

# The Summer Capital

## BY THE SEA



THE TAFTS' HOME AT BEVERLY



ROBERT D. EVANS  
THE TAFTS' LANDLORD



"TWO UP"  
SAYS THE VICE PRESIDENT  
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FROM early in June Beverly, Mass., will be the summer capital of the United States. The temporary White House will be the cottage on Woodberry Point which looks out to sea from Salem. Mrs. Taft selected the place. The president acquiesced. New England is again to the fore. The north shore of the old Bay State is proud. Boston is the new summer capital what New York was to Oyster Bay. All roads for a few months will lead to Salem. American's will have to look up Beverly on the map. The locality is familiar to European statesmen, because all around it the old world diplomats who are accredited to the United States have for some years gone to the north shore to take their rest. Students and men of letters know the country "by heart." Near by Nathaniel Hawthorne was born, and there he wrote "The Scarlet Letter." James Russell Lowell lived in the vicinity. That rare day in June of which he wrote and which comes to everybody once a year he found somewhere along the coast. On the south shore, not far away, Mrs. Hemans heard the breaking waves that dashed high on the steep rocks, where the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia was signed. Cape Ann, etc., furnished the rockers of the cradle.

Beverly is an ancient town. Its population at the last census was about 15,000. It is fifty-seven miles from Portsmouth, where the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia was signed. St. Petersburg and Tokyo know the section of country where the summer capital will be. It is sixteen miles northeast of Boston. Beverly is in Essex county. Essex is a historic name in New England. The industries are fishing and navigation. Deviating just a little from these, one gets into the big shoe factories of the country.

The guidebook says nothing about the Essex County club at Manchester or of the Myopia Hunt club of Hamilton. Nor does it mention the fact that at Salem there is good anchorage for any government vessel that may take a notion to shy down that way. When it is known that there are famous golf links near Manchester one can easily understand why the summer capital is to be moved in that direction.

Where the Tafts Will Rest. The house which the president is to occupy and the grounds about it and the stables are in the hands of the renovators now. All will be ready about June 5. The house is a cottage, two stories and a half high, and it is painted green. There are trees, shrubbery and stretches of restful lawns. Two great stone posts guard the main entrance, which is from Ober street. The cottage is hidden in a clump of trees. It stands on Burgess point. A man who designed yachts once lived there. A porte-cochere shelters the driveway leading to the house. Verandas are on three sides of the cottage. A tower surmounted by a dome looks out toward the sea. A veranda leads from the second story on the ocean side of the house over the dining room which can be reached from every bedroom in the house.

One enters the great living room by a hall on the Beverly side. This hall is lighted by glass doors which open on the veranda on the ocean side and the stained glass windows over the landing on the main staircase. The living room is finished in paneled sycamore, with a tapestry paper running to the ceiling molding. A staircase

from the living room leads to a balcony, around which are the chambers, six in number, on the second floor. A chandelier hangs from a paneled ceiling. The music room is to the right of the living room and is finished in white. The library is on the left and is finished in cherry. Easy chairs are convenient, and from a great library table the president may communicate with whomsoever he pleases by long distance telephone. All the bedrooms are on the second floor and have ocean views. For the most part they are finished in white. The bedrooms are of brass. Every modern convenience is attached to these rooms. The guest chambers, handsomely furnished, are on the third floor. The dining room is to the left of the living room. It is about thirty-five feet by eighteen feet and has spacious windows that open seaward. This room is finished in paneled English oak to a height of four feet, and the paper is a tapestry, with a heavy white cornice at the ceiling. The dining table, the Chippendale buffet and the colonial chairs are in mahogany. A great fireplace adds to the welcome appearance. The whole cottage is electrically lighted and has every modern convenience.

The stables accommodate a half dozen horses, and there is still room for a large and well equipped garage.

The house, containing thirty rooms, was built by A. B. Turner. It was afterward purchased by John Stetson, the Boston theatrical manager, and he sold it to Robert Dawson Evans, who remodeled it. He owns and occupies another cottage near by, and for this reason the cottage to be occupied by President Taft is known as the Stetson cottage. The premises were inspected by Mrs. Taft in March, and she arranged for the lease. It has usually rented for between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for the season.

