

# FLASHES FROM OLD WORLD

## World Looks On While Allies March Against Troubled Turk

### Just Emerging from War with Italy, Ottoman Empire Looks Into Muzzles of Guns Held by Army of 600,000 Balkan Soldiers—Whole Europe Yet May Be Involved—Nations Hungry for Bite of Turkish Possessions.

By MAX NORDAU.

Celebrated Author, Scholar, Physicist, Traveler, and Orator.

London, Oct. 26.—The nations are attacking Turkey. There were five years of peace with Italy which was hastily concluded. Four against one—that appears shocking to the natural feeling that demands a fair fight. The sympathy of the chivalrous sporting mind might easily be led astray by Pierre Loti in an example of this. He has passionately espoused the cause of Turkey. It is necessary to calm sentimental souls. Turkey alone is probably stronger than all four Balkan states together. She is a unity, while her assailers are individualities, loosely bound to one another, who have a long past of mutual hate to forget and who will perhaps even on the battlefield distrust one another. Turkey has the sea. She occupies the center of an arc, on the periphery of which her enemies are disposed. To the sober reckoner Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece appear to such disadvantage against Turkey that only intolerable sufferings and desperate scorn of death could induce them to risk the chance of war.

The gallant little states have undertaken to avenge a historical crime and cleanse Europe of an iniquity. I pity civilized man who can recapture to himself the course of events in the Balkan peninsula during the last 600 years without growing red with shame.

Formerly Cultured.

At the end of the Middle Ages South-east Europe boasted of an intense vitality. Young nations full of unspent vital power there entered into European civilization and found themselves at the beginning of a highly promising development. The Servians produced wise rulers, such as Stephen Daschan; warlike heroes, such as Emperor Lazar. The Bulgarians, the Serbs, the Greeks, brilliantly gave proof of their power of adaptation by adopting Christianity, the Slav language, and the regular order of state, went toward a great future under kings like St. Sava.

New states grew under the shadow of old Byzantium, which, in spite of some appearance of decay, was still the glorious heir of Athens and Rome. There the famous mosaic of the "Last Judgment" comparatively slight changes, was still alive. There were read Greek poets and thinkers whom the rest of Europe only knew in feeble translation or not at all. There they possessed the Gospel in the original language in which the disciples of Christ had written it. There were preserved the refined manners, taste for art, and the more distinguished methods of government, law, the art of war, and the scientific philosophical interests of classical antiquity.

When the dark night of barbarism lay over Eastern Europe it was comparatively light in Constantinople. Byzantium gave the Northern nations who had established themselves on the ruins of the Roman Empire an example of political organization which they gradually put in place of their anarchical tumult. Daughters of Byzantine emperors taught the German princes to whom they were married good manners, the art of government. If one wished to build beautiful cathedrals to God's honor; if princes wished to dwell in splendid palaces, they had them erected by Byzantine architects. Rich silks, purple brocade stuffs, artistic jewelry, and goldsmiths' work were brought from Byzantium. The whole European art of painting proceeded from Byzantine studios. It is the fashion to speak contemptuously of later Byzantium. That is a calumny. A people whose last emperor, Constantine Palaeologus, fell like one of the heroes of the Middle Ages, whose fugitives, in their own country obscure small average men, became the creators of Italian renaissance, which means the whole culture of modern times, had not their part to the end.

Into this fermenting world in which

the new grand destinies of nations were working themselves out there burst suddenly in 1353 a wild Asiatic tribe under the leadership of a descendant of the robber, Erthogrud, who threatened it 300 years long with fire and sword and subdued it finally by conquering Constantinople in 1453.

