

The Conning Tower

PRAIRIE LULLABY

Come, my baby, go to rest,
Day is done and we are tired.
All the men have gone to sleep
Stretched upon the front room floor.
Father will come back to us;
He is in the lower lot
Letting down the pasture bars
So the cows may go at will
Browsing on the meadow grass
Till they call me from my bed
Lowing through the feed-lot gate
With their udders hanging low
Glossy with the morning's dew.

Come my baby, go to sleep;
Harvest time is very hard,
We have worked from dawn to dusk
Gathering the golden wheat.
Mother must be up at dawn,
Milk the cows and cook the meal
For your father's hired men;
Father must be up at dawn
Feeding all the stock, and teams,
Oiling all his harvesters—
Once the sun has touched the cars
There can be no dallying
With a hungry nation's bread.

Hush, my baby, we must sleep;
In the morning we will go
Down the swath the reaper cuts
Looking for the Bob White's brood
Or the baby cottontails;
We will hear the meadowlark
Trill her song of harvesting;
And the men will make you hats
Braided of the yellow straw
When we bring the cool brown jug
We have run full at the spring.
Hush! the world has gone to sleep
Save a hoot-owl in the draw
Crying from a cottonwood,
There, my baby—sleep.

MURDOCK PEMBERTON.

Along about Sunday the contribs become so importunate and so prolific—

SWIMMING

Huge breakers, with feathery plumes sparkling in the sunlight,
Crashed with the majesty of shattered Sierras against the sands.
Far out beyond this thunder gleamed a cool blue stretch of sea,
Flecked with flashing ripples.
And now above my head a muffled roar—that slowly died away—
And swimming clear of the surf I gained that stretch of quiet sea
That took me to its gently swelling breast
And bade me leave all little things behind.
Long lazy strokes and sunlit drops of water
Tinkling back into the sea like tiny bells
And a sense of cool safe haven.

Then the waters broke gently beside me—broke unwillingly—
As though they rendered up some dimly gleaming treasure trove,
And you swam with me—Ay, sweet! As it had been ordained
From the Beginning.
How the sea loved you! As you swam
The little ripples curved about your lips—the swelling surge
Closed round you in a mighty fond embrace
And held you almost passive and content!
How long we swam I know not, for your smile
Flashed back a challenge ever and anon
To swifter bursts of speed, to deeper dives
And ventures through the cool green depths below,
Until at length we turned our heads to shore—
Unwillingly, as children called from play.
No spoken word had passed between us, dear,
Your laughing eyes had told me golden tales,
Till now when nearing shore you touched mine ear,
With moist and fragrant lips, and whispered low
"Please don't go any further; my husband is on the beach!"
So I turned and started wearily for Europe
With a labor-saving long Australian Crawl,
But three miles out of the harbor a life-guard
Pulled me into a boat and he says to me
See he, "Bo, you're a nut!"
And, being very tired, I agreed with him.

EL TORO.

That it's all we can do—to get a word in edgewise.

Gotham Gleanings

- ***Geo. Creel Saturdayed in town.
- ***Owen Johnson got married the other day.
- ***Ike Rothschild and bride are at Long Beach.
- ***Some of our streets are in a torn-up condition.
- ***John Barrett of Washington, D. C., Thursdayed in our busy midst.
- ***Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and her son Denning left for Newport Friday.
- ***Burns Mantle and Theo. Roosevelt were out to Forest Hills on the 4th inst.
- ***Milk has gone up in price, but it still remains about the cheapest of foods.
- ***Art Brisbane has bought a Washington paper from Frank Munsey of here.
- ***Miss Neysa McMein leaves today for Quincy, Ill., for a protracted visit with home folks.
- ***The Misses Cromwell of New Jersey passed through Pawling last Sunday on their way home.
- ***These are busy days for Jack Mitchel our popular mayor what with the Russian visitors and the campaign and the war.
- ***Geo. Mallon and Steve Evans report that things are going o. k. and it looks like their candidate would be reelected. He gets our vote, boys, if we are still in these parts in Nov.

