# PERSONAL AND POLITICAL SIDE OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT

## TURKISH ACTION IS LAID TO REFORMERS

### Abrogation of Privileges Part of "Union and Progress" Programme.

### NO ANTI-CHRISTIANISM

### Enver Pasha Said His People Simply Want Their Country for Themselves.

*The following article has been written by a special correspondent of* THE SUN, *who returned recently from the Near East, where he made a close study of political and economic conditions:*

The abrogation of the special rights of foreigners is one of the plans of reform that the new regime in Turkey has been endeavoring to effect ever since the arbitrary rule of Abdul Hamid was replaced by a constitutional government. These special rights have been looked upon by the Young Turks, especially the more advanced wing of the party, as restraints that made the carrying out of any new scheme of internal government impossible. That they should seize as opportune for the step the moment when most of Europe is at war is not unnatural and to those who have followed the course of events in the Ottoman empire was not unexpected.

The leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, or Young Turk party, who are to a great extent the most progressive men of the country and have been educated at Christian institutions in Turkey or in Europe, have from the first endeavored to throw off the foreign influences that have been so instrumental in dictating Ottoman policy. Much of the talk regarding this party's warlike attitude may be traced to its desire to make Turkey a land for the Turks. That the leaders have been unable to accomplish this has been due to the heavy indebtedness to other countries and the inability to act independently in the collection of taxes. Enver Pasha in discussing this phase of the situation a short time ago said that it was a great mistake to consider the Ottoman Empire as under the domination of Germany, England or any other country.

"We have German officers for our army because their methods of drilling and discipline seem best to suit the requirements of our troops," he said. "At the same time we have our navy under training by English naval officers. Turkey's strength as a nation will depend not upon a Germanic or an Anglicized Turkey, but upon a Turkey that meets all the needs of our people and may be developed in accordance with their condition. We are aiming to give to all the people fair and equitable government.

**No Hatred of Christians.**

"There is no reason to believe that the Mohammedan population has any great animosity against the Christians living among them, and I am sure that so far as the Government itself is concerned there is no untoward discrimination against them. What we ask for is peace that we may develop our country and the privilege of developing it along its own lines and in conditions that exist in other countries of Europe."

The special privileges which have been abrogated made a most unusual condition of civic life in the Turkish empire, in that they gave to foreigners immunities that are enjoyed elsewhere only by diplomats. These peculiar conditions did not arise from the fact that Christians are living in Moslem lands. They date back to Byzantine times, when the Italian cities formed colonies at Constantinople. When the Turks came they, with contemptuous tolerance of other religions and customs, could not see why these colonists should not decide their own lawsuits and have their own kind of worship.

These rights grew and changed with centuries until the Turk was to a great extent without sovereignty in his own dominion. For instance, taxes could not be levied upon foreigners except in accordance with treaties, and could be increased only by the consent of representatives of the Porte; business places or dwellings of foreigners could not be entered by Turkish police except by consent of the Consuls; a foreigner could not be tried before a native court unless he were represented by his Consul, while all suits in which foreigners alone were the litigants were tried in their own consular courts, suits between Ottoman subjects and foreigners being tried in mixed courts in which consular representatives were present.

Abdul Hamid made several efforts to have these special privileges restricted, but the form of government existing then did not encourage the Powers to grant much relaxation except in return for concessions and other advantages. The Young Turk feels that he is in a different position since he overthrew the autocratic government. He has modernized the army, the police and the sanitary system, he has built schools and colleges and has reformed the postal service and the courts.

**Code Napoleon Used.**

The judicial system has been remodelled, the civil procedure being now based partly upon the Code Napoleon and partly on the usages of the ancient courts. The criminal law has been borrowed from the French and the mercantile law from the French and Dutch. The whole purpose has been to raise the judiciary from its archaic, mediæval standards to suit present conditions and to do away with corruption by the employment of paid judges.

The Young Turk has striven to improve the living conditions of the people and he has made the streets of Constantinople as clean as the streets of any other European city. Turkey's educational system is being improved and examinations are now insisted upon for entrance into the army and into industrial pursuits and professions. It would be almost impossible to find to-day, as was often the case in the past, a young man holding an important position in army or civil life who is unable to read or write. It is in the face of such evidences of progress that modern Turkey finds the extra-territoriality that came to her as an inheritance so bitterly galling.

