

RUSSIA AND HER REVOLUTION

Love Exiles and Freedom Is Glad, Says Dr. Hillis.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR ALL

By Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.



"Who," declares Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, "after reading the news from Russia can help exclaiming: 'It is God's world! God is in his sky!'" Despite the black war cloud all things are marching away from tyranny and ignorance and toward liberty and full manhood! Dr. Hillis chose as his text Isa, "For a nation shall be born in a day."

Wendell Phillips once pronounced the French revolution the greatest political event of the last thousand years of history. Concerning the American Revolution, Edmund Burke spoke of the new republic "as an event as amazing as if a new planet had suddenly appeared in the sky." Could these two lovers of humanity return to our earth, Burke and Phillips alike would confess the uniqueness of the bloodless revolution in Russia that has ushered in democracy for 118,000,000 of people. When a long time has passed, perhaps the year 1917 will be chiefly remembered because of the fact that the Russians achieved in a single fortnight political democracy, liberty of the press, with toleration and charity in religion for Greek and Catholic, Jew and gentile alike. The other nations of the world have waded through blood, fighting over 3,000 battles to win the four forms of democracy now achieved by one bloodless upheaval.

Causes of the Russian Revolution.

Above all else were the writings and endless agitation of the Russian revolution by professors in the university, students in colleges, writers like Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. Nor must we forget the influence from without of more than 43,000 Russian exiles, some of whom dwell in our own midst. No one need be surprised, therefore, that one of the paragraphs in the cable dispatches spoke of the people carrying away as mementoes fragments of the political prison of Petrograd that had been dynamited. In spite of stone walls and cannon, this iron citadel of royal tyranny was demolished, and the news of the fall of this fortress must have fallen upon the ears of the kaiser of Germany and the emperor of Austria like a thunder clap.

Magnitude of the Revolution.

The magnitude of the revolution for the human race becomes clear when we remember that Russia now owns one-sixth of the good farming land of the globe and must therefore always control one-sixth of the human race and in the coming parliament of mankind and federation of the world always be largely a deciding factor in the international movements. Russia is a hundred times larger than Great Britain, fifty times larger than Germany, twice as large as all Europe; but, what is vastly more important, Russia is a compact land, while England's colonies are widely scattered over all the earth. If the United States has 3,600,000 square miles of land Russia has 9,000,000 and more square miles. Let the United States therefore represent one-third of Russia; then for another third take the agricultural portion of Canada plus Mexico; then fill in the Atlantic ocean from Florida to North Africa and from Maine to Denmark for the last third and you have the land named Russia. To the north of Petrograd and to the south lie the great wheatfields, of wheat that needs to have its roots damp and chill while the head is bathed in fire. In the south of Russia, near the Caspian sea, are the cotton fields, with tobacco, indigo and rice. On the southern side of the Black sea are the mulberry forests and the silk mills. Russia has in southern Siberia black corn land equal to four times all the corn land of the United States and six times as much wheat land as there is to be found in Canada and our own country taken altogether. Russia's coal fields are all but immeasurable, both bituminous and anthracite.

Her Gold Fields.

Out of her gold fields, through the convict system, Russia has taken over \$300,000,000 for her warships. Russia produces nine-tenths of the world's supply of platinum. Russia owns the greatest oil fields and natural gas treasures of which our engineers have any knowledge. Europe has looted her treasure chest, the United States will soon exhaust her forests, coal fields, from mines, oil resources, but Russia and Siberia have treasures for many centuries. Save Canada to the north and Mexico to the south, Russia is our closest neighbor.

Responsibility For Her Convict System.
Many lovers of their fellow men have been bitter toward Russia. The hooks

published in this country by Russian exiles, the articles of George Kennan on the atrocities of the Siberian convict system, the penalties imposed upon editors who claimed the liberty of the press, the massacre of the Jews in Kishinev, the spectacle of 90,000,000 of Russian peasants who can neither read nor write, have stirred sympathy for her poor and indignation for her czar. Let us not forget that if Russia has been a sleeping giant, or rather, a Hercules bound hand and foot, Germany and Austria, England and France, furnished fetters and fastened the chain. Ours is an era of the steamship. Social progress is dependent upon freedom of trade. Ships are couriers of democracy. Just as honeybees, flying from orchard to orchard, fertilize the fruit, so ships, going from continent to continent, fertilize nations widely separated with the principle of liberty and self government. Does Stephenson develop his engine for England? The ship brings a model to the United States, and soon the locomotive moves around the earth. Not otherwise the reaper, the printing press, the steel plows, the phonographs, invented in one country are carried to all countries.

Steamships as Honeybees of Trade.

