NEW BATTLESHIP

SUPERIORITY OF

## MOVING PICTURES OF THE CAMPAIGN

JOYS AND SORROWS ON TAFT SPECIAL.

How Newspaper Correspondents Protected the Candidate and Were Forced to Adopt Football Tactics.

"Gentlemen, it is not all cakes and ale, this trav-elling with a Presidential candidate, as it is ob-vious that some of you have observed," remarked Mr. Taft one evening, as he joined a group of weary correspondents in the forward end of the car Constitution, in which he travelled around the intry during the campaign just brought to such a highly successful close. And Mr. Taft made a very truthful observation, but it is entirely probable that he far from appreciated the pleasure of the trip to the very men whom he was addressing. For the greatest pleasure which came to the men assigned to "cover" Mr. Taft's speaking trips was their association with him.

Mr. Taft's personality is so attractive and his reniality so all pervading that there was no room for "grouches" on the Taft special, and even the railway employes, who always have to bear the brunt of ill humor among their passengers, frequently remarked that they never carried a better natured lot of men than those who made up the Taft party. So effective was the candidate's good humor and so marked was his sincerity that they upset the plans of certain Democratic editors who from time to time sent men aboard the Taft special to criticise the candidate and decry the enthusiasm which characterized his audiences. Earnest as was the desire of these men to serve their papers faithfully and to carry out the orders of their chiefs, it was never long before they came within the spell of the candidate's personality, and with a few days they were sending as radiant accounts of the etings and the force of Mr. Taft as the representatives of the most loyal Republican organs.

There was, it is true, many a morning when a howling mob of enthusiasts would surround the train at 6 o'clock, and an old brass cannon would be called into play to fire a Presidential salute. There would be no more sleep for the men who had "shoved a pencil" until midnight and then worried with green telegraph operators for an hour longer endeavoring to get their "stories" to their papers in time for the early editions, and on such occasions the faces which appeared at the breakfast table were not always radiant, but it required only a meeting with the candidate to dispel the clouds, and under the mellowing influence of the Taft smile good humor would quickly displace ill humor Then, too, there was always the balm that the candidate was having an even worse time. He it was who had to turn out of his warm bed and in his pajamas and long overcoat in the early dawn talk to the crowds of admirers who had gathered about the rear platform, or shake the hands of hundreds of brawny workingmen or farmers, whom he would probably never see again, but whose welcome he always seemed to regard as a personal tribute, for which he cordially thanked them

#### TOO MANY COMMITTEEMEN.

Aside from the long hours and the impossibility of getting genuine rest on a train travelling often sixty miles or more an hour, the two greatest sources of inconvenience, and even exhaustion, to the members of the Taft party were the insufficiency of police regulations and the superfluity of local committeem an.

"Just take things easy. Every arrangement has been made. You will have no trouble getting into the hall." This was the invariable assurance of the local committeemen at each town where the party left the train. The first carriage or automobile, containing the candidate, would draw up to the stage door of the theatre or hall, the candidate and those who rode with him would get into the hall and the crowd would close in around the door and form a wall impassable to those who rode in the vehicles that followed. The men who had ridden thousands of miles to be on hand to write a report of the meetings for their papers would find themselves "outside the breastworks." A f w such experiences taught the correspondents never to take the word of a local committeeman that they developed a sort of wedge formation, with the candidate at the apex, and, pursuing football tactics, they went through those crowds with a celerity which amazed and at times infuriated the "L. C.'s." as the local committeemen came to be termed. But such tactics in other than football ume had their disadvantages, and few mem bers of the Taft party had either buttons on their clothing or even in their cuffs when the campaign neared the end Frequently the stage door hat ing been negotiated, another unreasonable crowd required herculanean efforts to gain a place where His Price to Europe for Prewould be encountered on the stage itself, and it the candidate could be heard, the crowd "sized up" and an adequate report gathered.

