

# SAY A NEW RUSSIA WILL FOLLOW

### Travelers Tell of Wonderful Developments in the Mighty Empire.

### SEE PROSPERITY AHEAD FOR THE CZAR'S SUBJECTS

### Nation Ready to Welcome American Capital and Enterprise—Story of Present Conflict.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, August 3.—Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, returning through this neutral gateway from the wide domains of Russia, all tell the same story of the wonderful awakening of the great northern empire commercially and civily as well as in the gathering of military resources to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

Americans in particular seem most deeply impressed with the changed conditions in Russia and are the most sanguine as to the future of that country. They say there is something akin to the old call of the west in the fast-opening opportunities and the wide-reaching resources of Russia which sends an anxious tingle through the veins of every American business man or prospector who has delved into Russian conditions as they exist today, and who is far-sighted enough to see the prosperity that is in store for the Russian people.

It is predicted now that when this great army comes back from the front its members will not be willing to go back to their old methods of life, but will help in the evolution of a new order of things, help to bring the vast nation of the north to a state of efficiency which will make it a dominant world power in deeds, perhaps, as well as in domain.

It is said that before the war is ended Russia will have had in her army or in training no less than 25,000,000 men—25,000,000 men trained in the methods of at least comparative efficiency, ready to throw their power into industrial energy in field or factory.

### Russia "Expects Revolution."

But oftentimes the returning travelers are met with the question, "Will not the sudden awakening of the people, coupled with the menace of so many millions trained to arms, eventually lead to revolution?" The answer invariably is that Russia expects revolution, but it is generally believed it will be political and not a clash at arms. There will be the evolution of a tremendous intensity, and it remains to be seen whether Russia has the statesmen skilled enough to handle this evolution in a manner to prevent it from becoming a real revolution. It is said that if the powers that be recognize the needs of the changed situation following the war, all in good time, Russia will safely pass a crisis even greater than the three imposed by the European war.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in Stockholm has talked with scores of American business men, bankers and others who have spent several months in Russia. The general opinion has been a pessimistic note in a single interview. On the contrary, most of these men have had a tremendous interest in the Russian situation, and they say, and all agree that Russia offers a field for American capital and American business enterprise far beyond anything the people "at home" have ever imagined.

The traveler to Russia is impressed, of course, by the soldierly and military activity. Troops are everywhere. One American traveler said he read upon some ammunition boxes the directions: "Do not spare this ammunition. Use it. There is plenty more behind it."

A very different condition from the spring of 1915, when many Russian batteries are said to have been sent into action with scarce ten pounds of shells apiece.

Factories Running Night and Day. Factories in Russia are running day and night turning out munitions of war, clothing and the varied necessities of the empire's multimillions. Americans have said they were surprised by the large number of factories, especially between Petrograd and Moscow. Other factories are going up with feverish haste, and everywhere, it seems to the traveler, railroads are under construction. Many of the lines are new, while others are being double-tracked. Men and women are working side by side on the railroads, the women handling picks and shovels with even greater strength and effect than many of the men.

There is work, work, work, everywhere—and not a drop to drink," said an American banker on his way back to America.

In the prohibition of vodka most of the people who have visited Russia see the real foundation for the Russian renaissance. But war conditions brought about the abuse which abolished this abuse of alcohol and the Russian people firmly on their feet. There is no doubt that certain interests will attempt to legalize the sale of vodka once the war is over, but American travelers say such a move will meet with little success.

It is now claimed that the enormous growth of savings bank deposits since vodka was abolished is one of Russia's greatest safeguards against widespread revolution for the man with a bank account is neither an anarchist nor a revolutionist. He has a "property" interest, no matter how small it may be, and such an interest always has been a deterrent of violence.

The returning Russian travelers bring many and varied stories of the military resources of the empire. One of these is to the effect that not less than 8,000,000 rifles have recently been sent to the front and that another 9,000,000 are in training. All are imbued with the absolute assurance that the weight of Russian men and material must be the deciding factor in the war. There has been talk in the story of a new explosive shell being manufactured in Russia after a French formula, but not yet used on the western front—a

shell which in exploding spreads over a radius of 300 yards a heat of 2,000 degrees, a withering blast calculated to incinerate all within its fiery reach.

