tight, ruffled and frills that were
regarded as their correct accompani-
ments considerably more than half a
century ago, but probably another hun-
dred years or so will go by before they
will consent to be governed by a wig-
less speaker.

FULL BOTTOMED WITH HIS CROWN
OF GLORY.

The importance which is attached to
the wig as the outward and visible evi-
dence of the speaker's power is well
shown by the different styles of wig
which stipulate prescribes he shall wear
during the different stages of his trans-
formation from an ordinary member to
the position of the first commoner in the
house. The election by the house of com-
mons constitutes him the speaker-elect.
He does not become a full-bottomed
speaker until the sovereign has ap-
proved of his choice. As speaker-elect
he may wear only a "bobtail wig"—
that is, a quite insignificant wig such as
ordinary baristers wear and which
comes only half way down the back of
the neck and leaves the ears fully ex-
posed.

Wearing a bobtail wig he "submits
himself with all humility to his majesty's
generous approbation." That is a
fanciful flourish which is carried out
with that formal solemnity characteris-
tic of all such ceremonies in England.
His majesty takes no part in it. His

Sultan's Brother Was Strangled to Death.

More Than That the Evidence Indicates That the Crims Was Committed With the
Latter's Consent—The Fact That Chief of Police Had Grudge Against
The Deceased Also Cut a Figure in the Tragedy.



PRINCE AHMED KEMAL EDDIN'S PALACE IN WHICH HE WAS MURDERED.

Special Correspondence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—On
April 25 an official announce-
ment was issued to the effect
that the sultan's brother, Prince
Ahmed Kemal Eddin, was dead and
buried. This announcement caused con-
siderable surprise because no one in the
Turkish capital, even in the court cir-
cles, had the least idea that Prince
Ahmed Kemal Eddin was suffering from
any malady. The news of his
death and burial came simultane-
ously and gave rise to legitimate
suspicions regarding the nature of his
decease. Great secrecy was maintained
regarding the whole affair, and, al-
though most persons who are acquaint-
ed with the methods of the Turkish
court felt sure what had happened, it
has taken a couple of weeks for the
truth to filter through the court circles
and come to the knowledge of the out-
side world.

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin did not
die a natural death, but was murdered;
and there are good grounds for believ-
ing that he was strangled by order of
his imperial brother, the sultan Abdul
Hamid of Turkey.

Since the murder of King Alexander
of Serbia, which took place in June,
1903, the sultan of Turkey's fear of as-
sassination has become a perfect mania.
The impression created on his mind by
the Belgrade crime was all the greater
because the regicides by whose hands
the Serbian royal couple fell were offi-
cers belonging to the Serbian army.
Abdul Hamid was in such a state of
fear and excitement after the Belgrade
tragedy that he hid himself from his
own court, a fact which gave rise to the
rumors of his deposition and assassina-
tion by his Albanian bodyguard. After
a brief interval Abdul Hamid recovered
some degree of composure, but traces of
the fearful events at Belgrade were
found in his increased nervousness and
misconduct toward his relatives, courtiers
and servants.

PEARS RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Recently events in Russia have
caused the sultan renewed anxiety. In
place of official security and of the strict
Turkish censorship, which endeavored
to prevent the Turkish nation from ob-
taining news of the assassination of
Grand Duke Sergius, the story of the
crime in Moscow rapidly became known
in Constantinople, and was received by
the Turkish people with feelings of
keen satisfaction. The Turkish nation,
which regards Russia as its hereditary
enemy, has followed events in the far
east with intense interest, and stimu-
lated by the revolutionary agitation in
Russia, has already sketched out a plan
of its own future, the realization of
which is based on the introduction of
a constitution and the abolition of the
present system of tyrannical absolutism.