May 23, 1453, when the double cross was thrown down from the dome of Hagia Sophia, perhaps the most illustrious church of Christianity and replaced by the Crescent, remains the most humiliating date in the history of Europe. Not on account of the ascension of the Crescent, but because the Turks planted their Islam itself in not incompatible with culture. The Arabian plants created in Bagdad a flourishing civilization. Under the Moors Spain was the high school of Christian Europe. The Arabs, as soon as they had forsaken their desert tents and gone to live under roofs, fostered the arts and sciences. This mixture of *Dryasgatis* and *Seldjuki* is a branch of the inner Asiatic Mongol tribe whose barbarity appears incalculable. The Chinese designated their Mongol neighbors "the savages" and built the great wall against them. Europe only knew them as the horde of Attila and Djenghis Khan. They have never been capable of being anything else than brave robbers, "murderers and devastators. They have never been able to handle any other tool but the sword and dagger. They never build; they only pluck down. They ride excellently, but they plough wretchedly. These butchers broke into Europe, "like the wolf on the fold." They seized the treasure of civilization amassed in 2,000 years and squandered it ruthlessly. They conquered and among them, set themselves over it as rulers, and reduced the rightful owners to slaves who had to feed them. They entered gold and purple palaces and turned them into churches and schools among their Christian subjects because they despised the latter too deeply to trouble themselves about their internal affairs, but they themselves lived in the grossest ignorance. Wherever their spur-jangling foot trod, it stamped out all spiritual life. They did not rule; they plundered and extorted.

Policy One of War.

They had no other foreign policy than enslaving war. They considered themselves irreconcilable enemies of Europe, and they were right. The whole continent of conquering the whole continent. It was their principle never to conclude peace—only a truce for a stipulated number of years. They would have perished by their own barbarity if foreigners had not worked for them. Italian renegades built them new palaces when the old ones threatened to fall about their ears, manufactured them powder to be used in their wars, made them ships which they manned with Greeks—Greeks and Armenians served them as officials, managed their diplomatic affairs, and taught them the rudiments of administration. They themselves intrigued for the favor of the pashas or powerful pashas, who gave themselves up in their harems to the most bestial debauchery and grew fat on the sweat and blood of their Christian subjects.

The latter have lived over 600 years long in hell, and live there still. For them there was no security for their lives and property; no honor and no dignity. They built their villages systematically far from highways not to be discovered by traveling pashas' officers and soldiers. They added no towers to their churches, so they should not be seen from a distance. They went in rags to excite no rapacity. They hid their wives and daughters so that they should not become victims of human devils.

The Greeks, who guard the honor of their female belongings with especial jealousy, went further. With broken hearts they cut the cheeks of their most

beloved daughters with knives, so they should be ugly and not kindle the concupiscence of Turkish masters. And in spite of all meanness and submissiveness they could not avoid being on the slightest occasion—or with no occasion at all—murdered with horrid torture, impaled, flayed alive, roasted over a slow fire, or cut to pieces by their tormentors, while the wives suffered a still more horrible fate before their eyes.

Europe suffered the destruction of Byzantium. It was Catholic. The Greeks were Orthodox, and one Christian denomination hated the other still more than Moslem devils. Worse than that, the Turks found Christian slaves. Out of the jealousy of the house of Hapsburg, of Spain, and Austria, the French Bourbonna, since Francis I, maintained friendly relations with the Grand Seigneur.

Servians Arise First.

The vital strength of the subjugated Balkan nations showed itself to be indomitable. As the grip of their oppressors grew slack the Servians rose up first, and soon after the Greeks. With marvel of bravery they conquered their freedom, yet they were not supported by Europe, but only by their own strength. The Paris Congress of 1856 Europe received Turkey expressly into its public legal order. But she remained as a recognized European power what she had been as an Asiatic intruder. Bulgaria followed the example of Serbia and Greece, and with the help of Russia gained her independence. But at the Berlin Congress Europe did not complete the completion of the work of deliverance, and saved Turkey, which had almost been driven back to Asia.

The revolution of 1908 gained sympathy for the Young Turks. Their liberal phraseology was taken in earnest and the people believed them to be won over to civilization at last. The Armenian massacres at Adana, continual horrors in Macedonia, the wholesale murder of the people, the waiving state of siege, court-martial, murder and the torturing of political opponents showed the error. The Turks remained irrevocable. And for this reason Servians, Bulgarians, and Greeks have now remembered their heroic fathers and taken up arms again to bring freedom to their brothers who are still quivering under the heel of the Turk.