No man can overestimate the influence of the steamship upon the progress of mankind. But the nations of western Europe determined to forbid Russia the use of the steamship. During the most important part of the year—namely, the five months that follow after the gathering of the crops—she was denied an outlet. They were willing that Russia should have a port on the Arctic ocean, which is frozen up seven months in the year. They were willing she should have a part in Siberia and a port on the Baltic because the mouth of the Neva at Petrograd is locked with ice until April. But three-fourths of Russia's crops follow her rivers, like the Volga, 2,000 miles long, southward into the Black sea. More than thousand craft, large and small, laden with Russian wheat, barley, rye, oats and various treasure, were locked north of the Dardanelles when the war broke out. During the last seven years two Balkan revolutions have closed the Dardanelles. But Russia cannot live and prosper while the Dardanelles have been open only two and a half years out of the past seven.

England's Fear.

England was afraid that if she allowed Russia to own Constantinople a Russian fleet would stand at the Suez canal and be a barrier between England and India. Germany and Austria feared the competition of Russia if she developed great shipping lines through her port on the Mediterranean sea, open twelve months in the year. And so these nations conspired to support Turkey as a buffer state, midway between Russia and the Mediterranean. The Russian giant struggled long, like some huge Samson, but it was all in vain. Often it looked as if Russia would force the gate of the Dardanelles, but then a new conference was called, and in Berlin Bismarck and Disraeli, with the emperor of Austria and the president of France, forged new fetters for Russia and placed new weapons in the hands of the sultan. Therefore Russia's life was an ingrowing life. Her ideas were inbred ideas. Russia suffered all the disaster incident to inbreeding, with results disastrous to the people. The responsibility, therefore, for Russian autocracy, with the denial of liberty of the press, liberty of speech and liberty of religion, lies at the door of envious nations of western Europe. But now at last better days have come. England and France have pledged the Dardanelles to Russia, and a new era is on.

Russia's Contribution.

It is a singular fact that if Russia has been reactionary in the maintenance of political autocracy on the one hand, that she has made a great contribution to society through the group system on the other. England's contribution during the last century was the factory system; Germany's contribution was industrial efficiency, that saves the wastes. Russia's contribution has been the group method, in the mart toward agricultural workers and the Artzel toward the workers in the factories. By common consent Cavour, the architect of the new Italy, ranks with Bismarck of Germany and Gladstone of England and Lincoln of our country. In his memoirs Cavour says that Russia's group system is destined to spread into all the earth. To understand the Russian Mir, imagine a tract of land four miles square. At the center lies a circle, one-half mile in diameter. In the center of that circle stands the village church, the village school, the village warehouse and the village office buildings. Round about are the little shops and the farmers' houses. Behind each house lies a narrow strip of land, each strip and house having its own number. Once in seven years the mayor calls all the farmers together, puts the numbers in a hat, and each peasant draws his house and plot of ground for the next seven years. All tools—the plows, spades, reapers, harrows, threshing machines—are held in common. Under a recent law the peasant may take a title deed to his land, drawn in 1907, and sell the land should he so elect. What in the trades that answers to the Mir in agriculture, in the Russian Artzel. Strictly speaking, it is a guild, for the carpenters and wheelwrights and blacksmiths and chauffeurs; but, whether in the country or the city, the Russians have learned how to do teamwork, unify their resources, expel waste, learned how to equalize the burdens. Cavour believes that this group idea, with a

modified form of communal ownership, will finally spread into all the nations and be the only form of socialism ever established. With some hesitancy I file this exception to Cavour's statement. First, every man owns his own body, the skill of his eye, the strength of his hand, the speed of his foot, second, the tool that man makes is the eye lengthened through the spectacles, the arm extended through the ax handle and the foot strengthened through the wagon wheel. Owning his own hand and his own foot, why is the extension of his hand and his foot through his tools less sacred than the man's body? The logical inference is the right of personal property, the sanctity of individual ownership. If anything is certain personal liberty is divine right. By what logic, then, can Cavour show that the extension of a man's body into his tools causes the tool to belong, not to the man who created it, but to society, that did not create it? At best Cavour's affirmation represents a half truth. Nevertheless it remains for us to confess that Russia's group idea and guild system hold a great lesson for selfish individuals with respect to unity and the saving of the industrial wastes.

Characteristics of Russians.