The sultan is well aware that the in-
ternal revolution in Russia is viewed
with sympathy among the Turkish peo-
ple, and the enormous number of spies
with which Abdul Hamid has surround-
ed all important personages in the
Ottoman empire take care to depict popu-
lar feeling to the sultan in the black-
est colors. According to trustworthy
reports from his immediate surround-
ings Abdul Hamid's forebodings are
growing in the extreme. He has with-
drawn more and more from immediate
contact with the nation and has turned
his palace into a fortress, which serves
him at the same time as a voluntary
prison.

The events in Russia have also affect-
ed the sultan's state of health in an alarm-
ing manner. His old heart complaint
has become more acute. If a revolu-
tion were to break out in Turkey the
sultan knows that the people would not
imitate the example of the St. Peters-
burg revolution, and suppress their
murmurs unarmingly to lay their griev-
ances before him. Abdul Hamid knows
that every Turk is armed and under-
stands how to make good use of his
weapons. Revolution in Constantinople,
if successful, would inevitably result
in the savage butchery of the sultan
and his courtiers.

Contemplation of these terrible possi-
bilities has driven Abdul Hamid into a
veritable frenzy of fear. He smells
murder in every dieb, regards every

group of persons engaged in conversa-
tion as conspirators against his power,
and sees an assassin in his own shadow.
During the last few weeks the sultan
has taken measures which indicate the
intensity of his fears. He issued an
imperial decree prohibiting officers of
the Turkish army from visiting any
restaurants or cafes in Constantinople
in which any Europeans are to be
found as customers. The idea of this
mandate was to prevent Turkish offi-
cers from coming into contact with
Europeans who would contaminate
them with dangerous ideas of govern-
ment and progress. The decree pro-
vided that any officer who disobeyed
this order should be punished by ex-
pulsion from the Turkish army.

Not content with this drastic mea-
sure, Abdul Hamid followed it up by
another decree strongly prohibiting of-
ficers of the Turkish army from visit-
ing one another in their own houses.
The object of this decree was to prevent
officers from conspiring together
against the sultan's life, or absolute
power. Any Turkish officer who is now
found visiting a fellow officer in his

On another recent occasion the sultan
suddenly conceived the idea that
his brother and his apparent, Prince
Muhammad Reshad, was conspiring to
kill him and to take possession of the
throne. The prince was immediately
arrested and thrust into a dungeon
within the walls of Yildiz Kiosk. The
sultan was thoroughly convinced of his
brother's guilt and formed a resolu-
tion to have him executed on a charge
of high treason. The necessary orders
for the execution were issued and Prince
Muhammad Reshad was informed that
his imperial brother had sentenced him
to die on the scaffold. The sentence,
however, was not carried out immedi-
ately, owing to the oriental habit of
procrastination, and in the interval
which ensued reports of the sultan's
numerous intentions became known
among the members of the diplomatic
corps in Constantinople, most of whom
maintain close connections with persons
within the palace in order to procure
useful information.

Prince Muhammad Reshad fortunately
for himself, had maintained intimate
relations with the English ambassador



One of the Albanian Hillmen Who Form the Sultan's Body Guard—Three
Members of This Body Guard Murdered Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin.

own home is liable to instant dismissal
from the army.

BUTCHERED FOR A GESTURE.

A tragic incident which occurred in
the palace of Yildiz Kiosk recently at-
forded another example of Abdul Hamid's
frenzy of fear. One of the sultan's
aide-de-camps, Chahid Pasha by name,
who had been in his monarch's personal
service for nearly a decade and had
proved himself to be an absolutely
faithful and trustworthy servant, was
summoned to the sultan's presence
to present a report on some state mat-
ter. In the course of this report Chahid
Pasha had occasion to thrust his
hand into his pocket to produce a
document which he desired to submit
to the sultan.

Seeing the motion of the officer's arm,
Abdul Hamid immediately jumped to
the conclusion that his aid de camp
was taking a weapon out of his pocket
in order to assassinate him. Quick
as thought the sultan drew a loaded
revolver out of his own pocket and
blew Chahid Pasha's brains out be-
fore there was time for an explanation.
The unfortunate aid de camp fell dead
on the spot and the magnificent carpet
in the sultan's audience room was
stained with his blood.