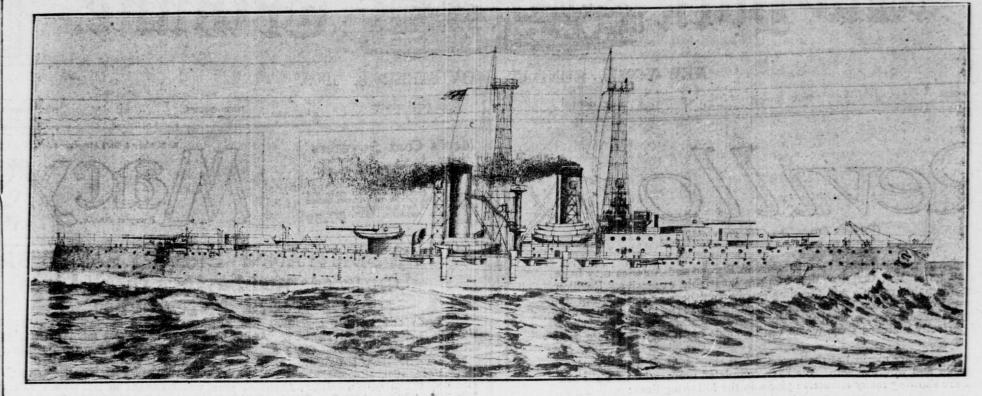
Occasionally it became necessary for the entire party to form itself into a bodyguard to protect the candidate from the crush of an enthusiastic mob which sought to shake his hand. Such an incident occurred at St. Paul. Mr. Taft spoke from a stand erected in the centre of the huge auditorium in that city. When he had ended some one conceived the idea that he would like to shake the hand of the next President of the United States, and rushed forward. That started a rush from all directions, which was little short of a stampede. The members of the party formed around the candidate, but before he could be got out of the door the pressure became almost unbearable. Many carried away bruises as mementos of the manner in which they resisted the pressure. Clothes were torn, ankles were skinned and hats It was all good natured, but no livelier scrimmage ever occurred on a football field.

At Denver Mr. Taft found himself "entirely too much the centre of attraction," as he expressed it. Men and women fought to get at him, to shake his hand, to touch his clothing. Some tried to tear the buttons from his clothing as souvenwoman, unable to reach his hands, which were held by members of his party in the effort to get him unharmed through the crowd, passed her hands over his face, but through it all he smiled and encouraged his bodyguard. It was in a Kentucky town, Frankfort, that a man in his desire to stop the candidate and make him shake hands grasped his waistcoat and tore every

## MR. TAFT'S FORGETFULNESS.

Many were the nights when Mr. Taft and his party returned to the special train completely exhausted. Unconsciously, but with the best intentions in the world, Mr. Taft himself sometimes made the work of the correspondents difficult. It was at Lincoln that the most notable instance of this character occurred. Before reaching that city Mr. Taft prepared a carefully worded reply to Mr. Bryan's argument regarding the publication of campaign contributions in advance of the election. This was an unusual procedure for the Repub-lican candidate, who has not had sufficient experience as a candidate to know how best to utilize the press, and as Lincoln time is an hour later than New York there was rejoicing, especially among the Eastern correspondents, that a part of the evening address could be telegraphed in advance. It was late when Mr. Taft reached the auditorium where he was to address his fourth Lincoln audience. Gradually he passed from one ssue of the campaign to another without mencoming campaign funds, and the anxiety of the prespondents was indicated by the cold perspirawhich began to start out on their faces. Finally there came the accustor tlemen. I thank you," and Mr. Taft sat down. He had completely forgotten his reply to Bryan. When he was reminded of it he looked like a schoolboy who had been caught stealing apples, and his regret was so obviously genuine that none could cherish any resentment. But it meant a rush to the telegraph offices and a series of wild messages to night editors, saying, "Use Taft's reply to Bryan as a statement. He forgot to use it in his speech," followed by a rush to the train

which Colonel Daniel Ransdall was holding. Again, later in the campaign, Mr. Taft threw his newspaper friends into a state of panic. A prominent capitalist had declared himself for the can candidate and Mr. Bryan was using the fact in an effort to prove that the trusts rec gnized the Republican party as their friend. Mr. Taft was besieged with inquiries as to whether



THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA, WHICH IS TO BE LAUNCHED NEXT TUESDAY AT QUINCEY, MASS. Picture shows the new military masts of steel latticework and the latest efficient arrangement of the guns.

he replied to all that he would say nothing. Then, late in the evening, as he was making a speech on trusts, there flashed through his mind the declaration of this trust president. He said that it was obvious that the declaration was insincere, or words to that effect, and that the prosecution of that which was evil in trusts would continue. This caused a frantine rush for cabs, and a stampede to the telegraph office.

#### ENJOYING A REST.

But if travelling with a Presidential candidate is not all cakes and ale, neither is it without them, and there was many a pleasant meeting in Mr. Taft's private car. It was after the evening meeting at Gary, Ind., that one of the pleasantest occurred. It was Saturday night, and the Taft special had started on its nineteen hour run to New York with no intervening stop, so that there was a feeling of relaxation in the party. Sandwiches and mineral water had been spread on the candidate's table and the correspondents had gathered about it. No liquor was permitted on the Taft special. Dr. Richardson, Mr. Taft's physician, whose un varying kindness and geniality had endeared him to all the party, presided as host. It was suggested that he invoke a blessing, and promptly he paraphrased Sydney Smith's famous grace, exclaiming: "What, no l. c.'s on board! For all things, O Lord, make us truly thankful." When the sandwiches had been consumed a song was started, and then another. Finally there appeared in the doorway a portly form with an expansive smile. The figure was clad in baby blue pajamas, and with a voice with a decided frog in it, Mr. Taft—for it was he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I am delighted to see that Congress is once more in session." And then, before retiring, Mr. Taft told one of his inimitable stories, to the delight of all present

Of course no body of men ever travelled in such close proximity as the confines of a special train for six weeks without inventing a goodly line of nicknames, and Mr. Taft was quick to notice these and to use them. Consequently he would inquire each morning for "Old Grump," which was, of course, a misnomer for one of the best fellows in the party; for "the Irrepressible Kid," which was not a mismoner, and for his "Animated Compasses," the name attached to a representative of the national committee gifted with very long legs and a penchant for rushing like mad at nothing and stopping short before he got there. Izenstein" was the name given to the representa-tive of the national committee who had especial charge of the newspaper men. "Old Second Elective" was Mr. Taft's favorite sobriquet for Senator Bourne. The Senator from Iowa went by the name of "Dolly," and the Senator from North Dakota was known as "Hans," and the junior Senator from West Virginia was known as "Scotty." One of the hardest workers among the newspaper contingent won the name of "Goat" for some unknown reason, and another humble member of the fraternity was invariably dubbed "Pop," while a man whose eyesight was none tor good and who called into requisition two candles, which he placed at either

side of his typewriter, thereafter had the title "Father" prefixed to his name.
One of the most amusing as well as the most

popular characters on the Taft special was William Pannell, the negro messenger who served Mr. Taft when he was Secretary of War. William, as the campaign progressed and it became certain that his chief and idol was to be the next President, began to practise his manners in preparation for a term of service at the White House. William was caught in the act one night as he bowed low to himself in a full length mirror, and ever after William was constantly solicited to "show his manners," to his infinite embarrassment.

Throughout the trip the candidate was always the same, always accessible to those who had the right to go to him, and always ready to lend a belping hand, or give a much desired interview to a newspaper man anxious to "make good." Nothing exasperated him or soured his temper,

## NEGRO SETTLEMENT AID.

Mistress of Southern Plantation Encourages Home Arts and Industries.

The cause of handicrafts among the negroes of the rural South received a distinct impetus recently in the big fair that was held on the cotton and peach plantation of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Heard near Middleton, Ga. More than a thousand negroes were present. The purpose of the fair was to revive the home arts and industries which were practised on the plantation in the ante-bellum days, though not for the black man's benefit.