Wide and catholic as our ignorance of the movies is, we do know that Douglas Fairbanks is by way of being an acrobat. Perhaps that is why the company employing him sends out those photographs of him playing tennis, wherein he is shown serving with his back to the net.

Rolfe identified these visitors and one morning called her attention to one whom he said was the nation's foremost authority.—From "The Dwelling Place of Light," by Winston Churchill, in *Harper's* for July.

"Whom are you?" said Cyril."

If we were editor of the Sun, we should reprint, to stimulate contributions to the tobacco fund, Calverley's "Ode to Tobacco."

The Argentine Republic has demanded an immediate apology from Germany, and, thus far, has received the busy signal.

To accommodate all the flags of the Allies it will be necessary to own two automobiles.

The cost of patriotic living is passing the bounds of belief.
F. P. A.

The Birth of New Nations

BOHEMIA

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

Author of "The Russian Revolution"
(Copyright, 1917, Tribune Association)

There is a nation in the ranks of the Allies of which the world at large is not cognizant. It has never declared war against the Central Powers through diplomatic channels, and yet it has an army fighting the Teutons. The government of that nation is temporarily domiciled in Paris. At the head of that government stands a provisional dictator. The name of this dictator is Professor T. G. Masaryk, and he heads the Czechoslovak, or Bohemian, state.

A government without an army is a negligible institution in our times. It is the Czechoslovak army, therefore, that is responsible for the rising prestige of the government of Bohemia. And this army is a product of the Russian revolution. Under the old régime many Bohemians in Russia, in union with their brethren captured by the Russians from the Austrian armies, endeavored to form into national units to fight the Teutons. But the government of Stürmer and Protopopoff discouraged all such efforts on the part of the Austrian Slavs.

The new Russia has chosen a different

course. The Bohemians in Russia, whose ranks were swelled by the Czechoslovak regiments which recently deserted from the Austrian army, were allowed to form a national Bohemian army. Every member of this army took the following oath of fidelity to Bohemia:

"I declare my allegiance to the independent Czechoslovak state, to Professor Masaryk as its provisional dictator and to the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris as the provisional government. I solemnly swear that I will faithfully serve our free state, its dictator and government."



Has Big Army Against Oppressor

Thus the world is confronted with the unique spectacle of an oppressed nation trying to solve the problem of its independence by waging war against its oppressor. There can be no doubt that this is the most effective method possible for the purpose, unquestionably more effective than rebellion. If the present Bohemian army in Russia should be increased by 200,000 volunteers from among the 2,000,000 Bohemians living outside of their fatherland, and if these be joined by large numbers of deserters from the Austrian lines, the question of Bohemian independence at the universal peace conference would assume a definitely favorable aspect.

However, the Allies have declared even before the Russian overturn that the "liberation of the Czechoslovaks from foreign domination" was one of their aims. And the stand of free Russia is that President Wilson's doctrine on the right of each nationality to settle its own destinies should become the basis for the coming world peace. The Bohemian question is consequently one of the major nationalistic problems before the Allies, and in some respects the most difficult of solution, as it profoundly affects the life of the Dual Monarchy.

The disintegration of Austria-Hungary could be avoided by clipping Galicia and Italy Irredenta off its body. It would certainly not be effected by the liberation of Bosnia from its grip. But the restoration of Bohemia as an independent nation cannot but vitally affect the fortunes of the Austrian Empire. Bohemia is the most vulnerable spot in Austria. It is, in fact, the backbone of the Hapsburg dominion. Its elimination from the Austrian structure would almost immediately result in the swift crumbling away of the Dual Monarchy.

Bohemia is the most advanced part of Austria. It has more railroads per square mile than any other part of the empire. Its population is 40 per cent of the total population of Austria, and it produces twice the quantity of agricultural products that are produced by the rest of the latter. Bohemia is the leading industrial and commercial territory of Austria. It produces five times as much coal as the remainder of Austria and one and a half times as much iron. It bears 63 per cent of Austria's taxation, and contains proportionately more literate persons than any other section of the Dual Monarchy.

