

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The Downfall of the Proud Empire of Centuries' Standing.

To understand properly the present turmoil around Constantinople, it is necessary to take a brief look into its ancient and illustrious history. Seven hundred years ago a small band of nomads from the interior of Asia came into Asia Minor and wandered over towards Constantinople. They had 400 young horsemen fit for battle, and the assistance they gave to one of the petty rulers there was rewarded by a grant of land in the ancient kingdom of Bithynia, on which to pasture their flocks. These newcomers proved to be men of much higher character and courage than their neighbors. They kept together, they maintained a high standard of thought and action, and were devoted throughout, embodying the best principles of that religion; that is, they were absolutely temperate, refusing to drink any kind of wine, were truthful, strong, and faithful, and in course of time developed a great leader named Osman, or Othman, which was corrupted by the Europeans into Osmann, or Ottomans, by which names they became famous in history.

Long before our Declaration of Independence, Mohammed had proclaimed that all men who professed the faith he taught were born free and equal, and any man

who became a convert to his faith was to be upon the same plane of equality. This doctrine gave these Ottomans great strength in the priest-ridden and caste-ridden East, and helped amazingly to spread their religion. They added to this a wonderful ability for organizing and a strict system of discipline, which brought the best men among them to the front. They were at all times much higher than the people around them, and had a civilization and organization much superior to the people in Europe at that time. Among other things, Othman, who is regarded as the founder of the Government, organized his wonderful system of Janizaries, the first regular soldiers in modern times, and who for centuries conquered wherever they went, and were the terror of Europe. These were made up of the best physically developed young Christians who could be secured, and the children of Christian parents, taken in their infancy, and trained up as soldiers. They were drilled and disciplined to a degree not thought of in Europe at that time, and their devotion to the Mahometan religion and to the Sultan, the Greek Empire, with its capital at Constantinople, was their chief aim. Among other things, Othman, who is regarded as the founder of the Government, organized his wonderful system of Janizaries, the first regular soldiers in modern times, and who for centuries conquered wherever they went, and were the terror of Europe. These were made up of the best physically developed young Christians who could be secured, and the children of Christian parents, taken in their infancy, and trained up as soldiers. They were drilled and disciplined to a degree not thought of in Europe at that time, and their devotion to the Mahometan religion and to the Sultan, the Greek Empire, with its capital at Constantinople, was their chief aim. Among other things, Othman, who is regarded as the founder of the Government, organized his wonderful system of Janizaries, the first regular soldiers in modern times, and who for centuries conquered wherever they went, and were the terror of Europe. These were made up of the best physically developed young Christians who could be secured, and the children of Christian parents, taken in their infancy, and trained up as soldiers. They were drilled and disciplined to a degree not thought of in Europe at that time, and their devotion to the Mahometan religion and to the Sultan, the Greek Empire, with its capital at Constantinople, was their chief aim.

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War of 1854-56, by which Great Britain and France assisted in the salvation of Russia back across the Pruth, Goltz her proclamate over the Danubian countries, and exclude Russian vessels from the Black Sea. In spite of her defeat she dismembered the Turkish Empire. She had always claimed the right to interfere for the protection of the people of Turkey in Europe, because they are Christians, and Greek Catholics in religion. Consequently her agents have all the time been at work in Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and elsewhere stirring up rebellion, furnishing arms and ammunition for resistance to the Turkish troops.

THE LAST RUSSIAN WAR.

Russia took advantage of the crushing of France by Germany, and the unrest in Europe, which ensued, to declare that she was no longer bound by the treaty of 1821, and she followed it up with starting an insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro, and she stirred up sympathy with these and the rebellion which smoldered on for two years. A threatened revolt in Bulgaria in 1875 was crushed, but the sympathy for foreign nations was alienated, and active encouragement given to Serbia and Montenegro to rise in rebellion. In 1877 Russia attacked the Slavs in Turkey, demanded her assistance, and she declared war. After much severe fighting her armies came within eight miles of Constantinople, and she had gathered a large territory in Armenia, when England was aroused to action, and threatened war if Russia took Constantinople. The result was the Treaty of Berlin, which was signed by the representatives of all the great powers, made Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro independent, and gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, and left Turkey over the provinces of Rumania, Macedonia, and Albania. Greece did not get anything, much to her discomfiture, and later started a war in which she was badly whipped. The result was a rebellion which threatened to destroy the Empire, but finally, with the assistance of the English, the island was quieted down. Ever since that time the island has not been healed, merely firmed over, and a new outbreak was liable at any time.