The affair was hushed up at the time,
but details of the deed perpetrated by
the sultan soon leaked out and excited
great resentment among the Turkish
nobility. For Chahid Pasha belonged to
one of the most eminent and respected
old Turkish families.

EARNED FAVORITE HATE.

The fate which Prince Muhammad
Reshad escaped has now overtaken
Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin. The
prince's untimely end was due primar-
ily to the fact that he had excited the
enmity of Fehin Pasha, the chief of
the palace police, who are interested
with the protection of the sultan at
Yildiz Kiosk. Fehin Pasha is thus one
of the most powerful personages in Tur-
key, and he has exploited his oppor-
tunities with relentless cruelty. The
enmity which he has excited among
other courtiers and among the widest
circles of state officials only serves to
increase the sultan's confidence in him

and he has gained the monarch's trust
to an unusual degree.

Fehin Pasha is a man of plebeian ori-
gin and was formerly an ordinary des-
tinate of the political secret service in
Constantinople. He contrived to at-
tract the sultan's attention by "discon-
vening" and "frustrating" acts which he
himself had concocted with the help of
willing friends and which ended in a
number of absolutely innocent persons
being banished to remote districts of
Asia Minor. One fine morning the
Turkish capital awoke to find that Fehin
had been made a pasha and ap-
pointed chief of the palace police with
the rank of major-general.

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin excited
Fehin Pasha's enmity in the first place
by treating the ambitious plebeian with
contempt. The prince generally ignored
the presence of Fehin Pasha at court
festivities, and on one occasion when he
did notice him referred to him loudly
and contemptuously as "the policeman."
Fehin Pasha's enmity rose to a boiling
point, however, when Prince Ahmed
Kemal Eddin secured possession of a
beautiful Christian woman whom the
chief of the palace police coveted for
his own harem. The Christian lady was
brought to Constantinople and offered
for sale at auction by one of the
dealers whose business it is to replace
the harems of the Turkish sultans
with desirable imports. Prince Ahmed
Kemal Eddin and Fehin Pasha were
both bidders for "No. 4," as she was
designated at the sale, and the chief
of the palace police, who had been key-
holed in power sufficiently long to enrich
himself, was unable to compete with
the wealthier prince of the imperial
harem. Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin
secured the beautiful Christian lady and
Fehin Pasha resolved there and then
to have revenge.

Fehin Pasha's position as chief of the
palace police, combined with the un-
usual confidence which the sultan has
in him, delivered Prince Ahmed Kemal
Eddin into his hands. The officer de-
liberately concocted a story of a plot by
Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin to depose
the sultan and to seize the crown of
the Ottoman empire for himself. Fehin
Pasha caused letters to be forged which
imputed to black and white apparently
irrefutable proofs of the prince's guilt.
He also procured perjured witnesses,
who, in return for his bribes, were will-
ing to swear false oaths regarding
Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin's partici-
pation in a treasonable conspiracy.
When Fehin Pasha had prepared all
the necessary "evidence" he requested
audience with the sultan on the ground
that he had an important communica-
tion to make. This was on the evening
of April 24.

Abdul Hamid, sensing danger, gave
orders that the chief of the palace po-
lice should immediately be admitted to
his presence. The sultan's secretary,
Tazet Pasha, and another courtier were
present during the audience. Fehin
Pasha entered and told the sultan
briefly that he had discovered a plot to
depose and assassinate him, and that
this plot was to be carried out on the
following day. "The originator of the
plot," said Fehin Pasha to the sultan,
was your majesty's own brother, Prince
Ahmed Kemal Eddin." Fehin Pasha
then produced his documentary "evid-
ence" of the prince's guilt and sum-
moned from an anteroom the perjured
witnesses, every one of whom confirm-
ed the story of the prince's connection
with the conspiracy.

