

THE PEVENSEY PAGEANT
A Masque of Centuries in a Sussex Village.

Pevensey, July 20.

A ruined Norman castle within a Roman inclosure is an ideal open air theatre for a pageant in a Sussex hamlet. The sea has shrunk through the ceaseless action of the eastward drift, and Pevensey, with its dribbling rivulet, like Sandwich, Winchelsea, Romney and other Cinque Ports, lies a long way inland; yet its traditions do not hang upon ropes of sand, but are founded upon solid courses of masonry high above windswept shingles of beach. There is a circuit of flint and brick wall, with nine scattered watch towers to prove that the Romans fortified a station to command an exposed coast, and within it are the crumbling towers of the Norman castle to bear out the tradition that William the Conqueror, tripping on the beach and springing up with handfuls of sand for good luck, landed there and, avoiding the bog and marshes of the broad Pevensey level, led his warriors over the Hastings downs to Senlac to vanquish the Saxons less by valor than by the clever ruse of a feigned retreat. The castle built by his half brother was doomed to four sieges in a stage screen for mimic warfare, and from the saltpit are seen the marvellous towers which have witnessed war's alarms in Napoleonic days.

Pevensey, insignificant as a village and abandoned as a port, has not needed to hunt about for a history or an audience for a pageant. So much has happened within the circuit of Roman walls that there is an excess of plot for an afternoon's entertainment, so that the matter is to be swamped; and with Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill lying around it, audiences for the grandstand have been close at hand, and it has not been necessary to sound the fagman's trumpet in London for tourist traffic. It has been a home-made pageant, stage managed and rehearsed mainly at Eastbourne, and the story has been told with unaffected simplicity and illustrated with martial spirit and splendor of color. The gray towers of the castle, which have witnessed the flight of centuries, have seen anew in a dream conflicts of race and religion, battle scenes and processions of Druids, monks and nuns, royal functions and village revelry, the intrigues of the rival Roses, the menace of the Armada, the raids of smugglers and the patriotic defence of the coast against Napoleon; and a concourse of seaside saunterers has looked on in holiday mood, enjoying this easy method of cramming local history and the novel experience of jostling against swaggering Romans, white bearded Druids, Norman lords, medieval knights, solemn ecclesiastics and swart pirates behind the scenes at tea time.

The grandstand has been erected within the inclosure near the ancient Porta Decumana, and the drawbridge over the moat, which ordinarily knows no greater strain than the leisurely tread of the casual tourist, has been replanked and strengthened so as to allow throngs of warriors, knights, ecclesiastics and courtiers to pass and retire without shifting of scene. There has not been a chorus in singing robes to forecast and interpret historic events in melancholy tones, but there has been no lack of music, for dialogue and recitative have been varied with song, and there have been stirring lyrics enmeshed in the text. Mr. Kipling's "Sussex" and smugglers' carol among them. There has been a melody of grave and gay as at other pageants, and there have been picturesque effects of costume and armor in the mask of many centuries. Mr. Geoffrey Strahan, the master, has drilled his amateurs effectively, taught them to speak up so as to be heard, and rehearsed them until they feel at home in their clothes. Pageants have not yet degenerated into musical comedy, but there is a marked preference for passages in lighter vein with rural sports and amusing byplay. History at seaside resorts is not to be taken too seriously. There must be fun at the fair, and there must also be reminiscences of the hippodrome. Brilliant cavalcades with horsemen dashing in from the wings at high speed are what the spectators like even better than beautiful spectacle, or well drilled crowds of performers rushing across the broad stage with hue and cry.

In place of the refrains by Druids or ancient kings before each episode in imitation of the Greek chorus there is a prologue to the Pevensey pageant and a poetic one. A Sussex shepherd crossing wearily the castle grounds glances at the vineyard ruins, and, throwing himself down upon the turf, is soon asleep. Out of the castle gateway trips the Spirit of Pevensey, attended by a swarm of winged little sprites, and they whisper in his ear the story of the centuries and gambol and dance around him. Awakening suddenly, he sees the vision and kneels before the gracious Spirit, and she gives him a red pipe and throws over his shoulders a long-headed cloak. After watching the disappearance of the Spirit and her attendants within the castle he and a group of ancient Britons lighting a fire, and waiting for the coming of marauders from the South and the East, and of knights with banners and spears. The savages, taking him for a madman, draw knives and steal upon him, but suddenly retire when he plays upon his red pipe. The shepherd sees the white-robed Spirit beckoning to him from the gateway, and vanishes behind the ruined walls. The pageant opens, one dream of the storied past following another.