Whether Boston is the hub of the universe depends upon where one stands when one looks at it. Nevertheless one of the big spokes in the finances of the city is President Taft's landlord, Robert D. Evans. A year ago he entered into a contest for the control of the United States Mining and Smelting company. He forced his fight so persistently that his opponents concluded that a compromise was better than a pitched battle. To eliminate Evans the other members of the company bought his stock. Evans had 100,000 shares. When he stepped out a few days ago Sidney M. Winslow and his associates had the stock and Evans had \$5,000,000 in cash, and it is in bank to his credit. It is safe to hazard the opinion that if the plumbing in the cottage on Burgess Point

gets out of order the landlord will see that it is fixed.

Beautifully adapted as this cottage is for a summer home, it is not ostentatious as compared with many of the homes on the north shore. Its chief charm is its restfulness. The commonplace expression "an ideal summer home" fits it exactly. Highly developed roads make the place accessible. The Myopia club, six miles distant, has wooded roads exclusively for horseback riding. There is a pier on the property, but the water is not deep enough for yachts of the Mayflower or Dolphin type. The Jubilee Yacht club of Beverly has already tendered to President Taft an honorary membership. At its float the presidential yachts can easily run up on the incoming tide. In Salem harbor, near by, a battleship fleet could come to anchor. The bay directly in front of the cottage is an ideal course, and over it are run races for power boats. On this course next fall will be held the trials for the sanderclass races with Germany. In the village, one mile away, are both Episcopal and Unitarian churches.

Executive Branch Offices. Should the president decide to take a clerical force to Beverly the board of trade of Beverly will tender him the use of its rooms. The offer has already been made.

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mentioned the mutiny occurred. The soldiers of the garrison at the capital imprisoned all their officers, most of whom were Young Turks, and assembled in front of the mosque at St. Sofia. A regiment from Saloniki that guarded the parliament building fraternized with them and took their officers into custody. The mutineers demanded the application of the sacred Sheri law, the resignation of the cabinet and the president of the chamber.

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the capital to be informed that in their prayers they were to eliminate the sultan. This was in such direct contravention of the precedent from time immemorial that the troops revolted. They did not understand that the order came from the sultan himself. It was a part of the trick to have them labor under the impression that the trade had been forced by members of the cabinet who were hostile to the sultan, and the revolt of April 13 was against such members of the cabinet as were regarded by the troops as inimical to Abdul Hamid—on the surface a small beginning, but it served.

Early in the morning of the date

## Turkey's New Sultan, Mohammed V.

### Story of the Causes Which Led to the Deposing of Abdul Hamid II.

RECHAD as Mohammed V. is the thirty-fifth sultan of Turkey. He is half brother to Abdul Hamid II, who was deposed Tuesday, April 27, after a reign of thirty-two years. Again the Young Turks have triumphed.

The last chapter in the rule of Abdul Hamid and the first in the reign of his successor is brief and dramatic. Abdul was deposed for his interference with the progress of popular government under the constitution granted by him last July. The change was decided upon by the national assembly without a dissenting voice and carried out with rapidity. The formal decree removing Abdul Hamid from all power over the Turkish empire was issued by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the head of the church, in the regular form prescribed by the tenets of the Mohammedan faith. The declaration authorizing de-thronement reached parliament house in Constantinople at ten minutes past 10 o'clock April 27. Five minutes later parliament pronounced the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and forty minutes later, after the receipt of the decision of the head of the church, the national assembly invited Rechad to succeed. A salute of 101 guns announced the end of the reign of Abdul Hamid II, and the beginning of that of Mohammed V. Rechad Effendi, the new sultan, is said to be a man of refinement, education and integrity, much superior to his brother in intellect and appearance. He was never allowed to leave the immediate vicinity of Constantinople, and his communications with the outside world were closely restricted by the orders of his brother.

He has lived practically a prisoner for twenty-five years in the large palace and gardens of the Yildiziosk. Since the July revolution, when the Young Turk party wrested the constitution from Abdul Hamid, he has been often in the streets of Constantinople, looking from his carriage windows on scenes which must have been strange and interesting to him. He is gray haired and not very

strong, to judge from his appearance. He is sixty-five years of age, but inexperienced in statecraft and affairs of the world. The malcontents of the empire have long had their eyes fixed on Rechad as a possible successor to his brother. This fact aroused the jealousy of the sultan and was the cause of Mohammed Rechad's practical captivity and surveillance.

