

# NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

## ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Friend has decided to have a big celebration on the Fourth.

The McCook band has been engaged for a two days' engagement at the Hastings Chautauqua.

The Midwest Life wants more general and local agents. Write to N. Z. Snell, president, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The fund of \$75,000 for the new Child Saving Institute building at Omaha has been raised, and the work of construction will soon commence.

Gov. Shallenberger delivered the address of the thirty-eighth annual commencement of Peru Normal before the largest class in the Normal's history.

The new Home Telephone company system at Beatrice and Wymore has passed into the hands of the Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company, known as the automatic.

Taylor, the Minden man who last September assaulted and murdered his sister-in-law, has been found guilty and sentenced to hang. Efforts will be made by his lawyer for a new trial.

County Treasurer John Ward of Gage county, owing to continued ill-health, has departed for his ranch near Cody, Wyo., where he will spend the summer. His family will join him there late in June.

Johnny Schneider, 12 years of age, is in the county jail at Hastings, awaiting a hearing on a charge of burglary. He was caught in a building with a glass cutter, cold chisel, small hammer, knife and other articles in his possession.

New Haven (Conn.) dispatch: Among the students who will receive the bachelor of laws degree at Yale law school commencement, June 25, is Chauncey Church Jones of Trenton, Neb. He is a B. A. graduate of Doane college, '04.

John Buhr was kicked to death by a horse while adjusting its harness, on his farm near Pauline. He was struck several times on the head and about the body and was unconscious when picked up by a farmer who went to his aid.

Local democratic workers met at Kearney and perfected preliminary arrangements for a dollar dinner, at which 200 guests are expected. The date was fixed for June 19, this being the only date available on which Gov. Shallenberger can be present.

The Midwest Life of Lincoln now has \$1,000,000 of insurance in force. It is an old line company doing business only in Nebraska. It offers liberal agents' contracts to reliable men with or without experience in the sale of insurance. Write N. Z. Snell for particulars.

The village treasurer of Chapman has been enjoined from paying out any of the funds in his care. This is a development in a troubled state of municipal affairs caused by two village boards claiming to have the legal legislative powers. The injunction was secured by Willom Cornelius.

A large number of persons at the Electrical Show in the Auditorium building, Omaha, recently witnessed one of the most remarkable demonstrations of "wireless" energy heretofore made in any country—in fact, a feat not accomplished before in the world's history, so far as is known—when Dr. Frederick H. Miller, experimental electrician, Union Pacific Railroad company, Omaha, turned on the lights in the building, the impulse being sent from the Fort Omaha wireless tower, six miles distant. This demonstration was made possible through the courtesy of Colonel Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A. The wireless impulse operated on a specially constructed coherer (which is very delicate and will receive the faintest impulse) similar in construction to that used about a year ago on the electrically controlled ("wireless") truck in the shop yards of the Union Pacific, at Omaha. By means of a large solenoid switch, which is closed when the impulse passes through the coherer, seventy-five horse power were turned on and the Auditorium lighted. By means of a similar mechanism the power was turned off and the operation repeated several times—in other words, the local circuits in the Auditorium were closed by wireless impulse from Fort Omaha. The public is beginning to realize the immensity and the importance of the work being done by Union Pacific railroad in its efforts to safeguard the lives of its passengers and the property of shippers, via its lines, and, by reason of the experimental work being done by it, what an important factor it is in this country's progress.

While Henry Seymour is acting as secretary of the state board of assessment, several parties have made application for the job made vacant by the death of Chris Schaviland. Frank Helvey of Nebraska City, who was the head of the publicity bureau of the republican state committee, is one of the persons who has applied for the place, says a Lincoln dispatch.

Katie Timm, aged about 22 years, committed suicide in her room at 106 South Eleventh street, Omaha, by swallowing carbolic acid. It is thought that jealousy caused her to take her life. Her parents live in Fremont.

# Rejuvenation of Turkey



MEHMED RECHED EFFENDI SULTAN OF TURKEY



ABDUL HAMID DEPOSED SULTAN

**G**ETTING Turkey back into running order after its revolution and subsequent deposition of Abdul Hamid II. is like cleaning a house which has not felt the touch of a broom in years.

One could not say it within the sacred confines of the Sublime Porte, but it is chiefly a liberal application of "the salve," which bids fair to accomplish this feat for the new ruler, Mehmed V.

Hardly had the revolution been successfully accomplished by the Young Turks after the capture and occupation of Constantinople than the Young Turk soldiers at Saloniki made massacre threats if the Sheriat laws were



SULTAN'S BODY GUARD 10,000 STRONG



TURKISH ARTILLERY

not restored. Mehmed V. said of course they would be restored. There never had been any doubt about it in his mind and he declared himself deeply grieved that so trivial a matter should so thoroughly arouse his noble subjects.