Theoretically the effect upon the United States of this abrogation of special privileges is mostly concerned with the matter of trials and of educational and religious institutions. Among the American educational institutions several have gained unusual prominence by the work they have accomplished. Among these are the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, the Robert College and the Woman's College on the Bosporus. To all of these Turkish officials have paid high tributes. Many Turks have been graduated from either the Robert or the Beirut college, while to-day many of the pupils at the Woman's College are daughters of men in high position in the Ottoman Empire. The Beirut college was founded in 1866. The Robert College has existed more than fifty years. They have both lived through much more strenuous times than the present, and from the regard in which they are held there seems no good reason to believe that they are now in peril.

The peril of a holy war, which has been so frequently held up before European nations ruling Mohammedan population, seems to be less a peril to-day than ever before. The standard of the Prophet was raised in the last Balkan war and proved entirely ineffective in rallying Moslems to its support. There is a vast amount of internal politics in Mohammedanism. The fact that all Moslems do not recognize the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph, the schisms, the hereditary enmity between the Arab and the Turk, these and various other elements entering into the question make it very doubtful if the Government at Constantinople would dare to risk its prestige among its own people by such an impractical action.

## RIVERS NAMES FOR BATTLES.

### Modern Fighting Line Embraces Many Towns.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The modern battle line is so long that it can no longer be indicated by the name of a town or a village. Some writers have already named last week end fight, very inaptly, as the battle of Charleroi. It is true that the historic custom is to give a battle the name of the town or village unlucky enough to be nearest. But in this case it would have to be called the battle of Dinant-Namur-Charleroi-Mons. Probably the custom will grow up of using river names. It is quite possible that last week end battle will come to be known as the battle of the Sambre et Meuse.

## MANY ROYALTIES AT FRONT.

### Czar and Kaiser Have Score of Relatives in Battles.

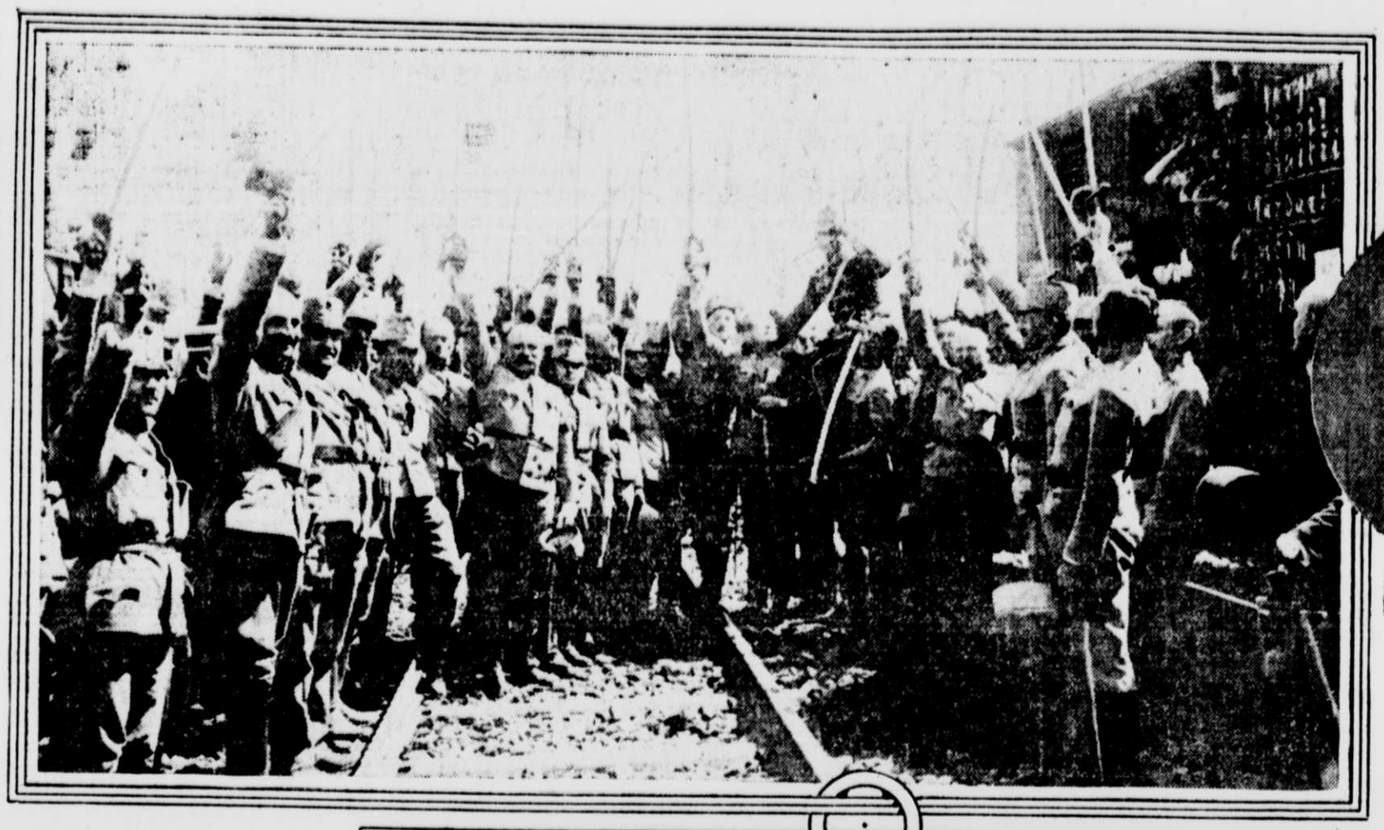
LONDON, Sept. 5.—Never since the Middle Ages have so many royalties been engaged in active service at the front. The Czar has some eleven of his near relatives engaged in the war; the Kaiser has his sons and many cousins under fire; while some nine or ten of our own royal family have volunteered for active service.