People Oppressed By Both Nations

Bohemia, although in its entirety part of the Dual Monarchy, is smarting

THE NEW BOHEMIA

under a double yoke. Both the Teutons and the Hungarians oppress the Bohemians. The former control the inhabitants of Bohemia proper and Moravia, while the 2,500,000 Slovaks populating so-called Slovakia are ruled from Budapest.

The Czechs are the inhabitants of Bohemia proper, Moravia and Silesia. The Slovaks are also of Czech origin. The dialect of the Slovaks differs somewhat from the Bohemian, thanks to the German influence on the latter. But the real difference between the Slovaks and the Czechs springs from the fact that the first were subjugated by the Hungarians and the second by the Teutons.

The Slovaks recognize themselves as Bohemians, and as such are united with the Czechs in their nationalistic aspirations. The new Bohemian state would therefore be a Czechoslovak state, consisting of parts of Austria and Hungary. Altogether this state would include about 12,000,000 inhabitants, fully three-quarters of whom are Bohemians.

The restoration of Bohemia is both a

matter of justice and right. The Bohemians have been betrayed by the Hapsburgs, whom they invited to reign in their kingdom. The Bohemians are Slavs, hailing from Central Europe, and for a thousand years have been in the way of the complete German-Magyar domination of Europe. Perhaps to-day the world would have been entirely Prussianized had Bohemia succumbed to the onslaught of the Teutons on one side and the Hungarians on the other. But valiantly they battled for a thousand years, developing ideas and leading European civilization in spite of the foul surroundings.

Country a Pioneer In Early Culture

The part played by Bohemia in human progress is hardly realized and appreciated in the Western world. Like Poland, its Slav neighbor, Bohemia was a pioneer in certain intellectual movements. While the former was striving to achieve in the Middle Ages political ideals which are not yet materialized even in our own twentieth century, the latter was initiating the great universal movement for religious reform. But for the Teutons and the Magyar, democracy and tolerance would to-day be deeply rooted throughout Europe. But Slav idealism, which is even now grossly misunderstood almost everywhere, was several centuries ago doomed to utter failure.

Bohemia's active leadership in European civilization began in the fourteenth century. "In 1349," writes a British publicist, "Prague became the seat of one of the earliest universities of Central Europe, and within less than fifty years the Czechs, centering round the University of Prague, came forward as forerunners and champions of freedom of thought in Europe. Huss and the Hussite movements were the first great contribution of the Czechoslovaks to the world's history. The movement, like everything in the Middle Ages, was on its surface predominantly religious, yet religion was deeply tinged by nationality. The growing consciousness of nationalism in religion was one of the mainstays of the Reformation, the Reformation being among other things the protest of the European nationalities against full consciousness of their own individuality against the inherited universality of Rome."

Raised First Cry For Freedom

"It was therefore by no means an accident that the first protest of national individualism and the first cry for national freedom of action and individual freedom of thought had come from Bohemia. Threatened by the Germans, who had behind them the authority of the Holy Roman Empire of German nationality, the Czechs arose in a protest against Austria, both in Church and State. It is a fact to which sufficient attention has seldom been paid that among the different articles of accusation raised against John Huss at the Council of Constance was that Huss had instigated among the Czechs national hatred of the Germans."

"To this accusation Huss answered: 'I have affirmed and yet affirm that Bohemians should by right have the chief place in the offices of the Kingdom of Bohemia, even as they that are French-born in the Kingdom of France and the Germans in their own countries, whereby the Bohemian might have the faculty to rule his people and the Germans bear rule over the Germans.' These words, spoken by the martyr on his trial, have remained the programme of the Czechoslovak nation."