In fact Mehmed V. is a whale of good nature and tact, say his courtiers, and when all else fails well adjusted, well chosen words to his countrymen turn the trick.

Despite the fact that he is a brother of Abdul Hamid, the deposed monarch, he has few of the traits of the latter and promises that he will never plead ill health when debtors press hard. That mode of meeting bill collectors gave Abdul Hamid the name of the "stuck man of Europe."

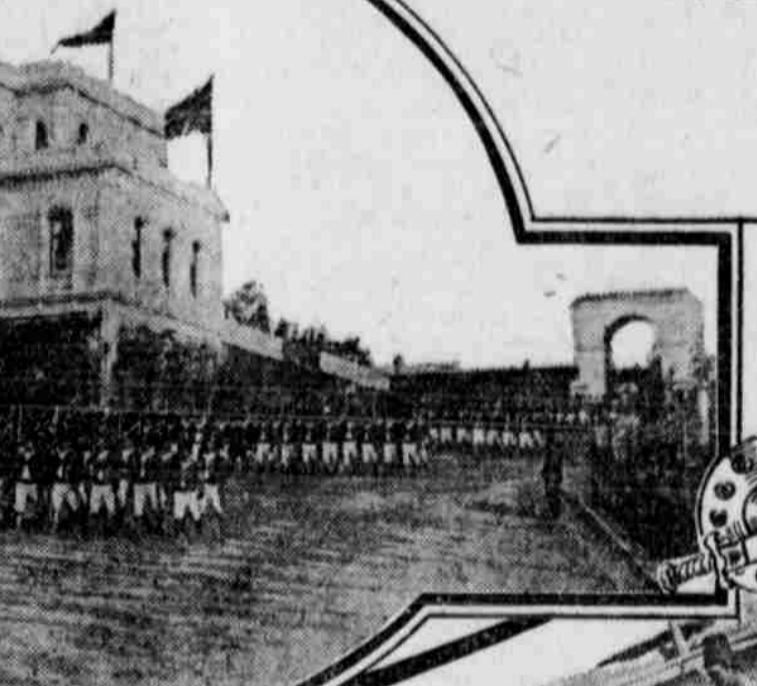
Contrary to Abdul's policies Mehmed V. has shaped his plans in such a manner that Turkey is to be given and, it is said, is now being given a thoroughly economical administration with the people at the helm to a large extent. The first two months of Mehmed's reign have seen him an object of worship by the people and the change in the order of things from the old way so thoroughly welcomed by the Turkish populace in general that the sultan evidenced his belief in the sincerity of his people by appearing on the streets upon several occasions when the same action by his brother would have produced a vacancy in the royal family.

Commercially Turkey is one of the world's richest countries and less than a hundred years ago was one of the great world powers. Its ships were then on every sea and lorded over by no one. A contrast was presented in the last quarter of a century when demonstrations before the porte were constantly planned and often executed for the sole purpose of frightening the sultan into paying his debts. They seldom frightened him that far, but at least extracted promise of payments on account.

The extent of the Ottoman empire to-day is over 1,500,000 square miles, while back in 1890, before Turkey lost many of its possessions through the despotic rule of Abdul Hamid, the realm totaled 1,692,150 square miles. Its population today is 43,000,000, well scattered, thus giving ample opportunity for agricultural operations.

It is said that to-day through the slavery laws and heavy taxation imposed by the former ruler there are 40,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in Turkey. Think of the vast revenue from the soil which is year after year absolutely going to waste. Much of this land is in the possession of the crown and what little duty was squeezed from it usually went into the coffers of the brother of the present ruler.

In evidence that Abdul Hamid was a wise financier and a merciless master are offered the discoveries of the cabinet members who were selected as advisers to Mehmed. In the palace and in the grounds surrounding there was unearthed over \$10,000,000 in coin, and papers were found which showed the former sultan to have \$15,000,000 in the banks of Germany, France, England and America. That was the state of affairs which Mehmed found and it gave him and his court a pang to think of the enormity of Turkey's debt while his brother Abdul had been silently, but persistently tucking away the country's money in his own private pocketbook—and Turkey with a debt which the world says will never be paid. But thanks to the Young Turks, Mehmed's sound business policies and a surrounding of



ST. SOPHIA MOSQUE



GUN BRATTLE TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR



TURKISH INFANTRY

loyal subjects, the word has gone out from the head of the Turkish cabinet that the debt will be liquidated as fast as money is piled into the Ottoman surplus fund.

A lowering of taxation rates is also promised by the new ruler. In years past the taxes upon the people of the empire have been so steep that thousands upon thousands of them have migrated to America, others going to countries in the vicinity of Turkey, where the yoke placed upon the subject's head is not nearly so heavy.