## GIVES $2,500,000 TO WAR FUND.

### Maharajah of Mysore One of Three Ruling Indian Chiefs.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Maharajah of Mysore, who has given $2,500,000 to the Indian fund, is one of the three leading native chiefs. His state ranks next in importance to Hyderabad in revenue and population, though not in area. The Maharajah is just over 30 years of age, and he succeeded his father when only just over 11 years of age.

# Heir to Throne Wins the Hearts of Hungarians



Austro-Hungarian officers about to leave for Servia raise Archduke Karl upon their shoulders.

Archduke Karl.

The popular young couple acknowledging cheers of crowds.

## Army Officers Show Their Enthusiasm by Raising the Archduke to Their Shoulders

## Duchess Zita Popular—Young Couple by Democratic Manner Gain Affection of Future Subjects

*Special Correspondence to* THE SUN.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 26.—On the 28th day of June the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, the Princess Hohenberg, were murdered at Sarajevo. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and his wife, Zita—the one the new heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the other the future Empress and Queen—were apprised a few hours later.

When the news came the Archduke was about to leave his castle to go to the artillery manœuvres. Instead he went to Emperor Francis Joseph. After the funeral the new heir apparent was received in a long audience by the aged ruler of the dual monarchy. At the moment of his leave taking the Emperor, embracing him, exclaimed:

"Oh! my God, do not punish me thus, that I should survive this young man!"

The young heir was idolized by his parents. His father was the Archduke Otto, the handsomest and most genial member of the dynasty. His mother, the sister of the present King of Saxony, reared her son away from the noise and tumult of the city in quiet peaceful castles of small Austrian towns. A young priest was hired to give him his early education.

The Archduke's marriage to Zita, the Duchess of Parma, was a true love match. The two had played together in childhood at the palace of the Archduchess Maria Theresa. The Duchess Zita made her debut into society in 1911. The Archduke Charles, accompanied by his mother, the Archduchess Maria Josepha, journeyed to Piamore, the estate of Zita's parents, where on June 13, with the consent of Emperor Francis Joseph, they became engaged.

Duchess Zita was born in Italy and is 22 years old. The greater part of her early life was spent at the Castle Schwartzenau, near Wiener Neustadt, Austria. She is very religious, as is every member of the House of Parma, but is tolerant to those of different faith. She is an enthusiastic theatregoer. It is well known how the Duchess, as the true wife of a soldier, accompanied her husband from one military post to another while on an inspection tour throughout Galicia.

They have two children, Otto, who is one and one-half years old, and Gizella, six months of age. Archduke Otto is a sturdy youngster who never wears a hat and therefore has a healthy, ruddy complexion. Archduchess Gizella, whose pet name is "Gisl," like her brother, is blue eyed and fair haired.

The recent visit of Archduke Karl and Archduchess Zita to Budapest thrilled that city. It must have been an exalting experience for this young man of 27, stepping out of a life of comparative obscurity, to find himself all of a sudden the idol of a people. During his stay the Archduke Karl made several speeches which were distinguished by good common sense and patriotic fervor. He appeared in the midst of the soldiers and his affable manner greatly charmed the warriors. After he had addressed a departing regiment the officers became so enthusiastic, that forgetful of etiquette due to royalty, they raised him upon their shoulders and drawing their swords took an oath to return victoriously or to die.