This remarkable programme, formulated five centuries ago by the great Bohemian reformer, is the essence of the cause now championed by this country and free Russia. Indeed, President Wilson's famous utterance of last January looks like a para-

phrase of the above words of John Huss. The President in the course of his speech in the Senate said: "That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

What a Czech uttered in 1415 the American nation accepted in 1917! The New Russia is also pledged to the realization of the principle proclaimed by Huss. The other Allied powers are fighting against the chief enemy of this doctrine—the Teuton. Just as to-day Germanism stands for merciless oppression, so five centuries ago it thrived on similar methods of national life. And one of the first victims of these Teutonic methods was Bohemia.

National Death Followed Alliance

In the year 1526 Bohemia entered into an alliance with Austria and Hungary against the Turks. This was the beginning of Bohemia's death. Although it entered into the alliance as a fully independent nation, Bohemia never again emerged from the Teuton grip. The Hapsburgs gradually Germanized their Slav ally, turning it into a vassal nationality. The Czechs revolted against their despotic masters in 1618, but their rebellion was drowned in blood and woe. Bohemia was devastated with the characteristic Teutonic ruthlessness, and for almost two centuries it seemed that it had been wiped out of existence.

The nationalistic renaissance that swept Europe in the nineteenth century also had its effect in Bohemia. The Czechoslovaks began to move, to realize their true condition, and to seek and aspire toward a new life. In

1848, when Europe was in revolution, the Bohemians for the first time formulated their demands. These were modest, being only a claim of autonomy within the bounds of Austria. This claim being satisfied by the Hapsburgs, the cornerstone of their imperial structure would not be so shaky as it is to-day. But treachery and autocracy go together. In response to the pleas of the Bohemians, Austria delivered the Slovaks into the hands of the restored Hungarian dominion!

In 1870 Francis Joseph promised the Czechs that he would crown himself King of Bohemia, thus making that country an autonomous entity. But this promise was never kept. The result of this attitude toward the Czechs was the awakening of their national consciousness and pride. Those leaders who favored a free union with Austria began to advocate separation from the Dual Monarchy. The alliance of Vienna with Berlin only further alienated the Bohemians from the Hapsburgs. The Czechs sought to create a basis for an alliance of Austria with Russia and France, as they early perceived the mission of Prussia in Europe.

Professor Masaryk Leads in Fight

Perhaps the greatest living Bohemian to-day is Professor Masaryk. He was very active before the war in exposing the machinations of the Teutons in Vienna. After the outbreak of the war he became the chief of the Bohemian National Council in Paris, which has now been elevated by the Czech army in Russia to the position of the Provisional Government of Bohemia.

This body issued on November 14, 1915, the following manifesto, which sets forth clearly the aims and aspirations of the Bohemian people:

"All Bohemian political parties have up to this time been fighting for a qualified independence within the limits of Austria-Hungary. But the events of this terrible war and the reckless violence of Vienna constrain us to claim independence without regard to Austria-Hungary. We ask for an independent Bohemian-Slovak state. The Bohemian people are now convinced that they must strike out for themselves. Austria was defeated not only by Russia, but by the little, despised Serbia, and is now a dependency of Germany. To-day Berlin has galvanized this corpse, but it is the last effort. Austria-Hungary has abdicated. We have lost all confidence in its vitality; it has longer any reason for existence. By its incapacity, by its voluntary subordination to Germany, it has convinced the whole world that the former belief in the mission of Austria as a force for the peace of Europe, the European war."

Austro-Magyars Threat to Peace

Those who defended the usefulness, even the necessity, of Austria-Hungary, and at one time the great Bohemian historian and statesman Palacky as a federal system of nations and lands with equal rights. But Austria-Hungary as a dualistic monster became the oppressor of all who were not Germans or Magyars. It is a standing threat to the peace of Europe, a mere tool of Germany seeking conquest in the East, a state having no destiny of its own, unable to construct an organic state composed of a number of equal, free, progressive races. The dynasty, living in its traditions of absolutism, manages to maintain the semblance of the former world power through the un-democratic cooperation of Austria with the bureaucratic state that belongs to no race, and a body of army officers that is against every race."