And what is Europe doing? It notices these nations that they sacrifice their blood and gold in vain. If they are overcome they will not suffer from their cruel wounds. If they conquer they will not be allowed to set their subjugated brothers free. The Turk must not be thrown back to Asia. The plains of the Balkan peninsula, created by God to be a paradise, shall still remain the subject to the devil. The Balkan nations, which in the short time of their independence have created fine works of civilization, are to be prevented from bringing the blessings of civilization and progress to their brother.

Russia and Austria will seize the inheritance of the Turks for themselves, and therefore will endeavor to protect the rotten and criminal Turkish rule against the Balkan people.

But perhaps the enthusiasm and aversion of the allied nations will prevail over the great powers. Diplomacy has, so far, always had to give way under the powerful pressure of national vigor. May it happen so again.

That is the fervent prayer of every European who has a heart for human dignity, progress, and civilization.

## ENGLISH TRAINMAN SAVES MANY LIVES

### By His Presence of Mind a Collision in the Station is Averted.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Oct. 26.—A railway porter, by his presence of mind and prompt action, saved many lives at a railway accident at Preston Central Station, though as a result twenty-two men were injured. An express from Blackpool Central Station to Manchester was waiting the signal to leave the station, when a train from Blackpool (Talbot Road) to Manchester dashed into the express, and carried the whole train forward from ten to twelve yards.

Robert Moss, a railway porter, saw the incoming train rounding the curve outside the station, and remembering the standing train, he raced along the platform, signaling to the driver to apply the brakes. This the driver did and the express was reduced to between seven and eight miles an hour when the collision occurred.

The passengers in the colliding train escaped with a shaking, but those in the stationary train were not so fortunate. Many of them, having just entered the compartments, were standing, and were thrown in all directions, receiving cuts and bruises.

William Crook, of Blackpool, driver of the stationary train, was at the moment of the collision standing on the line near his engine, attending to the brakes and couplings. He was jammed against the platform and rescued unconscious.

**KING WRITES TO WIDOW.**

Mother of Aviation Victim is Consoled by English Monarch.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Oct. 26.—Lord Stamfordham, by command of the King, has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Hamilton, of Hythe, mother of the late Capt. Patrick Hamilton, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in Hitchen last month.

"Dear Madam: Though the King felt keenly for you in the loss which you sustained by the death of your son, Capt. Hamilton, through the recent terrible flying disaster at Hitchen, his majesty was, until a few days ago, unaware that three other of your sons had served in the South African war, that two of them had lost their lives on service, while the third had been killed by lightning within a few months of resigning his commission.

"The King now realizes what must be the increased bitterness of your fresh sorrow, and I am commanded to assure you of his majesty's heartfelt sympathy. His majesty can only hope that you may find some consolation in the dear ones who have been taken from you gave their services and sacrificed their lives for our country and King."

## SCENE OF BALKAN TROUBLES AND OPPOSING RULERS.



The above map gives an accurate idea of the location of the countries now engaged in active warfare in the fight of the allied Balkan States to overthrow the Turkish dynasty. At the lower left is King Nicholas of Montenegro, the most aggressive of the Balkan rulers, and in the center is the Sultan of Turkey.

## DROWN AT ASYLUM.

### Lunatic and Attendant Perish in Dismal Clay Pit.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Oct. 26.—A lunatic and an attendant were drowned in a dismal clay pit. While a body of lunatics were out at exercise one of them broke loose and jumped over a barbed wire fence into the clay pit. Louis Thomas, of Chester, an attendant, followed and set him. Both disappeared struggling. The bodies were afterward recovered by grappling irons. Thomas could not swim.

## GREWSOME RELICS.

### Montrose Collection to Be Sold in London.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Oct. 26.—At the instance of Lord Napier and Ettrick, the Montrose relics are to be sold in London. They consist of a pair of silk stockings and a piece of linen trimmed with lace worn by the first Marquis of Montrose when, dressed as a bridegroom, he was hanged in Edinburgh on May 21, 1650. There is also a contemporary close-fitting silk cap, the history of which is somewhat obscure.