He showed himself also eager to become acquainted with the men eminent in public life, in politics, art and literature. In directing the trend of conversation he looked for information that would give him an insight into the state of mind of the Hungarian people.

## SOCIETY TO AID BELGIANS.

### London Homes Opened to Welcome Destitute Families.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The War Refugees Committee is now bringing over the destitute Belgians who are crowded in French ports. The place to which the refugees are first taken is a roomy old fashioned house, 49 St. George's road, Pimlico. They are received there by Mrs. H. O. Arnold-Forster and the other ladies who have given all their energies and skill to the work. Sixty persons can be fed at a time. There are rest rooms and bedrooms provided for women, intended particularly for mothers with infants. Large hostels are being prepared in the Victoria neighborhood and elsewhere. Here five or six hundred can be accommodated. After that the Belgians will be taken to the many private houses which have been placed at the disposal of the committee.

## MARRIED MEN AVOID SERVICE.

### Fear Government Won't Take Care of Their Families.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The fear of what may befall his family and children is making many a man refrain from enlisting. The old taunt of "an ungrateful country" holds good. The bad example of the Government at the conclusion of the South African campaign is not forgotten. The present Government must do its duty with regard to the families of those who have gone to the front if it wishes to enroll the pick of the married population.

## BERLIN PRESS CHEERS PEOPLE.

### Edinburgh and London Destroyed in German Reports.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Three very surprised Americans drifted into London last week from Berlin, who had been residents in the capital for over a year. According to the German newspapers Leeds had been destroyed, Edinburgh burned out and London was in ruins. "Well," said one, "if the Germans could only be told the truth there'd be some riots."

## WOMEN RAISE $3,000.

### Emergency Corps Meets, With Duchess of Marlborough Presiding.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The first meeting of the Women's Emergency Corps was a great success. The Duchess of Marlborough was in the chair and she was ably seconded by Mrs. Pethick Laurence. Three thousand dollars in aid of the movement was raised at the meeting, the Duchess contributing $500. Other contributors were the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, Lady Aberconway and Evelyn Lady Addington.

## AUSTRIA SEES ALLY IN RUSSIAN POLAND

### People There Are Said to Be Flocking to Standard of Dual Monarchy.

### OFFICIALS IN FLIGHT?

### National Committee Hopes for Great Destiny From the Titanic Conflict.

*The following article from* THE SUN'S *correspondent in Budapest gives the Austrian view of the Polish question, which both Austria and Russia revived at the outbreak of the war.*

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18.—"We have come to liberate the Poles from the Russian yoke." These were the words addressed to the inhabitants of Russian Poland in the proclamation just issued by the commander in chief of the Austro-Hungarian army. The united German and Austro-Hungarian armies advance victoriously in Russian Poland and at this moment they may already be in Warsaw. Therefore the proclamation contained not mere idle words, but 2,000,000 soldiers coming from a Western civilization and the land of human rights, spoke thus amid the clatter of musketry and the roar of cannon to a downtrodden race who in their slavery had forgotten what it was to hope.

It may be said that the capture of Czenstochau on August 5 signified already the turning point in the destiny of the Russian Poles. It was amazing news that Russia had so easily given up her Polish province at the very beginning of the war. The post offices of all Russian Poland were closed by the Government. When the Russian recruiting officers in Poland became aware that Czenstochau had been taken by the Germans they immediately deserted their posts and fled into the interior of Russia.

In Warsaw the Government offices had been closed and the officials had left the city, taking with them the public records, money and valuables of the treasury. The entire garrison and gendarmes took possession of the saloons, becoming intoxicated. After causing the wildest disturbances they also fled. At this great joy filled the hearts of the people. The Russians had left! It seemed a dream, too good to be true.

**Polish Students Tortured.**

Even to the last day from eight to ten unfortunate Poles were hanged nightly and in prisons accused men were beaten and tortured. Polish students in colleges and universities without any cause whatever were singled out for persecution. Their homes were ransacked and they were tracked by spies.