Since the above document was issued Bohemia was subjected to a reign of terror like that which it had hardly ever before experienced. Hundreds of executions, thousands of arrests, wholesale confiscation of property, suppression of all public opinion embittered Bohemia to such an extent that to-day it is practically the entire nation that demands complete independence. The satisfaction of this demand should be as certain as that of Poland. The restoration of Bohemia is not a doctrinaire suggestion, but a matter of elementary justice.

Spain Convulsing Under the Poison Of German Kultur

Country's Clash of Creed and Class Furnishes Hard Problem

Army Action Doubtful Likely to Act Against the Throne or Independently of It

The Spanish situation continues to puzzle the world. Numerous reasons are given for the crisis convulsing Spain, but few are convincing. In "The Pall Mall Gazette," London, the distinguished French journalist Jacques d'Urville analyzes Spain's malady as due to the German virus poisoning her. M. d'Urville predicted the crisis in Greece and the fall of King Constantine a week before its occurrence.

By JACQUES D'URVILLE

Spain, like many other nations, is at the moment suffering, to use a medical term, from a crisis of suppression. She longs to get rid of the German virus that is poisoning her. But will she prove herself strong enough to combat the evil that threatens to overwhelm her, and the menace of most serious complications? The patriotic action of Count Romanones in spontaneously retiring from office in order to be free to speak his mind to his fellow countrymen as to where their interests lay and what was their obvious duty gave rise for a moment to high hopes. Unhappily, certain acts of the Garcia Prieto Cabinet, contrary to the assurances of neutrality given to the Entente, dashed to the ground the expectations of the friends of Spain, who were looking forward to a glorious future for her.

Doubts Power of Dato Cabinet

It is doubtful if the new Cabinet, under the Premiership of M. Dato, will have sufficient authority for any notable modification of the existing state of things. The most important personality of the new ministry is perhaps the Captain General, Primo de Rivera, who has the very difficult task of bringing calm into the barracks of Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona. If the army does not act against the throne it will act independently of it. It is a very delicate situation, for the throne is just as unprotected against the perils of a coalition of the Right or the Left.

Unfortunately, Spanish psychology is a mass of contradictions, which renders the task of the German plotters or pro-German propagandists at the present juncture an easy one, and it is, therefore, superfluous to analyze it concisely. But superior to the rivalry of parties stands out the chivalrous and smiling personality of a monarch who is universally popular, whose sympathies are on the side of that which is noble and good, and who, above all, knows how to respect the liberties of his subjects.

Rivalries of Class and Creed a Problem

With the Cortes alone rests the delicate task of settling the numerous political differences that arise among a particularly proud and distrustful people, in which the rivalries of castes, of classes and of creeds form part of their natural existence. Taken altogether, the "Left," by congeniality of sentiment and of doctrine, leans toward the group of Democratic and Liberal powers. The Conservatives, on the contrary, the army, and a part of the clergy, hypnotized by the military might of Germany and the religious prestige of Catholic Austria, are openly on the side of the Central Powers.

In certain privileged classes sympathy for the German cause is regarded as a mark of elegance and good breeding. The Kaiser cult, in fact, has become a kind of snobbery. It is he who will punish France for her political and religious "misdeeds," to him is given the task of wiping perfidious Albion, the principal cause of the downfall of Spanish hopes, from off the map, and thus assure to the descendants of Charles V that place in the world to which their past glories entitle them.

Inspired by Germans

These grand prospects were inspired by the German propagandist M. Maura, leader of the Conservative party, who, disregarding the political wisdom of a Silveira, outlined them in the resounding speeches he made some few weeks ago in the Plaza de Toros at Madrid. It is maliciously whispered that Alfonso XIII listened to the oration with a telephone receiver glued to his ear, and great was his astonishment when he heard the orator declare that the Spanish ministers governed only by the will of the King, not by that of Spain. But M. Maura did not stop at the divine right of the monarchy, he turned to England and France, demanding from them the restitution, while waiting, without doubt, for something better, of Tangiers and Gibraltar.

