

RACE RIVALRY MAKES RUSSIA WELCOME WAR

Pan-Slavism Against Pan-Germanism the Appeal of the Czar to His People.

CRITICAL TIME FOR EUROPE

Enthusiasm With Which the Conflict Has Been Hailed Is Ominous—Strength of Fighting Force of That Vast Country Is Little Known.

New York.—Pan-Slavism against Pan-Germanism is the issue which little Serbia launched when the emperor of all the Russias took up the quarrel with Austria-Hungary. Russia could want no better ground for war. Already the popularity of her aggressive big brother attitude to all the Slavs has been attested in St. Petersburg. It has been a long time since war has appealed with the same favor to so large a part of the czar's people. Smartering under the recollection of the ill-fated Japanese conflict, which commercial interests fastened upon an indifferent nation, and mindful of past German threats and the very recent German browbeating, which kept Russia in check during the last Balkan scramble, Russians will not stand aloof from a war which appeals to the popular fancy with a Pan-Slavic rallying cry. And when all of Russia puts its heart into a struggle the time may well have arrived which Bismarck foresaw.

"It will be a critical time for Europe," said he, "if Russia should produce a strong statesman who, in pursuing a given bold policy, would not shrink from sacrificing the lives of a few hundred thousand or even of a million men."

Russia's Potential Destiny.

Who can say that the time, has not arrived? The bold policy can be no less than a Slavic challenge of the Germanization process which has been steadily at work in the near East. The hundreds of thousands, even millions of men for sacrifice are not wanting. The strong statesman alone is needed to make prophecy good, and only the event can prove that he is lacking.

Bismarck was not alone in recognizing Russia's potential destiny. She has been a country slow to rise from a lethargy of medieval unenlightenment. But the resources of her limitless area and the physical and intellectual possibilities of her people have long been recognized as potent factors to be reckoned with in the future of Europe. Champions of the Slav on many sides have hailed Russia as the coming world power, says the Evening Post.

"Slavs there are a plenty to menace the allied German powers, even if there were not allied French arms on Germany's other flank and Britain's naval supremacy to cope with. Slavs have spread over all of eastern Europe, from the Arctic to the Adriatic and the Aegean seas.

When Russia Aided Serbia.

For over a thousand years these Slavs have peopled Europe east of the Elbe river. And for centuries they kept the hordes of Cossacks, Turks and barbarians off Europe. Russia in those days was called "the nation of the sword." This will not be the first time that that sword has intervened for Serbia. After 400 years of vassalage to Turkey the Serbs rebelled in 1804, and then only Russian intervention saved them from defeat.

What renders the Russian menace so formidable in the present juncture is the unusual enthusiasm which is being displayed. Ordinarily the huge population of 171,059,900 people is rather apathetic toward the attitude taken by their emperor. At present, judging from the demonstrations reported from St. Petersburg, the czar may reasonably count upon having behind him the 92,000,000 Slavs among his subjects. Moscow and Odesa have seen similar demonstrations within the past few days, and if, as it is asserted, the czar himself assumes command as generalissimo of all the forces, the wave of enthusiasm is expected to sweep over the whole empire.

Russia's Latent Strength.

Who knows what is the strength of the Russian bear, once he is roused in sullen fury? In the ten years following the Russo-Japanese war Russia has strengthened her army and navy, and has materially cut down the time required for the mobilization of her forces by eliminating many of the difficulties attendant upon transportation and equipment of troops. Her quiet advances toward becoming a power to be feared by the most formidable European nation have been recognized in a vague way. Just what her potentialities are even Russia herself can only guess.

Certain it is, however, that the Russian nation would welcome the opportunity to retrieve the prestige lost in her encounter with her previously insignificant adversary of the far East. With the average Russian, as with any student of Russia's last war, it is a firm conviction that the world is generally owed grievously in measuring the power of Slavonic arms by the loss of the conflict with Japan. Russia entered that war ignorant of her adver-

Hapsburg Rule in Austria Has Lasted Six Centuries

The house of Hapsburg, which rules Austria-Hungary, has survived from the old days of despotic kingship, through all the revolutions, defeats in war and overturning of states of six centuries. Curiously enough, it is at the head of no despotism, but of a free, constitutional monarchy.

Great events have been crowded within the six centuries' rule of the Hapsburgs in Austria. The wars in which these monarchs have been engaged during that period have been many. They have coped in turn with every other European power that rose to rival them. They have fought the Turk and the Prussian, the Russian, Frenchman, Italian, Spaniard and Dutchman; and they have far more often suffered defeat than come off the victors in these mighty conflicts. No rulers were ever more unfortunate in war or even suffered more bitter penalties for defeat. Time was when the Austrian monarch held sway over Spain and the Netherlands, over a large part of Italy and many provinces of eastern Europe. One by one these territories have been wrung from his grasp; each century has witnessed some loss of dominion to him.

On the other hand, Austria has long been fortunate in having a line of shrewd and able statesmen, who have often made up, by diplomatic triumphs, for her losses in war. No nation suffered so terribly as Austria from the assaults of the first Napoleon. Yet, after the terrific combats which ended in Napoleon's fall, Austria reaped more solid gains from the final settlement by treaty than any other power.

sary's strength, entirely unprepared herself in a military sense and as a people, except for the commercial interests, indifferent to the causes of the war and its objects.