### Acres of Ammunition.

One American traveler said that in journeying from Petrograd to Moscow the guard came through the train and ordered all curtains closed for a certain period. This order was too much for American curiosity, so the traveler turned out the light in his stateroom and peeked through the curtains. He saw an ammunition center, he said, and he estimated that in one parking place there were 400 pieces of field artillery, with acres of ammunition awaiting transportation to the front.

American business men all say that Russia is ready to welcome American capital and American enterprise even above that of their own allies in the present war. German domination in Russia appears to be absolutely at an end.

In the meantime there is much speculation that the light will be the position of the awakened giant of the north in European politics after ten or twelve months of this war. The new strength and limitless resources? The consensus of opinion is that this question will be decided at the next conference table when the statement of the warring nations finally meet to arrange a stage of peace and end the war. A "modified" map of the old world.

## HIGHWAY INTO HUNGARY IS THROUGH JABLONICA

### Town Reported Captured by Russians Clings to Slope of Carpathians.

"Jablonica and the pass of the same name, which the Russians are said to have occupied, constitute one of the most important gateways through the high Carpathian mountains from Galicia and Bukovina into Hungary," says a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society, issued from its Washington headquarters.

"The Carpathians in this vicinity tower to a height of 7,500 feet, but slope gradually down to the southwest through the county of Marmaros. At a distance of forty-five miles from the crest the capital of the province, Marmaros-Sziget, is situated at a level of only 900 feet above the sea.

### Clings to Northeastern Slope.

"Jablonica clings to the northeastern slope of the Carpathians, between the headwaters of the Pruth and the Golden Bistritza rivers, and is a small station on the seventy-two-mile railway line connecting Stanieslau, now in the hands of the Russians, with Korosmezo, just beyond the pass, to the southwest. Near Korosmezo are valuable petroleum springs.

The important river, Theiss, chief affluent of the Danube, and next to the latter the largest waterway in Hungary, has its mouth in Marmaros county. Situated on the Theiss and connected by rail with Korosmezo is the flourishing town of Marmaros-Sziget, with a population of 21,000. This will be the first important objective of the Russians after they cross the Carpathians by way of the Jablonica pass and begin their descent upon the plains of Hungary.

"Marmaros-Sziget is most pleasantly situated at the juncture of the Isa river with the Theiss. To the east tower the well wooded, snow-capped Carpathians. In this town before the war citizens of many nationalities were seen in the streets. The extensive lumber trade and in handling the enormous output of salt (a state monopoly) taken from the salt lakes, are of the contiguous to the county capital. The annual fairs which were held here were an important feature of the industrial life of this part of Hungary, and presented a most picturesque scene to the traveler. A babel of tongues and a kaleidoscope of colors resulted from the mingling of Ruthenians, Rumanians, Magyars, Gypsies, Slovaks and Armenians, each group dressed in the multi-hued costumes peculiar to its own nationality.

### Salt Mines Are Ancient.

"The salt mines of the Marmaros-Sziget district have been worked for centuries and many Americans who have toured this part of Hungary have visited the deep galleries whose rock-crystal walls glitter as if studded with countless iridescent jewels as they reflect the rays of the electric lights. One of the most interesting mines is that of Ronaszek, which contains a great subterranean salt lake having a depth of nearly 300 feet.

"Hunting for bear and lynx on the wooded slopes of the Carpathians in the vicinity of Marmaros-Sziget is a favorite pastime of the Hungarians. The accommodations for sportsmen are not as satisfactory here as in the high Tatra mountains, however."

### LIGHT STATIONS GET FUEL.

### Government Steamers Busy Serving Various Navigation Aids.

In preparation for the cool winds that will sweep across Chesapeake bay in the fall, the lighthouse service steamer Holly is employed in delivering fuel to light stations in the lower part of Chesapeake bay. Many of these light stations are built on shoals out in the bay, and have to depend on the visits of the lighthouse tenders for practically all their supplies.

The tender Laurel is delivering fuel and overhauling buoys in Marchington and Shell inlets on the ocean side of the eastern shore of Virginia. The tender Jessamine is employed in cutting away timber along the shore that prevents the Brexerton channel from lying clear, one of the aids to navigation of the Baltimore channels, from being properly seen.

The lighthouse authorities give no price that the intensity of the light on the spot that depend on the visits of the lighthouse tenders for practically all their supplies.

### HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

### Chaufeur Shipley Charged With Causing Death of Edwin Friend.

Oscar Shipley, colored chauffeur, was committed to jail yesterday to await the action of the grand jury for alleged responsibility for the death of Edwin Friend. The verdict of a coroner's jury blamed him for Friend's death.

The men had a fight on the wharf at the foot of 9th street last Tuesday. It was charged that Shipley struck Friend with a milk bottle and fractured his skull.

Friend's body was sent to Roanoke, Va., last night.

Personal to River Men.

Capt. George Conaway, master of the schooner Mabel and Ruth, was gone to his home in Delaware for a visit while his vessel is unloading at 12th street wharf.

Capt. George Windsor, master of the steamer Charles Macalester, who has been ill at his home in Alexandria for several days, has recovered and is again in charge of his steamer on the route to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall.

Capt. Frank Taylor is aboard the tug Advance on a trip from this city to New York with a dredging machine in tow.

# HOLLAND MADE OVER BY WAR CONDITIONS

### Nation Has Borne Much, But Determined to Rest on Protests.

### HASEXPENDED \$180,000,000 TO MAINTAIN 250,000 ARMY

### Sympathies Divided Between Belligerents—Masses Suffer Distress. Shortage of Dwellings.

Rotterdam, Holland, August 3.—The second anniversary of the mobilization of the Dutch army suggests a glance at the present position of Holland and the multifarious changes wrought by the great struggle still raging around her.

The country has borne much in the past two years which a stronger power would not have suffered. It has been preserved from the miseries of war. Although vigilance is still the order of the day, the Dutch nation now entertains a good hope of preserving peace to the end.

That its position is still perilous, however, the latest orange book testifies. It is recognized that the ultimate peace congress may itself bring dangers in its train.

It is clear that nothing but a direct act of war, or action tending to force the nation from its strict path of neutrality, will bring the question of her interests to enter the struggle. In all other cases of restriction of Holland's rights and damage to her interests they are evidently prepared to content themselves with protests.

### Queen Met on Rounds.

The queen is frequently to be seen as early as 8:45 in the morning walking down through the streets of The Hague from the House in the Wood to the palace, returning the respectful salutations of her subjects and occasionally responding to the stiff military salutes of passing officers.

The queen's policy is usually with her on such occasions, while the giant attendant walks some distance behind.

Premier Cort van der Linden's extra-parliamentary but liberal cabinet still holds the reins of government, although it has undergone one or two changes. Ministers A. E. Berthling and M. W. F. Treub have resigned, and been succeeded by F. E. Posthuma as minister of agriculture, commerce and industry, and Dr. Arnoldus Gyra as minister of finance.

In its foreign policy it certainly still retains the support of the whole country. This is likely to keep it in power, despite the strong criticism its economic policy has been subjected to and the political struggle which its legislative program has evoked.

The food problem has become a heavy burden laid upon her by the war remarkably well. The maintenance of her army of 250,000 men on a war footing and other extraordinary expenditure has so far cost a round sum of \$180,000,000.

This money has been temporarily found by two big loans and is soon to be tackled in earnest. Special war levies and a tax on war profits are expected to yield a minimum of \$60,000,000.

The economic tussle between the allies and the central powers is still considerably embarrassing the country. The food problem has grown out of big exports to Germany, has brought ministers no end of troubles which may land them in serious difficulties.

### Army in Fine Shape.

The two years' mobilization has given Holland by far the largest and best equipped army she has ever possessed. For limited conscription has been extended into what is in effect universal compulsory service up to thirty years of age.

Training of fresh troops has been going on continuously ever since August, 1914, and the number of trained men in the country, though only partly under arms, up to between 400,000 and 500,000.

The relations between officers and men is not so good as could be desired. In Holland such a class as that of sports has hitherto largely been lacking. Fortunately, sport in the army has received encouragement from the highest quarters during these long months of mobilization.

The queen and the commander-in-chief were in person at the army and navy sports at Amsterdam a few days ago. A special bureau for the encouragement of sport has been set up under the direction of Gen. Kiepenhaer, and many "sport leaders" are being appointed.

If pro-German sympathies are entertained among a section of the higher classes, the great mass of the people is still strong in its support of the allies. On the one hand, there is a leading newspaper delighting on every possible occasion in denouncing the "unscrupulous sounders of central Europe," and on the other, it would be difficult to find more bitter and anti-British sentiments than those breathed by the Dutch editors of the pro-German Toekomst (The Future).