Settlement ideas have long prevailed on the Heard plantation, though they have not been put into effect in a systematized way. About one hundred negroes compose the tenantry, and for years Mrs. Heard has been placing on the market the hand products of her tenants-mittens, socks and wristbands, for example. Flower and vegetable seeds have been distributed among them in the season; books from the free travelling libraries, of which Mrs. Heard is the head, have found a place in their homes, and their religious welfare has been looked after. Mrs. Heard has acted the part of head worker, as it were, and the members of her family have been her assistants. The Heard plantation comprises two thousand acres, which originally formed part of the tract that was granted to the formed part of the tract that was stated by progenitors of Governor Heard in the early days of Georgia. It is situated in a part of the state where the negroes outnumber the whites ten to one. Because of the numerous variety of roses grown on the place the plantation bears the name of Rose Hill. A few months ago, at a religious revival which took place in the grove that surrounds the Rose Hill church for negroes, Mrs. Heard addressed a large gathering on the subject of the home arts and industries. When she advocated education along the line of manual training as best for the race, from the front benches where the

older men sat came the solemn response, "Yes, Lord! Yes, Lord!" Mrs. Heard then proposed that the community give a fair, for which every man, woman and child should make an exhibit of handwork. The result was the Rose Hill Community

One hundred cash prizes were given for fruit, vegetable and poultry exhibits and for the best articles representing home arts and industries, such as pickles, preserves, articles of clothing and hand carved furniture.

The proceeds from the fair are to aid in the building of a new schoolhouse, in connection with building of a new which Mrs. Heard has in view a manual training and handicraft school. One hundred and fifty children, some of them coming from adjoining plantations, attend the Rose Hill school. In memory of the ex-slaves of the plantation Mr. Heard has given a tract of land for a model farm.

### THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

How It Helped a Tuberculosis Campaign in Delaware.

(Exclusive Service Charities and The Commons Press Bureau.)

A little red and white penny stamp about the size of a 2-cent government stamp, with "Merry Christmas" and a red cross among holly leaves upon it—this hardly seems like a promising agent to se against tuberculosis. It cannot even carry a letter. How can it rouse public interest and raise funds? Well, it can. It has. And the story of its start is worth telling to all those interested in tuberculosis work.

The Christmas stamp, in America, started in Delaware. But before that there was a Christmas stamp in Denmark, issued by the government, sold through the postoffices and with the king's head and "Jul" upon it-the same as our Anglo-Saxon Yule. Jacob A. Riis wrote an article about this stamp in "The Outlook" of July 6, 1908, and urged its adoption in America. In Denmark its annual sale has built and financed a hospital for tuberculous children.

The Red Cross of Delaware, with the approval of the National Red Cross, decided to try this Danish idea last Christmas. The Postmaster General was asked for leave to sell it in the postoffices of Delaware. But American postal law is different from that in Denmark. Permission could postal authorities were encouragingly friendly to the scheme, and put no obstacles in the way.

Fifty thousand stamps were printed, and the Red Cross went to work. The whole community seemed willing to help. The advertising department of a great manufacturing company in Wilmington was put at the disposal of the Red Cross. The drygoods merchants gave bolts of muslin to

print the streetcar banners on, when the advertising experts had prepared them. The printers printed the posters and banners at cost. The streetcars displayed the advertising banners on their fenders, day after day. The bill posters placarded the town gratis. The bands, department stores and drug stores sold the stamps without commission. The school children sold them. The women's clubs throughout Delaware put them on sale. Everybody helped.