The garments were provided by Lady Napier, wife of Montrose's nephew, for the execution ordered by the Scottish Parliament on his capture after the failure of an expedition which he led on behalf of Charles II (still in exile). The relics were thus conserved by the cap, the history of which is somewhat obscure. The garments were provided by Lady Napier, wife of Montrose's nephew, for the execution ordered by the Scottish Parliament on his capture after the failure of an expedition which he led on behalf of Charles II (still in exile). The relics were thus conserved by the cap, the history of which is somewhat obscure.

## PRIEST USES AEROPLANE.

### In This Way He Reached Side of Dying Officer.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Oct. 26.—In Algiers a military aeroplane has been set to a noble use of peace. In a skirmish with the Touaregs, Col. Lagarde was mortally wounded. The dying officer sought the services of a priest, but there was no priest with the column. Then the military aviator, Lieut. Bregard, asked and obtained from his superior officer permission to fly to Lagarde, 150 miles away, where a certain order had a residence. Within five hours' time a priest was at the bedside of the dying man, whose last moments were thus consoled by the ministrations of the church. In the history of aviation no finer page has been written than that.

## KAISER DISPLEASED WITH GERMAN FLIERS.

### He Has Expressed His Disgust with the Recent Manuevers of the Fleet.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Berlin, Oct. 26.—The Kaiser is dissatisfied with the progress of aviation in Germany. According to the Dresdener Neueste Nachrichten, he has expressed to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the Navy Minister, his entire dissatisfaction regarding the work of the naval aviators during the recent fleet maneuvers, in which neither the aeroplanes and hydroplanes, nor the dirigibles, justified the expectations. The flying word proved worthless from a technical standpoint. The Kaiser has not saddled Grand Admiral von Tirpitz with the responsibility for the failure, but has expressed himself very strongly about naval flying. It has been stated that the famous sailor is in disgrace, which is not true. Nevertheless, the Kaiser's stern warning is most unpleasant to the man who created the German Navy.

## LLOYD GEORGE AND DAUGHTER.

### who would attend to him, no matter how poor the patient.

To look after the health of the people of England, aside from the well-to-do classes, who would, of course, continue to select and pay their own physicians, it is thought, would require the services of some 5,500 medical officials, at a cost of about \$15,000,000 a year. The advantages of the service, from a national point of view, will be enormous. Every one will be looked after, for doctors no longer dependent upon curative work for their livelihood will be able to devote time and skill to the advancement of preventive work. Moreover, it will tend to the betterment of general sanitary conditions and naturally to the vast improvement of housing. There is only one thing to fear. This is that unless very extraordinary safeguards are taken the service might become too "red-tape." Too much might be done by rule and so become the work of a clerical staff rather than that of a medical profession.

## FUNERAL OF BRIGAND.

### More Than 200 Thieves Attend Rites for Kosowski.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The notorious brigand, Kosowski, who a few days ago was shot in the suburbs of Odessa in an encounter with the police, has had a funeral worthy of his career. At the cemetery all the thieves and criminals of the adjacent towns, more than 200, assembled, and when the coffin was lowered into the grave several of the fired off revolvers by way of a last salute to their departed comrade.

The police, however, lay in wait in great force outside the cemetery gates, and when the crowd of law-breaking mourners returned into the street the officers drew a cordon around them.

The thieves then made a determined attack on them, and in the fighting thirty were injured and one killed. Seven policemen were put out of action.

A hundred and sixty-two persons were arrested, among them being a number of women, boys, and girls.

## START AEROPLANE ALONE.

### Invention of Parisian May Solve Troublesome Question.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Oct. 26.—M. Rene Jampier, son of the late official timekeeper of the French Aero Club, has invented a carburetor which not only will make it possible for an aviator to set his motor going without assistance, but will completely obviate the well-known dangers of combustion during flight owing to the draft. The invention has been subjected to stringent tests by the laboratory of Chalais-Meudon and has given entirely satisfactory results.

"Jamper block tubes" have already been dispatched to Morocco for the use of military aeroplanes. Their value in the operations of war is obvious when one considers that an officer who should be compelled to come to the earth on hostile territory would run the instant risk of capture, owing to the fact that single-handed he could not set his motor in motion.