The sultan's agitation knew no
bounds. He declared: "My brother
shall die on the day on which he in-
tended my assassination should take
place; instead of ascending the Tur-
kish throne he shall descend into his own
grave." The sultan thereupon gave
Fehin Pasha verbal orders to proceed
out the execution of his brother, Prince
Ahmed Kemal Eddin, swiftly and se-
cretly on the following day.

STRANGLER IN HIS BEDROOM.

Early next morning Fehin Pasha
himself, accompanied by three Albanian
bodyguards of the sultan's palace bodyguard,
presented himself at the door of Prince
Ahmed Kemal Eddin's palace and de-
manded admittance. It was granted im-
mediately and the chief of the palace
police was conducted to one of the ap-
pointed and magnificent reception halls.
Fehin Pasha then summoned the chief
of the household and informed him that
he had on his secure admittance to
Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin's bedroom.
The chief of the household demurred,
but Fehin Pasha overcame his scruples
by threats of punishment if he resisted
the sultan's orders.

The plotter was then conducted with-
out further delay to the prince's private
chamber. Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin
was asleep in bed when Fehin Pasha
opened the door of his bedroom and en-
tered, followed by the three Albanian
soldiers. The prince sprang up at once,
exclaiming:

"What is the meaning of this intru-
sion? What is the meaning of this in-
solence, policeman?"

Fehin Pasha, who had closed the door
behind him, replied:

"The imperial majesty, the sultan,
has sentenced your imperial highness
to death and has ordered me to carry
out the execution immediately."

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin cried out
and attempted to reach a second door
leading from his chamber into that of
the palace in which the members of
his household reside. At Fehin Pasha's
prompt order, however, the Albanians,
whose ferocity is proverbial, seized the
prince, threw him down on his own
bed and strangled him with a silken
scarf.

The terrified domestics who had as-
sembled before the door of the cham-
ber were able to follow by their eyes
the course of the death struggle in the
chamber, but their fear of Fehin Pasha
and their knowledge that he was the
sultan's confidential servant prevented them
from attempting any kind of interference.

Within two hours of his violent death
the prince was in his grave. No one
saw the body except Fehin Pasha, the
three Albanian soldiers and one other
person who assisted in the burial. There
was no kind of religious ceremony at
the prince's interment. He was buried
in the garden of his own palace, not in
a coffin but wrapped only in a linen
sheet.

When the fact of the tragedy had
been performed Fehin Pasha reported the
death and burial of the prince to the
sultan, who, it is stated, displayed no
emotion whatever at the news. An
official communication was then issued
by the news bureau of the Turkish gov-
ernment and telegraphed through the
ordinary channels in all parts of the
world to the effect that Prince Ahmed
Kemal Eddin had died suddenly and
had been buried.

AMERICAN WOMAN THE QUEEN'S RIVAL

Her Majesty Finds Herself Fre-
quently Beaten in Poultry Shows
By Countess of Craven.

WHY MRS. MARTIN HAS FAILED

Mrs. Frank Mackey Seeks Irish Resi-
dence—American Wife of Earl of Es-
sex Pushing Him to Front Socially.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, July 5.—Only brief flying
visits to London the young Count-
ess of Craven is making this year.
All her interests being cen-
tered in her husband's beautiful country
seat and her chickens. At great poultry
shows the countess and Queen Alex-
andra are often rival exhibitors, and it
is said that her majesty's usually smil-
ing countenance occasionally wears a
frown when she is beaten by the Ameri-
can peeress, as happens with annoying
frequency. Lady Craven does not at all
come up to the English idea of a
typical American woman who weds a
titled husband. She is quiet and domes-
ticated; never makes a spurge of
any sort and has no ambition whatever
to be a social leader. She leaves that
to her mother, Mrs. Bradley Martin,
who, however, notwithstanding her
great wealth, has not yet attained the
position she covets. That gorgeously
extravagant and ostentatious habit of
giving her the lift up the social ladder
she had expected from it really brought
her down a few rungs. When English
fashionable folk found that famous
divine descended it from the palace
and editors wrote sarcastic things about
it they concluded that they would not
bend the knee to Mrs. Bradley Martin's
show of wealth—particularly as there
are several other rich American women
here who are quite willing to accept
their assistance in spending their money.