As a people the French certainly seem

more popular than the British. The South African war still rankles in a good many minds. The most pro-German element in the political world is no longer among the church parties of the right, the veteran ex-premier, Dr. Abraham Kuyper, great Calvinist stalwart, leading the way.

### Distress Among People.

Beneath the surface, however, the war is putting a great strain on people generally. The monopoly of so much labor by the army means far more work for large sections of the nation, while the food eaten is not of such good quality and is dearer.

With large masses of the people it is a bitter struggle to make both ends meet. Some smaller conveniences of life that used to come from Germany, especially rubber articles, are unobtainable. Some articles previously imported are, however, being now supplied by native industry.

Practically everywhere there is a shortage of housing accommodation, and particularly in those places where either Dutch workmen have returned from Germany or where they no longer cross the frontier to work. There is a scarcity of houses in the north-eastern province of Twente and in the few remaining. Comparatively well-to-do families are often obliged to live in miserable hovels and often even in temporary huts. The rise in the prices of building materials, particularly timber, has practically stopped the private building of workers' dwellings.

In the large cities people are crying out against the raising of rents.

In the economic realm the ramifications of the Netherlands Overseas Trust have extended far. Its headquarters at The Hague now comprise thirty different departments, housed in some twenty-five buildings in all parts of the city. It will be recalled that the trust allowed by the allies to import goods from overseas under guarantees that these shall be for home use only.

It seems impossible, however, to put down the smuggling traffic on the frontiers. This has lately revived and is demoralizing big sections of the border population, despite the government's system of controlling goods in the frontier zone and the appointment of several thousand soldiers as paid customs officers.

### Holland's Own Fleet Active.

As regards shipping, the arrivals at Rotterdam, Holland's chief port, have so far this year totaled only some 1,700 vessels of a tonnage of nearly 1,800,000, as compared with 6,000 vessels of 7,600,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1914.

On the other hand, Holland's own merchant fleet is extremely active and prosperous in view of the shortage of cargo space, earning big dividends.

The shipping yards, too, are overcrowded with orders. The clank of hammers sounds for mile on mile along the Dutch waterways.

On the stock exchange there has been a revival of business since its reopening in February, 1915, and big rises in important classes of shares. Gold is still steadily streaming into the country, and the stocks of the Netherlands Bank now amount to \$23,000,000, which is two or three times their normal size.

The farmers and market gardeners of Holland have probably never experienced such prosperity as now, owing to the heights to which prices have soared, particularly across the eastern frontier; but the bulb industry is suffering from the import prohibitions issued by certain belligerents.

Save in such exceptional cases as stevedores, there is little unemployment. The mobilization has led to a thousand more women and girls are now employed in the ready-made clothes factories of Amsterdam as a result of the big army orders for uniforms.

### DOIRAN, IN THE BALKANS, HAS SEEN MUCH HISTORY

Situated on Lake Described by Herodotus in Writing of Paconians.

Doiran, the town at which the Franco-British forces from Saloniki began their long-expected drive recently, is described in the following war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters:

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"Lake Doiran, nestling under the southern declivities of the Balkan mountain range, is probably the Lake Prasias mentioned by Herodotus, whose description of the Paconians living in houses built over the edge of the water, fits in a measure the modern fisher-folk living in huts in this vicinity. The warman of present-day Doiran are not as famous for their industry, however, as were their noted forefathers, of whom the Greek historian relates a typical story to the effect that Darius,

seeing a beautiful Paconian girl carrying a pitcher of water on her head, leading a horse to drink, and at the same time spinning flax, immediately ordered his Thracian general to send two tribes of these Paconians into Asia in order that they might instill a similar spirit of thrift among the Persians."

### Many on Week-End Outings.

Many stay-at-home residents of Washington, who cannot take time for a long vacation, are turning to the river each Saturday evening to enjoy over-Sunday outings. It is estimated that

about 2,500 persons left yesterday afternoon aboard the steamers for water excursions.

The steamer St. Johns had close to a thousand aboard when she left here for Colonial Beach. The steamers Majestic and Three Rivers each had several hundred aboard for thirty-six hours on the Potomac and on Chesapeake bay. The Norfolk line steamer Southland had all her accommodations taken when she left her wharf here yesterday evening for Old Point and Norfolk.