Consider the characteristics of the Russian people. From one viewpoint it is not possible to speak of a Russian temperament by reason of the number of races, the diversity of dialects and the difference in religion. But from another viewpoint we may speak of the Russian type just as we speak of Faust as a German type, or Lear as an English type or Uncle Sam as an American portrait. We have been wont to speak of Russia as the Hamlet among the modern nations, meditative, but not melancholy. Many troubles bewildered Hamlet's mind; he stood midway between what seemed to be his vision and the well known task, and indecision slew the Dane. Russia's isolation has made her the Hamlet among the nations. Witness Tolstoy. He dreams his dream of a Russia without war, without poverty, without drunkenness, and yet lives, on the other hand, upon his great estate, with a rich old manor house, and slowly the black cloud moves like an eclipse over his soul, and, fleeing from his home, he escapes to a little monastery. There he eats raw turnips, drinks cold water, wears the peasant's robe and the wooden shoe. Witness Dostoevsky's portraits of the Russian soul in its hours of rapture and of despair, of gloom and of ecstasy. Witness Pushkin, with his pictures of Russian types of women, dwelling in a gloomy country, walking in clouds of permanent melancholy, knowing fear and anguish.

Difficulties of the New Government.

Consider the difficulties of the new government. Remember how hard it was for the French people after the revolution in 1789 to find themselves and how often the pendulum swung from the republic of Mirabeau to the monarchy of Napoleon before the public thought, like a pendulum, settled down and found a middle point. Consider through what excesses and extremes the English people passed after the revolution of 1645, from the commonwealth established by the lord protector, Oliver Cromwell, to the return of Charles II, and the series of upheavals, culminating in the victory of the people through England's house of commons. No thoughtful man but expects upheaval in Petrograd, plots, counterplots, schemes to restore the czar, plans by the landed gentry to hold at least the semblance of their power. Remember that the Russian czar owns one-tenth of Russia and that his income is over \$40,000,000 per year. Consider that nine-tenths of the wealth of Russia and also its power are in the hands of the landed gentry. Self interest will dictate a fight unto blood to conserve their special privileges. But already the announcement has gone forth that the duma has presented a bill that will grant religious liberty to the Jews on the one hand and the Roman Catholics on the other.

A New World.

Who, after reading the news from Russia, despite the black war cloud, can help exclaiming: "It is God's world! God is in his sky! All things are marching away from tyranny and ignorance, toward liberty and full manhood!" Today love exiles, freedom is glad, industry rejoices. After long struggles the Russian exiles and revolutionaries are victorious. Mme. Breshkovsky, exiled for thirty years in Siberia, has lived to see the fruitage of her labors. A wave of joy has swept across Siberia, moving with all the majesty of a summer wind or a mighty torrent. May God in his providence raise up leaders for Russia with the intelligence and sanity of Washington, with the sympathy and gentleness of Lincoln. May God in his providence send unto him giants like Peter the Great. May wisdom descend upon the intellect of all their authors. May he raise up teachers like Toyoty, whose soul was like a star and dwelt apart. Many of her heroic revolutionists died never having seen the promised land. May their spirits draw near to the battlements of heaven and rain down treasure upon the Russian people and give them manners, virtue, freedom, laws. For the heroic dead opened the furrow and scattered the seed that the people of today have garnered with the redhot sickle of revolution. But those who died for their cause are not dead. Is Cromwell dead since free England lives? Is Mirabeau dead while France has liberty? Is Luther dead while his reform sweeps on? Our Lincoln is not dead. And Russia's revolutionaries have left behind powers that now work for them. They have great allies—"their friends are exultations, agonies, liberty, love and man's unconquerable mind."

FIGHTING IN SADDLE HAS A BRIGHT SIDE

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

There is less of routine and more freedom of movement in the cavalry than in other arms of service. Hence a man "at home" with horseflesh, not bored with the tedious care of a mount, his temper and various equine idiosyncrasies, may come to himself as a soldier quickest on horseback. The recruit should be a lightweight, whatever



Photo by American Press Association.

AIM!

his stature. His horse must carry, besides the trooper with his arms, ammunition and rations, his own fodder sometimes.

A boy accustomed to horses will probably have had fun out of certain "stunts" on horseback which prepare him for cavalry recruit. The circus rider has taught him bareback riding probably, jumps off from and springs upon his horse's back. Equally good is the fence and ditch jumping of the horse with the trooper in saddle. A cavalryman fights chiefly with his rifle or carbine. If afarside do the scouting the cavalry is the following up force. Troopers are trained to fight on foot as infantry, to trench and hold a point of vantage until infantry gets to the front.

Hence a cavalryman must be an all round soldier, not merely a show fellow in saddle. Every exercise which develops agility and power of muscle is good preparation for the would be trooper. He can begin on the ground in the open with arm and leg swinging, bag punching, bar jumping, vaulting and tumbling, then take his horse to the bank or meadow and proceed many laps.

A trooper may get a "spill" in heat of action, may be trodden on unless he can roll or scramble from under hoofs. Man against man fighting comes oftenest in cavalry; hence superb self control and good aim help to make the ideal trooper.