Abdul Hamid conducted the empire single handed for thirty-two years. Unlike other great despots, he ruled without councilor and without a confidant. He worked eighteen hours a day and was a virtual prisoner at his desk. He gave frequent proof of a capacity for affairs that astounded occidental business men. Abdul Hamid II was the thirty-fourth sultan. He was born in 1842. He was thirty-three years of age when he came to the throne. He was elevated to succeed his elder brother, Amurath V., who was removed at the outset of the Russo-Russian war as incompetent. Before Abdul reached the throne he had traveled through Europe with his uncle, the Sultan Abdul Aziz. Whatever he did to others, he spared the lives of his relatives. His elder brother, Murad V., lived out his life relegated to a splendid palace on the Bosphorus.

According to the Moslem holy law, there cannot be two sultans or two caliphs alive at the same time. Neither can the reigning sultan abdicate of his own free will. In order to change the occupancy of the throne during the lifetime of the holder a religious fetwah is necessary, declaring that the occupant is either insane or guilty of high treason. In the case of Murad V. he was declared to be temporarily insane and Abdul Hamid reigned during the lifetime of his brother as viceroy rather than as sultan.

In order to get a perspective of the recent trouble in Turkey it is necessary to go back to the cause of the mutiny of April 13.

Turks trespassed upon his previous prerogatives. According to one report, the sultan caused the troops of



MOHAMMED V.



YUSUF IZZIDINE.

### HERE AND THERE.

Weight for weight, pine wood is stronger than steel. The average height of the Laplander is less than five feet. Women were first employed in the British postoffice in 1870. In northern Australia there is one white man per 700 square miles. Coal stored in great heaps deteriorates in value through oxidation. British India has \$5,912 miles of telegraph and cable wires, which are worked at a very good profit.

Greenwich observatory registers an average of about twenty-three hours' sunshine a week for the whole year. The value of red light in preventing the sufferers being marked by smallpox was scientifically discovered only a few years ago by Finsen of the violet light rays fame.

Besides some warlike men, Macedonia contains an abundance of wild animals. A traveler writes, "By the side of oaks and walnuts you find great tortoises and snakes eight feet long, and bears and wolves abound." Siam has recently passed a law giving women the right to vote in certain cases. While this may seem an extraordinary step for an oriental people, the Siamese women themselves explain that it is the teaching of Buddhism.

Schools Built from Songs. The immense Northfield schools and colleges for the training of missionaries and preachers were erected out of the profits derived from the sale of Moody and Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solos."

GAS LEAKAGE IN LONDON. One hundred and ten million cubic feet of gas were lost by leakage in London last year, and that by one company alone. It did not escape in a rush, and there was no explosion. It just filtered away, a little at a time.

NO UNDERTAKERS IN JAPAN. There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

THEFT OF THE DUTCH CROWN. The Dutch crown, which is valued at \$600,000, was stolen by burglars in 1823. It remained in their possession for nearly two years. Eventually some of the gems were discovered buried near Brussels, after the arrest of the thieves in England.

RUSSIA'S INCREASING POPULATION. According to recent statistics the population of Russia is annually increasing at the rate of 2,500,000. It is now about 150,000,000. In 1920 it will, at this rate, reach 180,000,000, and in 1950 more than 250,000,000.

PYGMY CANNIBALS. The thick forest along the banks of the Semliki, in eastern Africa, is densely inhabited by pygmies. They are cannibals and when pressed for food exchange their children for those of other families. They refuse to eat members of their own families.

POLYNESIANS DYING OUT. In New Zealand the native Polynesian race, crowded by Europeans, is becoming extinct. Many of the imported animals run wild and multiply rapidly at the expense of the native species, even the streams being filled with European and American trout, which grow to great size.

COSTLY RESERVOIR SYSTEM. The cost of a reservoir system adequate to regulate the streams in the Ohio basin is estimated at \$125,000,000. This estimate is based on a supposed necessity for the building of a hundred reservoirs at an average cost of \$1,250,000 each. To regulate the whole Mississippi valley in this manner would cost, it is estimated, \$500,000,000.

WOMEN POSTAL CLERKS IN NORWAY. Women postal clerks in Norway have been promised equal pay with the men clerks as one of the first results of their obtaining equal political rights.

POOR ITALIANS HEALTHY. Italians of the poorer class generally enjoy good health. This is partly attributed to the fact that the working classes of Italy eat less meat than those of other European nations.

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