Every penny from the stamps, after the expenses of printing and distribution were paid, was to go to the anti-tuberculosis work in Delaware. A little sanatorium consisting of a few shacks out in a meadow, and a dispensary that had no nurse, drugs and no milk and eggs, were the whole outfit that the state had. Most Delawareans did not know anything about modern combat with tuberculosis. They believed it to be non-contagious, hereditary and incurable. The stamp astonished, interested and educated the state. It sold. Fifty thousand were sold within a week of December 7, when the first issue came out. And by that time it had got into Philadelphia, the nearest large city, and "The North American" took it up with enthusiasm, selling it from its offices in Broad street, while several large department stores put it on sale. The Pennsylvania Red Cross backed it and helped to

One hundred thousand more were printed, but that was not enough. Two hundred thousand followed, the presses running night and day, for Christmas was now close at hand. In the short space of that eighteen-day campaign nearly four hundred thousand Christmas stamps were sold, and nearly \$3,000 of clear profit resulted. The stamp had proved its possibilities, even in so short a space and so conservative a section.

With the money a big anti-tuberculosis exhibit was taken to Delaware, and was visited by twenty thousand persons in ten days. The dispensary was equipped, and it has been running ever since most successfully. A nurse was given to the santorium and \$1,000 set aside as a nucleus of a fund for a better hospital.

The National Red Cross has now taken up for maily the Christmas stamp. Designed by Howard Pyle, printed in three colors by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and issued by the National Red Cross, the stamp will be offered for sale in every state this Christmas season. It can be pro-cured in any quantity from the Red Cross headquarters in any state, or the central one in Washnot be given. The Red Cross was obliged to plan ington, for cash only, at one penny for each stamp, a different way of reaching the public, though the it will not carry mail, but any kind of Christmas mail will carry it, and every cent will go toward tuberculosis work in the state where the stamp is sold. Its educative and inspiring value in Delaware has been found to be great. "Good Will to Men" was the heading of the posters, all in Christmas red, that announced it. That is the spirit and the message of the Christmas stamp, and that is why the public heart has so responded to it.

## Can Use All of 12-Inch Guns on Either-Armor Protection Better than Dreadnought's.

NORTH DAKOTA'S BROAD.

SIDE FIRE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 7.-The United States battles ship North Dakota is to be launched next Tuesday,

ship North Dakota is to be iaunched next Tuesday, November 10, at Quincy, Mass.

The latest vessels of foreign design with which the North Dakota may be compared are the Van-guard in England, the Satsumi and the Aki in Japan, the new Sachsen in Germany and the im-

proved Danton of the French service.

The great point of superiority of the North Dakota over all preceding designs is the ability to use all of its big guns-12-inch-on either broadside, added to which fact it is possible to have a for ward fire from two turrets with four guns, and a similar condition astern. This affords a concentration of effect which is most valuable in a military way. The idea has been copied by the Armstrongs in England, at whose plant are being built three 20,000-ton ships for the Brazilian navy. The English Admiralty, however, has not been so prompt to adopt this arrangement of battle.

The armor protection of the North Dakota is heavier at the waterline than in the Dreadnought type and extends upward to cover a much greater portion of the area of the ship's side. The Curtis turbine, with which the North Dakota is equipped, is considered a better motive power than the Parsons turbine, used on the English ships. Taking the improved Danton, of the French navy, as a basis, the Japanese Akl has 11 per cent greater broadside fire, the Dreadnought vessels of the English navy 10 per cent greater and the North Dak

A German authority who has given much study to the subject of relative merits of battleships of re-cent design has established a system of calculation, and his conclusions are received with much respect among naval experts. He estimates that, with the among naval experts. He estimates that, with the North Dakota possessing a value of 100, the Ameri-can ships South Carolina and Michigan have a mark of 85 and the English Dreadnoughts of 78. In this comparison certain values were assigned to the defensive powers.

The North Dakota's displacement is 20,000 tons; length, 510 feet; width, 85 feet; draft, 27 feet; horsepower, 25,000; speed, 21 knots.

restrain Servia and Montenegro from breaking the peace. That is why they are disposed to yield to Russia's wishes in connection with the Dardanelles, either with or without an international congress.