TORNADO AGAIN SPREADS RUIN IN COUPLE OF STATES

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—Tornadoes last night and early today spread death and destruction through rural districts of Missouri and Kansas. Reports tonight showed 15 were killed in Missouri and nine in Kansas. The number of injured has reached approximately 150 and estimates of the property damages place it anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The greatest loss of life apparently was in Boone County, Mo., where the tornado, dipping here and there as it raged from the southwestern to the northeastern corner, claimed 11 persons. In Carroll, Charlton and Ray Counties, further west, four are dead, three at Richmond and one at Whittam.

In Kansas the deaths totaled eight in the country southeast and west of Topeka, one other was killed at Savonburg, near Iola, where the tornado appeared early today.

The course of the tornado was marked by odd jumps. First it appeared near Topeka, early in the day, and then came to earth again in Ray County, Mo., shortly before midday. Then it tore through a wide section of that county, wiped out half the town of Dean Lake, in Carroll County, and then swooped down again, demolishing the little town of Whittam. The tornado descended again at Providence in the hills of southwestern Boone County, and twisted its way through Midway, Prathersville, Hallsville and through Centralia, after which it disappeared and was heard of no more until it struck Savonburg, Kan., this morning.

PHYSICAL TRAINING TEACHERS IN DEMAND
Young Men and Women about to be graduated from High School should consider this healthful, useful, dignified and profitable profession. By recent legislation Physical training is made obligatory in every school in New York and New Jersey. Penn., North and South Carolina have bills pending. Send for Catalog of the only school of physical education chartered by the University of the State of New York (Under the Regents).

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310 West 59th Street, New York City

CRYING NEED FOR DOCTORS.

British Officer Says "Call of Suffering Humanity Is Awful."

It is because the allied armies care for a soldier as soon as possible after he is wounded that the medical ranks of France and England are so depleted that they are crying out for aid from American doctors, Colonel T. H. Goodwin of the British War Commission told the members of the American Medical Association yesterday.

"The call of suffering humanity is awful," he said, and urged the surgeons and physicians of the United States to answer the call.

"Human endeavor can stand no more than those physicians are undergoing," he said. "On a short section of the front there are from 20,000 to 30,000 wounded in a few hours of battle. What is there to do? Are we to leave them to crawl into shell craters, to suffer for hours, perhaps for days? Are we to rush medical men there to save them? One doctor said to me that we had better leave them there and save the medical men. But we couldn't do that. The belief in England is that the sons, fathers, and brothers who go to the front will be attended. And the wounded, as they come back tell the same story—they were picked up within an hour of the time they were wounded, sent to a hospital, and their wounds cared for.

"England started in this war utterly unprepared and one of the great things we ask of you is to start where we are at present and not wade through our mistakes. We started our army with a few hundred thousand men. Then we raised a million and then millions more. We had to find a medical corps for the army. One of our difficulties was that our young medical men had no training in public health work. An army is no good unless its health is good, and we had few men who could deal with the problems arising in camps.

"There is a terrible responsibility upon the men of your profession. The call of suffering humanity is awful. I hope the response will be generous and prompt. Each of us has got to do his bit to help finish this miserable war. The medical man's bit is all-important."—New York Times.

SOUTHLAND IS DESTROYED WITH A LOSS OF 33 LIVES

London, June 8.—The British steamer Southland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, in ballast was torpedoed without warning on June 4. She had six Americans aboard, of whom one, Edward Rigney, of New York city, is missing. The gun crew on the Southland fired 10 shots at the submarine after the first torpedo was fired. A second torpedo was fired by the submarine and it caused an explosion in the magazine which killed eight men.

The boats containing 40 men are still missing. The rest of crew of 159 has been landed.

As showing the excellent information which her submarines receive the U-boat commander, when informed of the name of the ship, showed surprise and said:

"Why, you are a week ahead of your time." The submarine flew no flag.

Two Americans Killed.

London, June 8.—Two Americans were killed when the British steamer Manchester Miller, loaded with cotton, was torpedoed June 5. The Americans were Firemen Ashley and Daniels. The other members of the crew, including several Americans were landed.

To France.

Through the wild welter of this devil's dance

Is it a foolish, transitory dream
That peace, security, and freedom seem

Across destruction's desert to advance?

Nay, nay, renascence cometh not
From chance;

Still fortitude and ordered zeal,
I deem,

Lit with high faith, make deeds
And men supreme:

And these are thine above all else, O

France!

Silenced are now the blatant mouths
That erst

Bewailed thee decadent and light of

soul.

The sons of bluster and of sordid greed

Have felt thy still rebuke of self-control

And silent purpose, risen to a creed;

And in all freemen's hearts thou standest first.

—Herman Montagu Donner, in New York Times.</