There is at first a glimpse of a tribe of ancient Britons, with women chanting a war song and Druids conducting barbarous rites with human sacrifice. It is dramatic and realistic, for mother and child are pinioned together on a heap of osiers, and the pyre is lighted and the victims are hidden by a cloud of smoke when the Roman warriors rush in and rescue them. There is a flight of centuries while the orchestra is playing, and then Anderida, inclosed by the Roman wall, is taken and sacked by the savage Saxons. In the third episode a huge idol is wantonly defied by Christian priests and the natives are converted to a new religion. Next comes a minstrel's song of another invasion, and with a despairing cry from Harold's followers the Norman host comes from the sea, with carpenters, farmers and smiths in advance, closely followed by archers and foot soldiers, and a long procession of knights and retainers. Breton warriors and monks in black. With banners galore and with shields and spears gleaming in the sunlight, it is a glorious spectacle, and the conquering king is the central figure, riding off proudly when the trumpet sounds, after he has tripped in full sight of his soldiers and saved the situation by ready wit.

The pageant has now reached the stage of the founding of the castle within the Roman wall. The first and last of the four sieges are portrayed, those when the castle was held for Matilda against Stephen and for Henry III against the barons being omitted. There is first the investment of Bishop Odo in Pevensey, with the triumph of William Rufus and the prevention of a second Norman invasion; and there comes after it a passage from the War of the Roses, when the castle is defended by Lady Joan Pelham in the absence of her husband on state business. The flag floats proudly on the gray ruin, and there are glints of color on one of the ramparts, where soldiers are stationed, but there is no battle scene, and the principal evolutions are conducted by monks and minstrel's songs following melodrama. Dr. Borde, the original Merry Andrew, making sport of the jurors until the adjournment of court, and a village fête is reproduced, with games and sports, until horsemen ride in at

SULTAN'S STRATEGY
FEAR OF INTERNAL WAR.
Causes and Possible Effect of the Revolt in Turkey.

The following article has been written for The Tribune by one who for many years lived in Constantinople as the agent of an American philanthropic work in that city. During those years he included some of the most eventful in the modern history of the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States, he was a correspondent of The Tribune, and his numerous letters to this paper were generally recognized as having the greatest authority on political, social and industrial affairs in the Near East. Exceptional interest, therefore, attaches to his discussion of a crisis which may prove to be epoch-making for a large part of the world.

The cables tell us that on Friday Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey was cheered by seven hundred thousand people as he went to the little mosque outside of Yildiz Palace to say his prayers. One cannot avoid a smile who has stood on that hill in the midst of narrow valleys below the mosque. In Turkey ciphers are indicated by dots, and it is possible that a fly speck served to multiply tenfold the report of the number of enthusiastic Turks who thus greeted their sovereign in return for his proclamation of constitutional government. Be this as it may, this demonstration quite throws into the shade the eighty-eight minutes of applause called forth at Denver by the name of the "Peerless One." Yet this outburst of Friday, which we may hope, was quite spontaneous, settles nothing. Like the applause at Denver, it merely shows to the world that action of some kind has begun. One needs to hold in mind the fact that nothing is yet done in Turkey, but that something has begun which European statesmen, at least, would like to measure and define.

STARTING POINT OF THE MOVEMENT.
Turkey was resting in its usual troubled way when England and Russia, three or four weeks ago, proposed to take in hand the chronic disturbance of Macedonia and once for all to put down the roving bands of Turks, Greeks and Bulgarians who made life unendurable to the wretched villagers of that region. This proposal and the determined manner, which showed that an entirely businesslike undertaking was contemplated, brought from the Sultan's nearest counsellors a warning that any attempt to put it into effect would be resisted by the populace of the disturbed provinces. The Sultan would be utterly powerless in the presence of a popular uprising. There is no evidence that any secret orders went from Constantinople authorizing such an outburst of popular feeling. But previous experience makes the possibility of such orders a working hypothesis for what followed. All remember a similar warning to Europe when the reforms for Asiatic Turkey were demanded in 1894. It was followed by a long series of outbreaks and massacres of Armenians. In every one of which the control of government officials was evident to those on the ground. If such orders went out to Macedonia they merely gave opportunity for an uprising of military men in Macedonia and Albania that was most unexpected to the Sultan. In the middle of July certain officers of the Third Army Corps, centring at Monastir, took themselves to the mountain, killed some of their superior officers and telegraphed to the Sultan that they demanded constitutional government in order to end the dangers always threatening the empire. It was quickly evident that in effect a military revolt was in progress, led by liberal enthusiasts, commonly called the Young Turkey party.