### ENGLAND IN A QUANDARY.

England, on the other hand, finds herself in a considerable quandary. She has repeatedly given Russia to understand within the last half century that any violation of the treaty stipulations with regard to the Dardanelles would be considered as a casus belli. Last year, however, Great Britain negotiated several treaties with Russia, with the object of converting her from a latent foe into a firm friend, and in order to secure this understanding made many important sacrifices, especially in connection with Persia. These treaties gave so much offence to the entire Moslem world-in Turkey, in India, in Egypt and in Afghanistan, where Russia has always been regarded as the hereditary enemy of Islam-that they were bitterly condemned by Lord Curzon and other statesmen acquainted with Oriental affairs, on account of the cost at which Russian friendship-always a doubtful asset-had been purchased. Indeed, if England adheres to her former policy with regard to the Dardanelles and raises her voice in favor of maintaining the bars against Russia in the straits she will forfeit all the friendship and all the advantages of one kind and another which she sacrificed so much to secure last year.

If, on the other hand, England yields to Russla's wishes, as there is every reason to believe that she will, judging from the recent remarks in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, where questioned about the matter, then she loses all the good will and prestige among the Turks which she has recently recovered since the constitutional coup d'état at Constantinople. In if Russia suffers from these restrictions she fact, should England defer to Russia's pretenlikewise gains, through having the Dardansions in connection with the Dardanelles, she would offend not only the Turks, but the entire Moslem world, a very serious consideration, since she has some 30,000,000 Mahometans subject to her rule in Africa and 80,000,000 more in India, where they have thus far constituted the principal bulwark of British sovereignty against Hindu disloyalty, disaffection and revolt, France and Italy may be relied upon to go with it in her power to close the Dardanelles, even | their respective allies in the matter, and it is if she wished to do so. It is true that the improbable that either of them will raise any straits are lined on either side with forts armed serious objection. Italy, indeed, is not in a with Krupp guns. But the tides are terribly position to do so, either from a naval or military point of view, just at present, busy as she is with the rearmament of her troops and the reorganization of her fleet.

It remains to be seen whether if this right is accorded to Russia, namely, that of free passage through the Dardanelles for her ships of war, it will not be claimed by a number of other powers. Japan has already given an indication of the fact that she has some such object in view by the demands of her ambassador in Paris on the French government. Then it must be borne in mind that Russia is not the only country in the southeast of Europe which has a navy interested in this opening of the entrance to the Black Sea. Thus, Bulgaria has a flotilla of gunboata. So, too, has Rumania, while, owing to the freedom of the Danube, Austria-Hungary's fleet on that river is to be considered. It is a question whether the pretensions of these various powers regarding the Euxine's entrance can best be dealt with separately or by a congress. But if there is a congress, the question of compensation of Montenegro and of Servia is certain to be raised by Russia, and since Austria would certainly not dream of granting them any territorial or pecuniary compensation, it is the Porte which would probably be asked to pay the piper, by surrendering to King Peter and to the Prince of the Black Mountain the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, to be divided between them. From this it will be seen that Servia and Montenegro are the only two countries likely to benefit by any congress, and it is exceeding! doubtful, therefore, whether it would be held were it not for the fact that its decisions will afford to England an excuse for saving her face in connection with the opening of the Dardanelles, in the eyes of the Turks and of her Moslem subjects in India and in Africa,

It has been suggested that the question of the Dardanelles-which owe their name to Dardanus, who crossed the Hellespont on inflated skins to found the Trojan city of Dardaniacould be settled by the neutralizing of the straits, much in the same way as the Sues Canal, which is open to warships in time of peace, and even to belligerent vessels in war. provided they do not stay in the canal, commit no acts of war in it, and only take on board there a minimum quantity of coal. But the conditions are not quite the same. The Suez Canal washes the quays of no great Oriental city, nor does it pass within sight, under the very narrows, indeed, within hailing distance, of the Caliph of Islam. The neutralisa-tion is the only solution of the problem, but it cannot be adopted without inflicting a Now upon the prestige of the Sultan and subjecting him to a humiliation which may arouse the entire Moslem world.