Steady Preparation for War.

The rehabilitation of Russia's strength in the far East and the increased effectiveness of the Trans-Siberian railway as a transportation agency in time of war, are as nothing to what has been done nearer the Neva to prepare Russia for just the sort of contingency she faces today. Reorganization of her local irregular militia force has been accomplished. A navy which found itself crippled after the disasters met with in the far East, is in process of reconstitution. Already in effective fighting ships built and building it is very far ahead of Italy and twice as well off as Austria-Hungary. In torpedo-boat destroyers she is about as strong as Germany, and in submarines has a distinct advantage. Great progress has been made in the air service both for the army and navy. To such purpose, indeed, has Russia taken up this branch of warfare which promises to figure prominently in modern battles at sea and on land, that she is said on the highest authority to be probably the third strongest air power in the world, with Italy fourth, and Great Britain fifth.

All Trained to Arms.

In considering the potential strength of the armies which Russia, in the course of a long war, might put in the field, it may be pointed out that military service in that empire of more than 171,000,000 people is universal and compulsory. Service under the flag begins at the age of twenty and lasts for twenty-three years. Usually, it is proportioned as follows: Three or four years in the active army, fourteen or fifteen in the Zapas, or first reserve, and five years in the Opolchenie, or second reserve. For the Cossacks, those fighters who are a conspicuous element of Russia's military strength, there is hardly a cessation in discipline during their early manhood. Holding their lands by military tenure, they are liable for service for life. Furnishing their own equipment and horses—the Cossack is almost invariably a cavalryman—they pass through three periods of four years each, with diminishing duties, until they wind up in the reserve, which replaces casualties in time of war.

Could Muster Large Force.

With respect to the armies which could be put in the field in time of war there are conflicting estimates. It seems certain that Russia's war strength is more than 4,500,000 men, but, of course, the train service and the artillery for such a force is lacking. Two and three-quarters million men could probably be mustered at one time. As far as arms go, the Russian infantryman carries a fairly effective rifle, though not the most modern. It is a .299-caliber magazine gun, holding five cartridges, and it is sighted to 3,000 yards.

In the event of a prolonged war, in which the tide of affairs should put Russia strictly on the defensive, she would be less easily invaded than any large country of Europe. The very extent of her empire, protected by natural barrier at almost every side, where she touches northeast Europe, would present almost insuperable difficulties to the invader. Napoleon paid dearly for his fortitude in pushing his columns into Moscow. The only conditions under which a repetition of such a feat is conceivable are not likely to be found during the sort of European struggle which now threatens. German and Austrian troops will be too much preoccupied with fighting within and along their boundaries to be able to give their undivided attention to such a problem as a successful invasion of Russia.

SOLDIERS OF THE SERVIAN ARMY



TRACES WAR TO A CLASH OF TONGUES

Professor Dorsey of Chicago Field Museum Finds Austria's Attitude a Sequel to Pan-German Versus Pan-Slav—Content, He Says, Not Economic but Psychologic.

Nations Are Now, as Ever in the Past, Divided by Language—Source of Trouble Is That Political Boundaries Are Not Coterminous With Linguistic Groups.

(George A. Dorsey, Curator of Ethnology, Field Museum, in the Chicago Herald.)

An orphan mongrel cur having for the first time in 500 years got enough spunk up to take his tail from between his legs, begins to wag it and feel ground pains. Along comes a great big dog and says:

"Put that tail down—and gimme that bone."

We see this sort of thing nearly every day.

Once upon a time little old Serbia was an empire and very nearly overcame the Byzantine empire, which probably would have changed the whole of European history. There might have been no Turkey in Europe. That was in the fourteenth century, under the mighty Dushan.

Explains Austria's Action.

Serbia is now a poor, wretched little kingdom—not half as big as Illinois in size, with less people than the city of New York.

And now the house of Hapsburg would wipe little Serbia off the map! Even though the process involve more lives and money than any war of any time!

That is the life. You or I in the house of Hapsburg's shoes would do the same thing. It is the law of existence. Nature works today as in the stone age and when saber-toothed tiger fought with mastodon.

Why does Austria-Hungary, the Dual Monarchy, want poor peasant Serbia? Hasn't the Dual Monarchy, with its internal babel of confusion, enough trouble already?

Why Others Are Interested.

Suppose the Dual Monarchy does want Serbia, what is it to Russia? Suppose Russia does object, what is it to Germany? Suppose Germany objects to Russia's objecting, what business is it of France—or of England? Supremacy. Balance of power. Human nature. Life.

I propose to analyze this whole situation. And right here let us clearly recognize the fact—two, facts:

The contest is not economic but psychologic in its fundamental nature; psychologic laws are not economic laws.

To put it another way, the desires which lead to action in eastern Europe are not based on Christian ethics or rational procedure, but on certain thoughts.

Things are what we think they are; and thinking depends on the point of view.

Illustrating the Point.