THE YOUNG TURKEY REFORMERS.
It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every Turk who can read hates Sultan Abdul Hamid with all the fervor of an anarchist. During the thirty-two years of the reign of the present Sultan, the Young Turkey party has represented all who had a grievance. It has been a party without a head. Its members have been pursued, imprisoned, banished, bought with money or office, but never extirpated. Last winter the malcontents held a conference at a European capital. There were present Turks, Armenians, Albanians, Arabs, Kurds, in a regular cave of Adullam. They decided to act with the purpose of securing the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Hamid and the establishment of constitutional government for Turkey. They wished their own fatherland to fall into line with European lands of liberty. It should be remembered in following the acts of the military mutineers of Macedonia that they are convinced enemies of compromise with the man who has held them all under an iron despotism which has even planned to hamper reading and to dwarf mental growth. These are the men who seem to be in the ascendant throughout the Third Turkish Army Corps, and whose spirit is fast infecting the Second Army Corps, that lies at Adrianople, and holds Three Corps almost to the gates of Constantinople.

THE SULTAN'S MASTERLY MOVE.
As soon as the seriousness of the seditious movement in the Third Corps became evident, the Sultan did a characteristic act. He sent to Niazli Bey and his associates of the General Staff who had taken to the mountains in token of revolt an invitation to return to duty, promising to reward their obedience by promotion to the rank of generals of division. They declined, saying that they would accept nothing less than the restoration of the constitution and the election of a parliament. Thereupon the Sultan, as if he were indulgently granting the whim of wayward children, proclaimed the constitution and ordered the election of deputies to the parliament convened for November next. The proclamation amazed beyond speech a people inured to amazing occurrences in governmental matters. The most dramatic feature of the new regime, perhaps, was its effect on the newspaper editors. Editors who have accustomed themselves during twenty years to seditious and heated content of every word, down to the regular press telegrams and the advertisements, before daring to have them set up, were notified at midnight that they might print what they chose, since, in the paternal kindness of the Sultan, freedom had been bestowed on the nation. In the streets of Constantinople people fell on one another's necks, and went out and roared "Long live the Sultan!" When it was known that the arch-rascal, Izet Pacha, secretary of the palace, who had the power of life and death and used it, had been dismissed to a petty office in the wilds of Arabia, and when it was announced that the vast army of spies, who have had to be reckoned upon every time a man wrote to his brother or spoke to his wife, had been dismissed from the service, there was surely ground for the vast demonstration of joy said to have been made last Friday at the Sultan, had simply taken out of the hands of the Young Turkey party their slogan before they were ready to use it. Another effect of this shrewd move on the part of the Sultan is that it stops, for a time at least, any action of England and Russia in Macedonia. A sovereign who of his own accord grants his people more liberties than his neighbors could ask, cannot be coerced like a common lawbreaker.

IS THE REVOLUTION REAL?
Several voices of discord have made themselves heard in the midst of this love feast of the Turkish people. The Young Turkey party found its bearings very shortly, and let it be known that sincerity on the part of the Sultan would lead him to replace the old fossils of his Cabinet by men of liberal views. This has not yet been done. People have hinted that they

MODIFIED ZIONISM
Said to Have No Connection with International Movement.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: As one of the many Jews who read your editorial, "A Modified Zionism," of the 17th inst., with great interest, I beg to point out a slight discrepancy between one or two of the statements in that article and the exact facts of the situation in Zionism. The proposition to secure a tract of land outside of Palestine for the settlement of Jews who suffer from persecution, though for a time it was rejected by the Zionist leaders as a means of alleviating immediate conditions, was finally rejected by the seventh Zionist congress, held in 1901, which declared that "the Zionist organization stands firmly by the fundamental principle of the Bialist programme, namely, the establishment of a legally secured and publicly recognized home for the Jewish people in Palestine," and it rejects, either as an end or as a means, all colonial activity outside of Palestine and its adjacent lands.