# RUSSIA'S CZAR HOLDS KEY OF THE CRISIS

# serving Peace in the Balkans.

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Japan's request, through her ambassador at Paris, for information concerning the Dardanelles, intimating that his government might have something to say if the Czar demanded that his warships should have free passage through the strait in times of peace, but that it should be closed to his enemies in war, serves to emphasize the fact that the crux of the solution of the present crisis in the southeast of Europe will be found in this question of the Dardanelles. When the entire situation is carefully reviewed to-day all other problems relating to the imbroglio fall into the background, and there is no doubt that it acquires additional gravity through the appearance upon the scene of Japan, with her virtual claim, in her new capacity as one of the great powers of the world, to be a party to any revision of the treaties of Paris and of Berlin dealing with the Before proceeding to consider the matter it

may be well to point out that most of the other difficulties in the Balkans are in the way of settlement. Austria, by her surrender to the Sublime Porte of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, has gone a long way toward reconciling Turkey to the loss of Herzegovina and Bosnia, which, after all, is merely nominal, since the two provinces have been for the last thirty years under the exclusive rule of Kaiser Francis Joseph, appertaining only in name to the Ottoman Empire. Indeed, admitting the de facto loss of Herzegovina and Bosnia by the Sultan as having taken place in 1878, Abdul Hamid, in now securing the restoration of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, may be said to have made an important gain of territory, and to have recovered a province the strategic value of which it is impossible

## FERDINAND PLACATES SULTAN.

As for Ferdinand, as soon as ever he had proclaimed himself Czar, and his repudiation of the well as of the Padishah's equally nominal soverreconcile the Sublime Porte to the altered condition of things. Knowing that the Turkish money, he has offered a sum of \$10,000,000 by cently trained army, instead of an enemy. The by his administration of Bulgaria during the last | in the matter. two decades to be one of the most astute, if perhaps unscrupulous, statesmen and diplomatists dressed from St. Petersburg to the Prince of Batoum, and are forced to sail through the



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Rumania and Greece are perfectly satisfied

with the new order of things, and are not making their voices heard. In fact, the only points of immediate danger are Servia and Montenegro, each of them clamoring loudly for compensation and threatening to fight unless they recompensation no one who does not belong to either of these nationalities seems to be able to understand. For they have lost nothing next summer. whatsoever by the final incorporation of Herzegovina and Bosnia in the Austrian Empire, nor by the proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria. In fact, their sole ground for sorrow in connection with the altered condition of affairs is that it seems to preclude the realization of Sultan's nominal suzerainty of Bulgaria, as their hopes of an extension of their respective territories at the expense of Austria in Herzeeignty over Eastern Rumelia, he set to work to govina and Bosnia, and at that of Turkey, in the Sandiak of Novi-Bazar. Crown Prince George of Servia, who had taken a leading part treasury is empty and in desperate straits for in these preposterous demands, was, however, summoned ten days ago to St. Petersburg, where way of indemnity for the loss of the annual trib- it is understood that the Czar impressed upon ute of Eastern Rumelia, and has at the same him the desirability of moderating his attitude, time pointed out the advantage which there and the absolute necessity of Servia's abstaining would be to Turkey to have on its northern and from any act of war, or even of provocation of western borders a friendly power and ally, pos- either Austria or Turkey, at any rate for the is compelled to maintain a separate squadsessed of a splendidly equipped and magnifi- present, promising to espouse the interests of the crown prince himself, of his dynasty and of iterranean, and whenever any of the menadvances of Ferdinand, who has shown himself his people if Russia's wishes were deferred to of-war belonging thereto stand in need of over-