It was proved conclusively that Abdul Hamid himself ordered the Moslem fanatics of Asiatic Turkey to wipe out the entire Armenian race and with the advent of Mehmed V. to the throne everything within human power was done to stop the flow of Christian blood, with the result that with the exception of a few roving bands, the carnage makers were almost immediately hauled from their crimson assignment.

Then at orders of the new sultan the relief work in the stricken districts where the torch and sword had reigned but a few days before commenced with marvelous results. It was estimated that 40,000 Armenians had been slain during the few days which intervened between the order of Abdul Hamid and the successful termination of the revolution in the deposition of the despotic monarch.

That was the first step in the Turkish housecleaning and it has been followed by others of greater import to the subjects of the sultan.

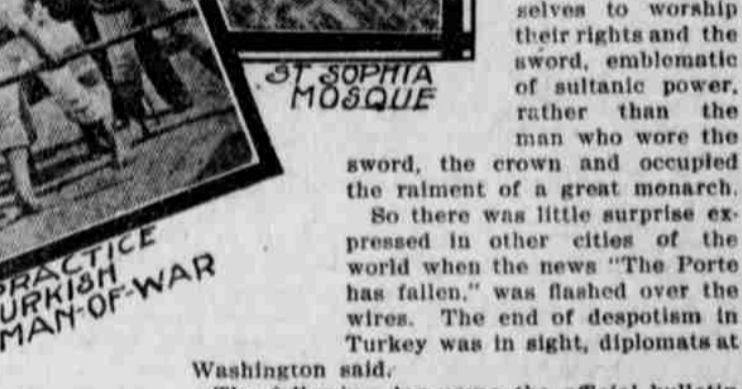
The minister of the interior has personally toured the provinces nearby and also the outlying districts with a view towards learning the wants of the citizens. A thorough reorganization is still in progress and already results are beginning to show themselves.

Reasons for Abdul Hamid issuing the fateful secret order for the massacre of all Armenians are assigned to his desire to stem the tide of growing strength of the Young Turks and give another bit of play for the idle hands to accomplish in order that the destructiveness might be turned in a direction other than Yildiz Kiosh.

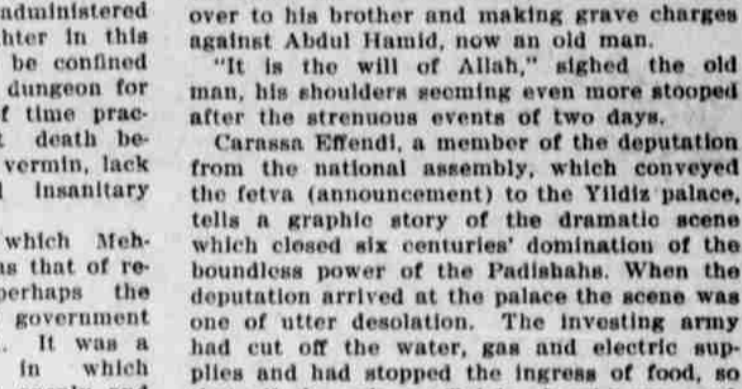
To all intents and purposes he succeeded. As far as destruction went Abdul Hamid was successful, but the terrific wave of opposition to his rule refused to spend itself in the massacres in Asiatic Turkey. Thus he brought about his own downfall.



GUN BRATTLE TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR



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able by penalties more severe than some of those which are administered for manslaughter in this country. To be confined in a Turkish dungeon for any length of time practically meant death because of the vermin, lack of food and insanitary quarters.

The task which Mehmed faced was that of reorganizing perhaps the most corrupt government in the world. It was a government in which graft reigned openly and unquestioned. And from the findings at Yildiz Kiosh, the former sultan was the kingpin of his fellow grafters. The subjects were the only ones who did not graft and they were the ones upon whom the grafting was inflicted.

The people in Constantinople, according to consular reports forwarded from Washington, highly respect the new ruler and their hope for a new order of things has not been dissipated, for the regime of the present occupant of the Ottoman throne has ousted the most pernicious grafters of the old monarchy and honest men form the new ministry.

Capitalists are scanning the situation in Turkey with eagle eyes for they realize that the opening of the country to outside financing will produce investments which cannot be overlooked. The Ottoman empire is one of the largest of the old world. It embraces extensive territories in southeastern Europe, western Asia and Northern Africa, grouped mainly around the eastern waters of the Mediterranean and along both sides of the Red sea, the west coast of the Persian gulf and southern and western shores of the black sea.

Revolve in your mind the various assortment of industries which may be carried on in that fertile country and then ask yourself whether it is any wonder that lots of American money will go to aid Turkey by being invested in its industries.