Greece, while being left nominally under the sovereignty of the Porte, is really under the Government of Prince George of Greece, whose position is guaranteed by Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy. This happened in 1830.

The Island of Cyprus, which is the third largest in the Mediterranean, and the strongest strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean, was made an immensely strong naval base.

In 1882 France invaded Tunis and took that country under her protection. For 70 years she has compelled the Khedive of Egypt to recognize the Sultan as his overlord, but the Khedival Government falling into bankruptcy, England in 1882 occupied Egypt, and she is still keeping up a pretense of Khedival Government, and allegiance to Turkey, has made Egypt as thoroughly an English possession as any her colonies, and the Sultan has lost the last vestige of his power in North Africa except in Tripoli, where once he ruled clear to Spain.

All that the statesmen of Europe could hope for in the future is to have the inevitable, but whether the day of dismemberment has now come is the all-important question. The Government of Turkey is so corrupt that it is not possible to compare it to England, has tried every means to help Turkey maintain herself, but without result. She has one thing to rely on, and that is Turkey, and put in the command of one of her own officers, but the Turks stole the supplies and let the vessels sink until the Englishmen quit the service in disgust.

The Turkish Empire in Europe has by these successive wars and revolutions been reduced from its former widespread area to a small strip of only 200 square miles stretching across from Constantinople to the Adriatic, with a population of over 6,000,000. This territory is but little larger than the State of Texas, but contains the all-important city of Constantinople, which is the commercial capital of vast territory in Europe and Asia. It is divided into the following Vilayets:

Vilayets.	Area.	Population.
Constantinople	Sq. Miles.	1,126,000
Adrianople	15,475	1,065,500
Salonia	13,984	1,165,400
Manastir	10,880	847,400
Kosovo	12,106	1,000,000
Settari (Albania)	4,516	322,600
Janina	7,045	648,000
Total (Europe)	65,752	6,086,300

The whole Turkish Empire is now divided into 39 provinces, or Vilayets, something like our States, or each which is a Vail, or Governor-General, who is held to represent the Sultan, and has almost complete power, even over life and death. Each of the Vilayets is subdivided into Sanjaks, or Provinces; Kazaz, or Districts; Nahies, or Subdistricts, and Kariyes, or communities; under Mutesarrifs, Kaimakams, and Muftis.

The population of Turkey in Europe is about equally divided among Slavs, Greeks and Turks. The present troubles begin with the longing of the Slavs of Macedonia and elsewhere to have the same freedom that their brethren of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece have achieved. The rest of the Slavs are sympathizing with and helping them.

THEY'RE IN ASIA.

Across the Tardanes and Hellespont in Asia, the Turks still have:

In Asia Minor.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Armenia and Kurdis	194,289	9,355,000
Iran	72,491	2,472,400
Mesopotamia	100,295	1,350,300
Syria (including Palestine)	100,500	3,317,000
Arabia	173,700	1,000,000
Total	650,284	17,455,300

The people of these countries are Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, Kurds, Arabs, Circassians, and other races too numerous to mention.

A Protestant-Episcopal Pope.

The New York Churchman, the leading organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has come out in a strong editorial for a Protestant-Episcopal Pope for this country. It says it is very necessary that the Church should have a head in America, and no better model for it can be found than that which has developed through centuries as the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Such a reorganization of the Church would be in the same direction as our political evolution from State rights to the consolidated United States. It would give the Episcopal Church in this country a National life, unity and force which it now lacks, and would rid it from many evils from which it now suffers.

The Living Church, another prominent organ, expresses its "cordial agreement" with the Churchman's suggestion, and says that the progress of the Church will remain practically at a standstill until some such plan is adopted.

Philippine Music.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune says that intense love of music is one of the most hopeful elements in the character of the inhabitants of the Philippines. He says: "The Filipino voice, like the Filipino people, is very small and thin, but what it lacks in force it makes up in shrillness, and can easily be heard in the vast bamboo theater, the roof of which is domed more than 100 feet high in the center."

The Biggest Gas Engine.

One of the features of the St. Louis Exposition will be a 3,000-horse-power gas engine from Belgium, the largest gas engine in the world. It has two cylinders, and having the stroke is 35 inches, and it makes 58 revolutions per minute. The length over all is 67 feet, 1.42 inches.

RINGING THE PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

President Roosevelt Speaks at Dedication of New Jersey's Monument at Antietam.

The New Jersey monument to soldiers of that State who fought at Antietam, Sept. 17, in the presence of the President and his party, Gov. Murphy, Senators Keen and Dryden, several prominent State officials, and the Governor's military staff, was dedicated by President Roosevelt at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1903.

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