in Europe, have been favorably received at Con- Montenegro, and, since under no circumstances Straits of Gibraltar, up the Bay of Biscay, stantinople, where a friendly understanding is whatsoever any armed operations could be be- through the North Sea to the Baltic, before also in progress with regard to the Oriental gun during the winter now opening, it may they can go into drydock at Reval, or at he would make any statement on the subject, and railroad, the seisure of which by Rulgaria may seafely be assumed that peace is assured, at any Cronstadt. Of course, it may be claimed that

be said to have been the first act of the present rate, until the spring. As Germany has recognized the action of Austria in proclaiming the annexation of Herzegovina and of Bosnia, and as none of the other signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin, who intrusted Austria in 1876 with the mandate of occupying and administering the two provinces in question for an indefinite period are disposed to resort to war for ceive it. Just why they should stand in need of the sake of intervening in a matter which Austria is now settling with Turkey on a perfectly friendly basis, peace is practically assured until

This leaves as the only serious problem to be faced the question of the Dardanelies, which has been raised by Russia. The situation imposed upon her, first by a succession of treaties extending over a period of two hundred years, culminating in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, which prohibits the passage of her ships of war through the straits known as the Dardanelles, is one that is not only humiliating, but likewise intolerable. In order to appreciate it, it need only be pointed out that, although obliged for the defence of her southern coasts to maintain a considerable fleet in the Black Sea, where she has large naval strongholds and shipyards, at Sebastopol and at Batoum, yet she is unable to use any of the vessels of her Black Sea fleet for service in the Mediterranean. She ron of battleships and cruisers in the Medhauling and repairs they are barred from access to the naval bases at Sebastopol and It seems that a similar warning has been ad-

elles closed to her enemies in the event of her being at war with a foreign power. But this closure is wholly dependent upon the good will and friendship of the Sultan, and were the latter to ally himself to any of Russia's foes, such as, for instance, Japan, the latter would enjoy free access to the Black Sea. Moreover, it is a question whether, with a belligerent so resourceful and ingenious as Japan, Turkey would have swift and strong, and the waters so deep, that it would be hopeless to attempt to bar the way through the Dardanelles by means of submarine mines DARDANELLES RUSSIA'S AIM. Russia is bent upon the removal of these re-

strictions placed upon her by treaty in connection with the straits leading from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, and naturally sees in the recent coup d'état by Austria and by Bulgarla an opportunity to accomplish her ends, arguing, not without reason, that there is no ground whatsoever why she should consider herself to be bound any longer by treaties which have been so flagrantly violated by her fellow signatories. Emperor Nicholas, who declined to accord to the Austrian Ambassador an opportunity to deliver the autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph notifying him of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina until the return to St. Petersburg of the Muscovite Foreign Minister, Iswolski, at length granted an audience to the envoy last week, but made no comment about the contents of the note. It is generally understood that he will refuse to recognize the step taken by Francis Joseph or to acquiesce therein unless he obtains the consent of Austria to the opening of the Dardanelles to Russia. Were Russia alone in the matter Austria might be willing quietly to dispense with the approval of the St. Petersburg government. But there is no doubt that the Czar controls the situation at Belgrade and at Cettinje-that it depends upon him, and upon him alone, to prevent King Peter and Prince Nicholas from embarking upon hostilities against Austria, which would undoubtedly develop into a European war of infinitely greater magnitude than that of

For, admitting that Austria would at the outset overwhelm both Servia and Montenegro, at a cost of much life and of a still greater amount of treasure and of consequent economic injury, it may safely be assumed that Pan-Slav sentiment would be excited to such an extent throughout Russia in behalf of the Servians and Montenegrins that the Muscovite government would be forced by popular feeling, just as it was in 1877, to come, no matter how reluctantly, to their rescue, and thus to engage in a Titanio struggle, in which the Czar would find himself confronted, not only by Austria, but by her ally, Germany. Neither Germany nor Austria are anxious for a ruinous war of this kind, and would go to considerable lengths to avert it. They know that, once Servia and Montenegro are engaged in hostilities with Austria, the St. Petersburg government will be unable to hold back its people, and they realize that it depends wholly and entirely upon Emperor Nicholas to