The rejuvenation of Turkey is going on from the inside as well as from the outside. The powers of the world want to give Turkey a chance to retrieve itself and they realize that the new sultan must be depended upon. Every official action which goes forth from the palace is quickly communicated to the governments of Europe and America. In fact the whole world is just now sizing up Mehmed V. He is being watched as closely as if he were out on parole.

Mehmed is believed by the Turkish people to be in some manner a descendant of Mohammed, father of the religion which reigns supreme within the confines of the Ottoman empire. It was that fact which kept Abdul Hamid on the throne for so long a time while Turkey languished for his life blood and thousands of plotters were praying for a chance to effect his demise.

Finally, however, the people of Turkey took the view that it was the office of sultan which they honored and not the occupant of that position. So the Young Turks party was formed with the primary idea of restoring the constitution of 1876. The decrepit ruler, after many promises of a "New Turkey," gave them the constitution they wished. Then by machinations known only to himself and perhaps one or two members of his court, he took away all the grants, still leaving the subjects in possession of the constitution of 1876, which then amounted to nothing more than an empty promise.

"Give us the old man's head," shouted the Young Turk soldiers the morning of April 13, just before they invaded the sacred interior of the sublime Porte. Those words which were also spoken to an American correspondent by the leader of the army of investment, told a long story. They told the correspondent that the Turkish people no longer revered the person of Abdul Hamid because he happened to be a descendant of his prophet. They were the sharp evidence that the people had taken it upon themselves to worship their rights and the sword, emblematic of sultanic power, rather than the man who wore the sword, the crown and occupied the raiment of a great monarch.

So there was little surprise expressed in other cities of the world when the news "The Porte has fallen," was flashed over the wires. The end of despotism in Turkey was in sight, diplomats at

Washington said.

The following day came the official bulletin from the head of the church announcing that the ruler had been unseated, his office turned over to his brother and making grave charges against Abdul Hamid, now an old man.

"It is the will of Allah," sighed the old man, his shoulders seeming even more stooped after the strenuous events of two days.

Carassa Effendi, a member of the deputation from the national assembly, which conveyed the fetva (announcement) to the Yildiz palace, tells a graphic story of the dramatic scene which closed six centuries' domination of the boundless power of the Padishahs. When the deputation arrived at the palace the scene was one of utter desolation. The investing army had cut off the water, gas and electric supplies and had stopped the ingress of food, so that all the palace officials already were suffering from hunger and panic.

While waiting to be introduced to the sultan the members of the deputation carefully examined their holsters and pistols, and, according to Carassa, had Abdul Hamid shown an armed hand he would have been shot on the spot. After much delay the unwelcome visitors, surrounded by 20 black eunuchs, were ushered into the sultan's apartment, where stood the sultan's son, Prince Abdur Rahim.

Presently the sultan entered in a bewildered manner. He was dressed somewhat negligently, as though his clothes had been hastily donned, in civilian attire. His arms hung at his sides and his hands trembled.

After a silent salute Essad Pasha pronounced in slow tones the decree of deposition, at which the sultan shuddered.

There was a painful silence, followed by an equally painful colloquy, lasting a quarter of an hour. Abdul Hamid appealed for his life and for the lives of his family. He protested his devotion to the people and his innocence in recent events.

The youthful prince burst into tears, and after vain efforts to restrain his feelings, retired behind a screen, where he broke into bitter sobs. For a moment tears trembled in the sultan's eyes. Then he supplicated the soldiers in attendance to swear that they would not take his life. The deputation brought the interview to a close and Abdul Hamid humbly saluted them as they departed.

## Why the Muscles Grow Tired

Nearly half the weight of the human body consists of muscles which connect the bones and, by contraction, move them into various positions. In the best steam engines only one-tenth of the potential energy of the fuel is converted into mechanical work, but the muscles utilize in work from 34 to 55 per cent. of the energy of the food and probably much more, as the experiments which furnished these figures were performed with muscles removed from the body, not with living muscles richly supplied with blood. The less the contraction of a muscle the greater is its efficiency. A steam engine which is maintained in good condition works hour after hour and day after day, always consuming the same quantity of coal in performing the same amount of work.

With the muscles, however, it is different. For their waste products from combustion accumulate and cause fatigue. The poison of fatigue gradually is washed away by the blood, and in light and slow work it is carried off as rapidly as it is formed by the activity of the muscle, while in heavy, violent, or greatly prolonged labor it accumulates in the muscles.

It is the sensation of fatigue that causes us unconsciously to select the easiest way of doing things—for example, to ascend a mountain by a winding rather than by a straight path, although we thus increase the total quantity of work.