This programme of the Zionist movement stands unalterably to this day, and there have not been such changes as to justify the description of this idea as "A Modified Zionism."
It is true that the Zionist organization has more recently adopted a policy of carrying on practical work of colonization in Palestine, and the impetus of this work has drawn many Jews coming from lands of oppression and persecution are taking advantage of the agricultural and industrial development of the country; but the political strivings of the movement are, as ever, being kept in view, and only a short while ago reports reached here, and were then widely published, concerning negotiations that are being carried on by the European leaders of the movement for the acquisition from the Turkish government of certain rights for the Jews in Palestine. Nothing, Zionism has rather been broadened than modified. The party to which you refer as having risen out of the Zionist movement to develop the scheme of creating a large settlement for the Jews outside of Palestine was, as you know, afterward organized as a distinct organization, bearing more or less of a philanthropic character, and has directly nothing to do with the large international Zionist movement, which seeks to solve the problems confronting the millions of our people.

The question that Zionism is trying to deal with is that of the existence of the whole Jewish people and of preserving the spiritual integrity of our race; and, despite your disagreement in this matter, Dr. Gaster's dictum must remain true of the Jewish people as, indeed, any similar dictum would be true of any other people, that only in a country of its own, living under its own conditions and forming a majority of the population, could there be possible a "free display of Jewish genius." That a Russian Jewish youth, the son of miserably poor parents, had won the senior wranglership at Cambridge, does not really give us any question as to whether a people can preserve its spiritual integrity while spending all its energy in after a vain attempt to ward off persecution or an equally fruitless effort to preserve its customs and religious forms against the sweeping tides of assimilation. It is the life of the whole of Israel that is at stake, and the fact that certain comparatively small parts of it live in the lands of freedom does not solve the problem of how to maintain the moral integrity and spiritual unity of a people which, by its history, spiritual insight and its contributions to the thought and idealism of the world, is entitled to the continuance of its distinct and separate existence. This is why Jews here and there, and for their own spiritual benefit, should be ever more interested in the fate of the whole of Israel.

It is in this interest in the source of our higher life that explains the activities of American Jews in Zionism. It is to be regretted that you should have chosen again to give publicity to the charge, which has long since been refuted, the "Zionist is 'incompatible with good American citizenship.'" "Incompatible with good American citizenship" is a term that has been safely left to the liberality of the broadmindedness of the American public as to whether representatives here of the different nationalities of the Old World have a right to take an interest in the destiny of their respective peoples. Perhaps the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, is sufficiently tender of American liberty and American sympathy with the fate of the peoples who are struggling against odds, and he has just written a letter to "The American Zionist" to repeat the former assurances of his interest in the cause of Zionism. That the late secretary John Hay and other eminent Americans have long before this given expression of their sympathy with the Jews in America who are working for Zionism is well remembered.

LIBERAL RULE PROMISED.
Edict Read Before Porte—Sultan Walks in Streets.

Constantinople, Aug. 1.—A hatt-i humayun, or Imperial hatti, was read this evening before the Sultan, Pacha, solemnly upholding the constitution and enumerating all the exceptional measures of the old regime, which, it is said, had been abolished.

Abdul Hamid took a walk among the people in the streets to-day for the first time since his accession to the throne, in 1876, on the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V. He was accompanied by a single official in plain clothes, and returned to the Yildiz Kiosk unrecognized, as the people are not acquainted with his features. As soon as the news of the remarkable departure from the habits of the Sultan became generally known there was a rush of Turks to the palace and much enthusiasm followed.

GOING WITH BROTHER.
One Boy's Idea of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund Work.

A short, rather stocky boy sat on his bright yellow imitation leather satchel in the aisle of a car attached to a northbound New York Central train one day last week. There were several carloads of Tribune Fresh Air Fund children being carried to the realization of long weeks' dreaming of fourteen days in the country. The boy, it was learned, was going to keep the "rooms again," of good jobs and what he would like to be. When the train arrived for eating the luncheon that the children had brought along he pulled a package from the inner recess of the shiny grip, picked out a hard boiled egg and a pickle for the boy by the window, saw that he had all he wanted, and then "cleaned up" the remainder.

"Say mister, dey's good money drivin' de dog catcher's wagon," he said later on.

He looked upon himself as out of place with the children who were on a mere pleasure trip. "Me brudder will be done good by de trip up to de country," he said to the man, "but give me de city, where dey's a chance to pick up de coin." Several large parties will be sent to-morrow to points in this state and New Jersey.

CHINESE TO STUDY CONDITIONS HERE.
San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The steamer Siberia, which arrived from the Orient to-day brought with it a government commission to study commercial conditions in the United States. The commission is composed of Wang Ching Chia, senior secretary of the Department of Agricultural Works and Commerce; Pan Su Chih, second assistant secretary to the same board, and Li Ching Lien. The commission will remain in San Francisco for several days.

FORECAST FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES.—For the District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Monday fair and warmer; light north winds, becoming variable.