NOT IN ROYAL CIRCLE.

The Bradley Martins have never got
into the royal circle, although last year
Princess Christian and one of her
daughters went to one of Mrs. Bradley
Martin's parties, and people then be-
gan to think that she had succeeded. I
heard that the princess thereby had
a strong hint to Mrs. Bradley Martin
that one of her favorite charities was
in great need of \$5,000, and that Mrs.
Bradley Martin intimated that she had
other uses for her money. Princess
Christian has not since attended any
of the Bradley Martin functions. People
who covet royal favor should be pre-
pared to pay for it in some fashion.
Mrs. Bradley Martin displays fur-
tively jewels and then they say mean-
ingless things about what they call her osten-
tations vulgarity.

IRISH RESIDENCE.

Following the example of her friend,
Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Frank Mackey will
soon have a residence in Ireland. A few
weeks ago she made a brief journey to
Dublin and inspected several of the
leading estate agents there, but finding
nothing in their books to her liking
she went on to Belfast. The books of
the Belfast agents were equally disap-
pointing, so she turned to those of
London. Having returned to the latter place
she gave instructions to a leading firm to
keep a look out for anything that
might be considered suitable. She did
not care, she said, with money, but
American designed for expense, whether
she bought a place clean out or
rented it for a term of years, but she
did not want a residence that could be
only in the event of her death. I have
heard that she has her eye on Tandragee
castle, and would like it if the Duke
of Manchester would dispose of it at
once, but the Duchess of Roxburghe
is said to have made an offer for that
place about a year ago. Mrs. Mackey
seems Tandragee, she would be with-
in a few hours' journey by rail of Mrs.
Adair's place in the Irish highlands.
These are not the only two American
couples residing in England who are
searching for Irish homes. The
Countess of Suffolk is also on the
books of an estate agent who has in-
structions to close at a reasonable
price with any person willing to dis-
pose of a manor of respectable pro-
portions, but it must be within easy
distance of Dublin.

ALSO LOOKING.

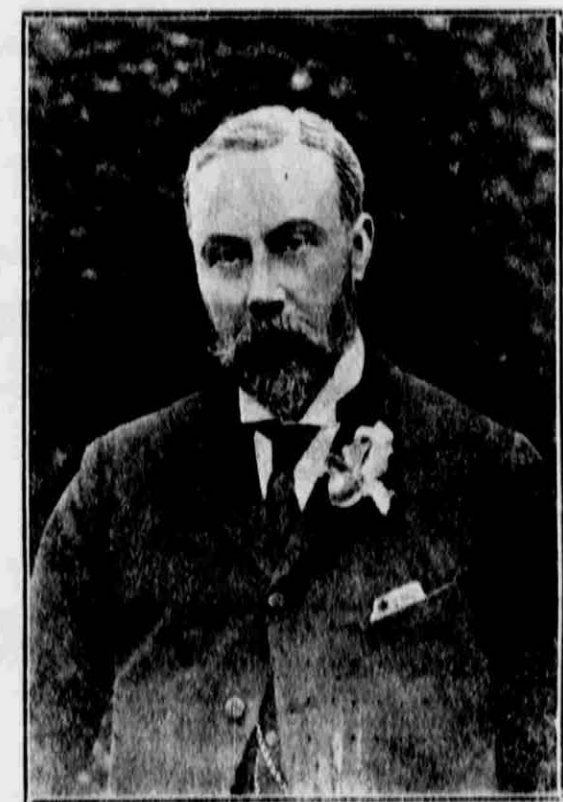
Mrs. Thornton Smith, of Baltimore,
is also traveling in England with a
view of finding a suitable place for
herself and family of 150 sons and
three daughters to settle down for at
least a portion of the year. Her hus-
band accumulated his wealth through
mining investments in California and
Colorado. Mrs. Smith is of Irish ex-
traction, though born in Baltimore, and
the Emerald Isle has a warm place in
her affections. Her sons are making con-
siderable money and are just now traveling
for pleasure. Mrs. Smith would prefer a
residence in the county of Cork or
Kerry, her parents having hailed from
beautiful Killarney, but in the event of
no place being available she will take
a residence in Dublin.