## Wealthy American Widow To Marry French Count

### Coming Nuptials of Mrs. David Batchelder, of Louisiana and Paris, and Count Andre-Bois-Lucy Announced in Paris.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Oct. 26.—The gayeties and fashions, the strenuous social life of Paris such as her mourning will permit, have caused Mrs. David Batchelder, the wealthy widow of a lumber man of Shreveport, La., who formerly passed her time in New York, but now is living here, to forget her faithful admirer, the Austrian Prince Sapieho, now in New York, whom it was reported she was going to marry.

The exact reason why Mrs. Batchelder suffers from this lapse of memory is because she has been wooed and won by another titled foreigner, this time a Frenchman bearing the hyphenated name of Count Andre-Bois-Lucy. The count, while fifty-five years old, is as impulsive as a youth in his first love affair, and while Mrs. Batchelder desires to wait until near Christmas for the wedding, the count is insistent that it take place within the next two weeks.

Her romance is not one elaborately decorated with the castles in Spain sort, for when Count Bois-Lucy was presented to Mrs. Batchelder at the Ritz there were no wild stories told of chateaux and large estates. The count's introduction was unique, in that Mrs. Batchelder was informed that his title was his sole fortune. It was even suggested to the wealthy widow not to allow her extravagant tastes to lead the count into expenditures he could not afford in the way of entertaining her.

Love at First Sight.

Mrs. Batchelder found herself in love at first sight, and the affection for Prince Sapieho she had brought across the ocean became a hazy dream. When asked what she was going to do with Prince Sapieho waiting for her in New York, she replied characteristically: "Let him wait; but he had better find some amusement for it will be a long monotony."

Count Bois-Lucy has announced his approaching marriage to his family, which seems delighted. A honeymoon in Egypt is planned, after which the couple will return to Mrs. Batchelder's Paris home, where she has her two younger children.

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## BURGLARS FIND OTHERS AT WORK.

### Being Gentlemen Cracksmen, First on Scene Were Allowed to Finish Job.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Oct. 26.—The band of burglars whose smart capture in the dining-room of a hotel greatly excited Paris this week has been subjected to a long interrogatory by M. Fredin, the examining magistrate of Versailles. Their chief, Tisserand, has been extremely frank in his story. The burglars cannot all be placed to the credit of his gang; he only wishes they could. But there were other Ruperis in the field. One night, when he and his companions were "operating" in a grocer's shop at Reuil, they saw the door open slowly and four furtive figures glide thither. Under the impression that they had been surprised by the police, they flung down their tools and drew their revolvers, and things looked ugly. The intruders also put their hands to their weapons, when, by a sort of telepathy, the second band recognized the mistake.

"None of these tricks!" they cried. "We are friends; we came on the same job."

A short colloquy followed, and then the second band of burglars, on the principle that first come is first served, loyally—the word is Tisserand's—withdrew.

## CHURCHES PRAY FOR RECOVERY OF CZAROVITCH.

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## England Blundered In the Shuster Case

### When She Linked Arms With Russia in Persian Affairs, Goose that Laid Golden Egg Was Killed.

CAUSE OF ILL FEELING.



MORGAN SHUSTER.

Who is now the unwitting cause of considerable ill feeling in England, owing to a serious blunder when she added to driving Shuster out of Persia.

was reached the misgivings of the English people were brushed aside with the assurance that British influence must further the growth of representative institutions and the liberal spirit in Russia, while the co-operation of the two powers would foster the progress and protect the independence of Persia.

Both expectations have been falsified. Russia has gone backward toward autocracy, and Persia has been partitioned and crushed. So far from attempting to assist the Russian people in their struggle for liberty, British financiers, following British diplomacy, have filled the war chest of Russian bureaucracy. With each destruction of a Duma, each outrage on Finland, each assault on Persia, the ties which bind England and Russia's foreign department have become the closer. The only thought of the governing class in England has been to secure an ally against Germany, and to buy the support of this ally. The English people have paid in money, in courtesy, and in Persia's rights, without getting anything definite in return but the prospect of having been outwitted on every point.

When the Anglo-Russian understanding