The news of the advance of the Austro-Hungarian troops inflamed the Poles with great enthusiasm and the entire population realized that now was the time to take their stand against Russia and regain their liberty. In many parts of the country the inhabitants refused to obey the order of mobilization. In Sosnowo, where 40,000 men are employed in the mines, not one reported to the call to arms. When the Cossacks attempted to press them into military service there was an armed encounter in which the miners were victorious. Then the soldiers withdrew and dynamited the electric works which furnished the light for the city. Public feeling throughout Russian Poland has become so threatening that the Russian soldier feels himself practically in an enemy's land.

The Czar of course made an eleventh hour attempt to regain the sympathy of the Poles. He issued a proclamation promising them autonomy, an independent army and that their religion and language would be respected. This proclamation was accepted with a smile, as it was universally recognized that the tempting promises would mean speedy death should Russia prove victorious in the present struggle.

In order to mislead the Poles false news is spread from St. Petersburg reporting that the Austrian Poles have revolted against Austria. Russian newspapers spoke of a revolution in Lemberg, that the Russian army captured Cracow and that Russian troops had successfully advanced through Galicia.

The news of the German and Austro-Hungarian victories in Russian Poland, however, has already found its way into the smallest villages and the Russian authorities are no longer respected. It is characteristic of their state of mind that the churches are now filled. Those who know the Pole will appreciate the significance of this. The Polish people are deeply religious and in time of danger they go to confession, after which they face fearlessly the gravest perils. The war against Russia is considered a sacred war and news from the battlefields is awaited with impatience.

**Invites Poles to Revolt.**

A national committee has been formed in Russian Poland and has issued a proclamation, which says:

"From the titanic struggle of the great Powers will spring our future destiny."

It invites the Poles of Russia to receive with open arms the Austro-Hungarian and German troops who come as their liberators. The national committee has issued rose colored paper money, on which the Polish eagle is surrounded by national symbols. Each bill is numbered and its value is one kroner. On it is printed a declaration stating that the people of Poland are responsible for its value.

Poland was finally divided among Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany in 1795. The best fate befell the Poles of Galicia, who became Austrian subjects. These Poles have been since 1861 favored by each of the succeeding Austrian Governments and the Polish Deputies of the Vienna Reichsrath invariably formed the nucleus of the Government party. The Poles of Prussia did not fare so well. The Prussian Government under Prince Bismarck endeavored to shake the Poles' loyalty to their nationality by Germanizing their schools and buying up the great Polish estates. Even under William II. the relations between the Poles of Germany and the Government were anything but pleasant.

But the most dreadful fate befell the Poles of Russia. If history wanted to give a lesson to nations which use their liberty and independence to promote party strife and to satisfy the selfish interest of privileged classes the fate of the Russian Poles would be a warning example forever. Whatever means human brains could devise for the breaking up of a nation the Russian Government applied. The story of persecutions, executions and deportations in Poland would furnish material for many volumes. Russian tyranny endeavored to make of a country of 15,000,000 civilized people a nation of semi-barbarism. The Government tore children away from their parents and husbands from their wives, banishing them to Siberia, where they underwent every degree of torture.

The wave of enthusiasm which now inspires the Russian Poles with the hope of liberty spread also to Galicia. Here too a national committee was organized, issuing a manifesto setting forth the fortunate lot of the Austrian Poles and calling for the annexation of Russian Poland to Austria-Hungary. Galician Poles who had not been called upon by their country to do military service flocked at all stations to the military trains on their way to Russia and joined the Austro-Hungarian troops voluntarily. Mere youths as well as gray haired men banded themselves together and reserved cars of the trains. They wore the Polish national costume or the ancient Polish military uniform. These insurgent bands, eager to fight for the liberation of Russian Poland, will make a valuable addition to the regular Austro-Hungarian army and their contempt of death will make of them a dreadful enemy to the Russians.

In order to appreciate the significance of the present movement of the Poles it should be remembered that Russia possesses to-day 80 per cent. of the territory of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and that 84 per cent. of the inhabitants of this territory consists of Poles, 13 per cent. of Jews and 3 per cent. of Germans. With the exception of the Government officials there are hardly any Russians.

## PEOPLE OF ITALY SIDE WITH BRITISH

### Their Sympathies in Present Struggle Against Austria and Germany.

### REMEMBER PAST FAVORS

### Italians in London Give Evidence of the National Sentiments.

*Special Correspondence to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—If the people of Italy had the say there is little doubt which side that country would take in the war. The Italians as a nation have a deep affection for England and hatred for Germany and Austria.