AMERICAN WIFE HELPS HIM.

Since he married Mrs. Goelet the
Duke of Roxburghe has been able to in-
crease his fortunes for himself and his
children. He owns the dining table on
some fine stretches of water on the
Tweed, but before his marriage he
found it expedient to leave them to
folk who were in less need of ready
cash. Now they are again in his own
hands and this season he has had
some magnificent sport. And yet some
English critics are using to prove
that marriages of convenience are
harmless and are just new traveling
tricks that don't all have big families of children.

ANOTHER PIER.

There is another pier, the Earl of
Essex-whom it would be difficult to



JAMES W. LOWTHER, THE NEW SPEAKER-ELECT.

Until His Election is Approved by the King He Can Wear Only a Short
Bob-Tail Wig, But After That He Blossoms Forth as a Full-Fledged
Speaker In a Full Bottomed Wig.

the election of James William Lowther
in his stead. The speaker is the incar-
nation of the most heavy traditions of
the venerable mother of parliaments.
No insignificant part of his functions
consists in keeping alive antiquated
rules and customs which otherwise, be-
cause of their uselessness and absurdity,
might lapse into a condition of in-
nocuous desuetude.

"Mr. Gully was always well sustained
the dignity and authority of the speak-
er's chair," said an English journal the
other day in the course of a eulogistic
tribute. "This was a typographical blun-
der which might have passed for a
joke at the expense of august officials.
The speaker's chair is an imposing
piece of furniture, raised high above the
floor of the house, with a lofty back and
a canopy over it.

But it is the speaker's hair—the glori-
ous black hair—his hair—which he com-
pels to be combed to conceal his
own private top growth when presiding
over the discussions of the lower cham-
ber—that far more than his throne-like

"gracious approbation" is given by
proxy in the person of the lord cham-
berlain. At the hour appointed that high
official of the house of lords known as
Black Rod is directed to summon the
commoners to the gilded chamber of the
legislative legislators.

Black Rod slowly paces the long cor-
ridor, which separates the one house
from the other. When he reaches the
threshold of the house of commons the
sergent-at-arms shuts the door in his
face and bolts it. Theoretically, he
could do the same thing if the king him-
self presented the summons, for by this
act the sergent-at-arms is supposed to
assert the commons' right to deliberate
in secret.

Black Rod takes no offense—he gets
\$5,000 a year for performing these lit-
tle ceremonial jobs—but knocks three
times on the door. A little wicket in it
is then opened and through it Black
Rod states his business. The door is
then unbolted and he is admitted to
the house and states it over again.
The bob-tail wigged speaker-elect, in
court dress, which consists of a blue dis-
cuss of his robe, then accompanies
Black Rod across to the lords. With
them go a troop of members headed by
the sergent-at-arms bearing the mace.

(Continued on page 14)



THE RIGHT HON. W. C. GULLY.

In the Full Bottomed, Bleached Horse-hair Wig and Robes Which for Ten
Years He Wore as Speaker of the House of Commons. He has now Retired
on a Pension of \$20,000 a Year and with the Certainty of Being Awarded
a Peerage.