His outbursts, condemned by all in Spain who are not pro-Germans, would be of little importance were it not that they reveal the alarming state of affairs brought about by the German propaganda. Is the leader of the Conservative party ignorant of the designs of the Wilhelmstrasse on Morocco, the Balearic Islands and the Canaries?

Public opinion in Spain, hitherto wedded to a policy of absolute neutrality, is beginning to get unnerved. It is not so much excited over the recrudescence of the submarine peril as over the unbridled insolence and dishonesty of the Germans and the hold Germany seems to have over the home and foreign affairs of Spain.

Germany is greatly mistaken if she thinks to make another Greece of Spain. The growing unrest may involve such serious consequences that all present-day Spain will be thrown to the winds. Will it lead to another ministerial crisis, or to something more serious? It is a terrible leap into the unknown!

Are Women People?

By ALICE DUER MILLER

Lines to Mrs. Humiston

Written after a morning spent in the perusal of anti-suffrage literature.

Oh, Mrs. Humiston, oh, Mrs. Grace Humiston, can it be you have not heard
The last, the master-word?
You haven't without doubt,
Or else you'd not be out.
Milling about
Doing men's work, when home is woman's place.

A woman's duty is to praise and please,
To make men feel proud, competent and strong,
Never to hint by word or deed or glance
That not all men have qualities like these;
That's very, very wrong,
Besides, it kills romance.

Oh, strange it seems to me,
You do not see
That deeds like yours imply a criticism,
And criticism vexes,
And makes antagonism
Between the sexes.

I know, of course, what you will say,
The thoughtless, weak excuse that you will make—
You wished to help young girls. A great mistake!
For in the end,
My friend,
You'll find the only way.

The gentle, charming, yielding best of ways
Is to stay home and praise
All men,
And all they do,
However strange;
And to condemn
Women, and all things new—
Ay, any change.

Of all the millions of women who registered in the New York State military census not one wrote down that she was able to cook. This is not due to the decline of the domestic arts among modern women, but to the fact that the compilers of the blanks never seemed to have thought that an ability to cook, or to teach cooking, could be of any service to armies, either in camps or in hospitals.

It appears that the new Russian electorate, composed of men and women, are to decide whether or not the ex-czar should have a vote.

American women will probably be given the vote, too, some day, but we shall not have the privilege, like our Russian sisters, of deciding whether or not some of our former opponents, like Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, have forfeited their right to the ballot.

The lady who has just accepted the presidency of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage explains that her reasons for doing so are connected with her belief that women are "inflammable and uncertain." What woman could fail to follow a leader of such inspiring confidence to the very death?

Respecters of Persons

Scene: A certain club, which, though founded many years ago in the belief that a nation cannot exist half slave and half free, has recently drifted in the opposite direction.

First Member, reading the paper:
I see that equal suffrage paraders have been smash-windows in—

Second Member:
I don't want to hear about it. I have no patience with these women. Do they suppose that governments can be intimidated by violence, or that—

First Member:
But—

Second Member, raising his voice:
Or that destroying property proves fitness for the ballot? These outbreaks of hysteria—

First Member:
But—

Second Member, raising his voice still more:
These outbreaks of hysteria have utterly turned me against woman suffrage, in which I never believed anyhow.

First Member:
But this happened in Budapest. It was a demonstration of men asking for the vote.

Second Member:
Do you mean to tell me that all men are not allowed to vote in Hungary? Gad, sir, I hope they will riot. I hope they will break windows; until those Central monarchies learn that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. Give me the paper.

Thoughts

On reading the list of the men who have been circulating a petition against woman suffrage in Ohio.

Protectors of the home, who get
Your livelihood from a saloon,
Or from a drug store wet, ah wet
As brooks in June.

Oh, guardians of womanhood,
Who tell, across the flowing bar,
Stories which show how pure, how good,
All women are.

How have you worked for signatures
Even from men who could not read
Or write! What noble ardor, yours!
Oh, yes, indeed.

And can we doubt that every man
Was moved by motives high and true?
Why, yes, to tell the truth, we can,
In fact, we do.