English people are apt to think that the people of Italy are unstable and volatile of feeling, swayed by the emotions of the moment.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Italians feel deeply and long. And if they are capable of nursing revengeful designs for a protracted period they are just as strong and sincere in their love and gratitude. Of the two, the love of the Italian is stronger and more lasting than his hate. After all, the Christian spirit of forgiveness frequently triumphs over his lower nature; but his affection and his thankfulness for a kindness are undying. That it is which accounts for Italy's love of England.

Italians have not forgotten what England has done for their country in the past. Nor do they wish to. At the time of the Boer war there was no mistaking where Italian sympathies lay, and now in her hour of trouble England has millions of stanch and warm hearted friends in the land of sunshine, the home of music and art.

**The Italians in London.**

One has but to visit certain parts of Soho to find out what the Italian colony in London thinks and wishes. It must be borne in mind that Italian and French Soho and German Soho are totally different places. The Latins and the Teutons do not associate. Recognized meeting houses of French and Italians are not frequented by Germans. Chianti and Rhine wines are seldom seen on the same table.

There is no denying the fact that as a rule the Italian is at his best at the dinner table. Usually in the enjoyment of a healthy appetite and with a keen palate for well seasoned dishes, he is thoroughly happy when a good meal is placed before him. His true sentiments are revealed when his appetite has been appeased and his taste gratified. Consequently the thoughts which find expression in certain Soho restaurants may be taken as thoroughly genuine. One or two obscure places, all but unknown to English diners, except those who happen to have Italian friends, are real corners of Italy in London. Many so-called Italian restaurants are nothing of the kind. The fare and the patrons, especially the former, are half English and half Italian; but in the little known places where a true born Briton would not understand the menu one gets a faithful reproduction of the Italian osteria, with the exception of the cheap wine of the country.

In those places the greatest enthusiasm is being displayed on the subject of the war. If only the frequenters had the power of directing the policy of Italy the Triple Alliance would be rent asunder, the Italian navy would be at England's disposal and the old hatred of Austria would quickly take practical shape. Italians are never of the Laodicean type and their feelings at the moment are extremely hot. "We should join forces with England without further ado," is the common expression of opinion. Few people in England know that in Italy to call any one a German is a studied insult. An ill behaved child is reproved with the word "tedesco." There is no need to dilate upon Italian feelings toward the country which now owns the Trentino. Alliance or no alliance, the people of Italy hate the Austrians.

**"To Our Good Friend England."**

In vain does one search for signs of retrenchment in Italian London. "Better the egg to-day than the hen to-morrow" says the light hearted, improvident Southerner, and he will buy all the eggs he can afford at the moment. Providence will see to the morrow. And so Little Italy dines well on the best of spaghetti, vermicelli and risotto, with an abundant salad and a little fruit, and drinks a modest share of wine. Intemperance is not a national vice with Italians. At each sip success is wished to "our good friend England."

"Why be miserable or depressed?" asks one member of a jovial assembly. "The country of fair play and religious liberty is bound to win." "Quite so," adds another; "let us drink the wine before the Germans have a chance of doing so." The mere possibility of such a calamity is howled down by the company; and the man who suggested it is advised to make a sincere act of contrition for his sins of thought and word. By way of penance he must send out for another small flask. Willingly the indiscreet one submits to authority, and his crime having been purged by expiation he is once more a respectable member of society.

War and war only is the topic of conversation; and the emphasis laid on the hope that Italy will not by any chance be led to oppose England is truly remarkable. The memory of King Edward is ever green with Italians in London. They speak of his visits to their country. One member of the community, a frequent visitor to Sicily, details with delight how he saw King Edward at Palermo. He narrates all that the popular monarch did in the Mediterranean island.

Little Italy reiterates: "England must win, and we should dearly like to help her. She has always treated us well; how can we show our gratitude?" The frequenters of the meeting places that are exclusively Italian are not rich. Some are comfortably off, others must needs study economy. Irrespective of rank and position, they fraternize and join heartily in the toast, "Inghilterra, Vittoria, Evviva."

**Cigars Buried With Smoker.**

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 19.—In accordance with his last wish, two cigars were buried with the body of William Selzer, a well known salesman. Selzer was an inveterate smoker and for years had smoked a favorite brand of cigars. Several years ago he remarked to one of his brothers that when he died he would like some of these cigars buried with him. Two cigars wrapped in tinfoil were placed in Selzer's waistcoat pocket when the body was prepared for burial.