FOR VIRGINIA, Maryland and New Jersey, fair to-day; Monday fair; warmer in the interior; light north winds, becoming variable.

FOR DELAWARE, fair to-day and Monday; light north winds, becoming variable.

FOR NEW YORK, fair to-day; Monday fair; warmer in the interior; light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

OBITUARY.
GEORGE A. ELLIS.

George A. Ellis died suddenly of heart failure on Thursday evening at Fair Haven, Mass., where he had gone with his family to spend his vacation. Mr. Ellis was president of the Hudson Lighterage Co., with offices at No. 11 State street. He was also an officer of the Briggs & Ellis Company and of the Valvoline Oil Company, of this city. He lived at No. 25 Claremont avenue, Mount Vernon.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.
ALEXANDER—James E. Larkin, Cincinnati; CRANDALL—Ole Olsen, Milwaukee; EMPIRE—D. R. Preston, Baltimore; IMPERIAL—Robert E. Green, Boston; MURRAY HILL—F. W. Kennedy, E. Carr, Boston; ST. DENIS—J. B. Reid, Scotland; ST. MARK—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rogers, Paris; France, WALTER—ASTORIA—J. A. Houghton, Corning.

THE WEATHER REPORT.
Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 1.—The country has continued north and northwesterly and is apparently central to-night near the northeastern New England coast. But the storm which has been occurring at very low places. The principal features of interest was the continuance of the abnormally high temperatures in Montana and the Dakotas, where they ranged from 100 to 108 degrees.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature. Rows for 1902 and 1903 for various locations like Albany, Buffalo, etc.

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FUNERAL OF G. WINTHROP SANDS.
Well Known Persons Attend Services in American Church at Paris.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The funeral of G. Winthrop Sands, a stepson of William K. Vanderbilt, who was killed in an automobile accident at Polisy on Wednesday morning, was held in the American Church on the Avenue de l'Alma this morning. The Rev. Dr. Morgan officiating.

CHARLES FRENCH'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.
Politicians and "Old Guard" of Theatrical Profession to Attend.

The "old guard" of the theatrical profession and numerous politicians with whom Charles French, Jr., an old theatrical man, was intimately acquainted, will attend his funeral to-day. Mr. French died last Thursday at his home, No. 292 West 136th street. He was an employe of the Buildings Department, with which he had been connected since 1891.

GENERAL OLIVER STARTS FOR CANADA.
Washington, Aug. 1.—General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington to-day for Murray Bay, Canada, to join his family. He will be absent about a month.

DIED.
Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Campbell, May E. P., 22 West 125th St., New York City.
Gould, Asa Fairbank, Conn., Saturday, August 1, 1903.
PRESTON—On July 30, Lorraine E., widow of Patrick Preston, in his 86th year, died at the residence of the deceased, 104th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, August 2, at 2 p. m.

REYNOLDS—South Orange, N. J., Rainford N. Reynolds, in his 82d year, died suddenly, at Lake George, in his 82d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND—At Waterbury, N. J., on July 30, 1903, Adelaide Louise, widow of Edward Townsend, died at the residence of the deceased, 104th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, August 2, at 2:15 p. m.

WEBB—At Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y., Elizabeth W. Webb, wife of the late Charles Henry Webb.

WILLIAMSON'S FUNERAL.
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Washington, Aug. 1.—General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington to-day for Murray Bay, Canada, to join his family. He will be absent about a month.

DIED.
Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Campbell, May E. P., 22 West 125th St., New York City.
Gould, Asa Fairbank, Conn., Saturday, August 1, 1903.
PRESTON—On July 30, Lorraine E., widow of Patrick Preston, in his 86th year, died at the residence of the deceased, 104th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, August 2, at 2 p. m.

REYNOLDS—South Orange, N. J., Rainford N. Reynolds, in his 82d year, died suddenly, at Lake George, in his 82d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND—At Waterbury, N. J., on July 30, 1903, Adelaide Louise, widow of Edward Townsend, died at the residence of the deceased, 104th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, August 2, at 2:15 p. m.

WEBB—At Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y., Elizabeth W. Webb, wife of the late Charles Henry Webb.

WILLIAMSON'S FUNERAL.
The funeral of William J. Williamson, who was killed in an automobile accident at Polisy on Wednesday morning, was held in the American Church on the Avenue de l'Alma this morning. The Rev. Dr. Morgan officiating.

WILLIAMSON'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.
Politicians and "Old Guard" of Theatrical Profession to Attend.

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