Most of these pleasure seekers will return tonight or tomorrow morning to take up their daily duties.

## Wall Papers—Tomorrow Specials

Palais Royal—Fourth Floor. Include a Substantial Gift.

6c Wall Papers, 3 1/2c Single rolls, for bedrooms, halls and kitchens. Good colorings. Sold only with 9-inch borders at 30 yard.

10c to 12c Wall Papers, 6c Single rolls, for parlors, dining room and halls; stripes and set figured effects. With borders to match at 30 yard and up.

## The Palais Royal

August Sale Price, \$33.75 Regular Price, \$45.00

The August Sale ends this week, with the assurance that Washington has kept pace with the greater cities. While quantities are not as great here, prices are at least— for identical furniture noted in the Philadelphia and New York stores.

This \$45.00 Library Suite—the four pieces are pictured here—was selling last week in New York at \$35.00. Of solid oak—fumed—the settee and chairs with auto springs and Spanish art leather covering, the table as ornamental as useful. The August Sale price, here—\$33.75—creates another scoop for the Palais Royal.

### A Small Deposit Only Necessary—If Selected For Later Delivery

An account can be opened—if proving mutually satisfactory—and prompt delivery be associated with deferred payments.

### Housekeepers Are Warned

The wise housekeeper knows that trade conditions are such that Furniture and other Home Needs are distributed during August at 10 to 50 per cent less than regular quotations. The fact is so generally recognized that New York and Philadelphia merchants have advertised their August Sales in the Washington papers. A custom now discontinued because comparisons have almost uniformly proved that Palais Royal prices are less than in New York and Philadelphia for identical furniture.

The warning—The end of this August sale is in sight.

### "Ideal" Crib \$4.45

Standard at \$5.50

Advertised in the magazines—and note that a National Link Spring is included with this August Sale price.

### This \$9 Rocker \$6.75

What better Christmas present? Why not invest now and save the difference between \$9.00 and \$6.75? If delivery is not required until later only a small deposit will be asked of you tomorrow.

### Important \$5,000 worth of Dining Room Furniture at \$3,500.

Hurry for these tables.

Solid oak, 42-inch top, expanding 10 feet. \$10.45 Palais Royal—Fourth Floor.

### Bedding

Sheets, Pillowcases, Spreads and Blankets. And don't forget that now's the time to select blankets.

49c for usual 60c Sheets; 72x90 inches, with well-edged seams.

89c for usual \$1.10 Hemstitched Sheets; 81x90 inches.

10c for usual 12 1/2c Pillowcases; 42 inches, with wide borders.

12 1/2c for usual 15c Linen-finished Pillowcases; 45 1/2 inches.

20c for usual 25c Embroidered and Hemstitched Pillowcases.

\$1.59 for usual \$2.00 Crocheted Spreads; Martell effects; double bed size.

\$2.00 for usual \$2.25 Spreads and \$3.00 Spreads; double bed size.

\$2.25 for usual \$2.50 Blankets; 60x90 inches; double bed size.

\$3.50 for usual \$4.00 Blankets, extra large size.

### \$4 to \$5 Curtains, \$2.98

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Situated on Lake Described by Herodotus in Writing of Paconians.

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"Situated on the frontier between Serbia and Greece, and only about ten miles south of the Bulgarian boundary, Doiran, also known as Pollanino, is forty miles northwest of Saloniki on the southern shores of the almost circular lake of the same name. It was doubtless chosen as the point of first attack by the allies because it is connected by rail with Saloniki, the road from the Greek port to Constantinople here making a great loop to the northwest and then returning eastward by way of Sere, an important town about forty-five miles northeast of the Saloniki base of operations.

"Lake Doiran, nestling under the southern declivities of the Balkan mountain range, is probably the Lake Prasias mentioned by Herodotus, whose description of the Paconians living in houses built over the edge of the water, fits in a measure the modern fisher-folk living in huts in this vicinity. The warman of present-day Doiran are not as famous for their industry, however, as were their noted forefathers, of whom the Greek historian relates a typical story to the effect that Darius,

seeing a beautiful Paconian girl carrying a pitcher of water on her head, leading a horse to drink, and at the same time spinning flax, immediately ordered his Thracian general to send two tribes of these Paconians into Asia in order that they might instill a similar spirit of thrift among the Persians."

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