Pan-Germanism vs. Pan-Slavism. If we understand this, we have traveled far. First, let me give an illuminating illustration:

In Prague, an important city of Austria, I was warned that I would get along much better in shops and otherwise if I employed English first. Of course English is not generally understood in that city, but German is. We naturally think of German as the language of Austria, and proud as the ancient capital of Bohemia was once, to all intents and purposes a German city, she now tries to forget, and won't talk German if she can possibly help it.

Pan means united, all; the term Pan-Germanism stands for a movement which seeks the common welfare of the Germanic peoples of Europe at the expense of pan-Slavism or common weal of Slavs.

Becomes Question of Tongues.

Before we can understand the significance of these two movements we must consider the question of the "Nationals," or the "Races," as it is sometimes called.

In fact, this is not a question either of nations or of races, but of tongues. The classification of mankind by tongues is ancient and fundamental.

UNITED STATES WILL PROFIT

Chance to Capture Trade of South America and Other Parts Now Held by Germany.

South American trade, long coveted and sought by American manufacturers, may be thrown open to them through Germany becoming one of the belligerent forces in the European war. That is about the only ultimate benefit that the United States will receive

Magyar and Slav is as strong as between German and Pole.

A few years ago there was no consciousness in Galicia of linguistic distinction between Poles and Ruthenians; Ruthenian peasants were content to remain serfs of Polish nobility. There was no Ruthenian literature; Ruthenian was not a polite language. Today there are distinguished scholars who seek to found a Ruthenian university.

Rouses National Spirit.

And this brings us to a strange and interesting phenomenon that has swept across Europe, now even around the world, in the last half century; the rise of a linguistic consciousness, which in so many instances has sought expression in statehood.

Primitive man knew his enemy as one of strange tongue, and language was the basis of social organization. That was the condition in Europe till Greece, and later Rome, began the game of conquest.

The holy Roman empire gathered these diverse savage hordes under a single government, but never into a homogeneous state.

The modern empires of Germany, Russia, Austria have continued the old game. And the tendency to centralize and build up even larger empires grows apace on the one hand, with the other tendency equally strong for the diverse elements of these modern states to resolve themselves into ancient tribal elements, based on linguistic lines.

Trouble in Barring Language.

And the whole trouble is due to the fact that European statesmen were not far-sighted enough to know that often the easiest way to get something is by pretending you don't want it.

The Polish tongue was never so dear to the Poles of the kingdom as when Russia forbade its use in public places and for public purposes.

The sympathies of the Roumanians of Hungary are not so much with the flag of their country, or their loyalty so much for the emperor of the Dual Monarchy as for the flag and the king of Roumania.

The case of Poland is probably familiar to all. It is enough here to recall that by a process of dismemberment, which took place about 100 years ago, the ancient and honorable kingdom of Poland, which had had a long and illustrious career, ceased to exist.

Lion's Share to Russia.

The greater part of the kingdom fell to the lot of Russia, with the ancient Polish city of Warsaw as its center.

A smaller portion fell into the hands of Austria, and today forms the province of Galicia, with its two important cities, Lemberg and Cracow.

A still smaller portion, with Posen as its center, passed into German hands.

Russian Poland was permitted to have a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1817, and its own government till 1864, at which time it quite lost its administrative independence. Four years later its government was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the Polish language was declared a legal existence.

Coercion Causes Discontent.

Possibly Russia governs Poland better than the Poles could have governed it themselves. It is conceivable that in the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language (and the two are closely allied) the Poles would have little, if anything to lose.

It is quite within the bounds of imagination to believe that Poland as a part of Russia could participate in a much larger world than could have been possible to her had she remained Poland.

But it is contrary to human nature to be coerced; it is contrary to human nature to be compelled to give up that to which we have become habituated.

The Poles of Russia naturally have been discontented. They have not been satisfied with their representation in the Russian duma; they are dissatisfied with Russia's treatment of the Jewish question in the kingdom.

Russia's efforts at repression not only double but redouble Polish effort to gain recognition, to win freedom. There are millions of Poles who dream of and hope for a reunited, free, and independent kingdom of Poland.

mense commerce in South America, Africa, China and other points, and the great chance will have arrived for American manufacturers.

There is no question but that South Americans prefer German goods. They are accustomed to them, and it would require a great deal to obtain their trade in ordinary times. But if Germany is tied up by war they must have these products, no matter where they get them. They will be forced to turn either to England or to the United States.

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HUBBY GOT THE GOODS, BUT—

It Was the First Flush of the honeymoon, and He Says "Never Again!"

"Never again," was the conclusion of a story told by a young bridegroom of the month, after he related his efforts to please his bride by fulfilling her every wish.

Sitting in his office a few days after the wedding he received a telephone call which was something like this: "Dearie, I do so hate to trouble you, but I have run out of lace for that dress I was making, and I can't finish it until I have another yard. Can't you stop at the store and get some as you come home—Oh, I can tell you what it is like—just four leaves, then a sprig, then four leaves, then a sprig, and so on—it's just two threads over an inch wide."

He hung up the receiver and mopped his brow. He walked by the store twice, finally entered and approached the lace counter. She was pretty, but he had been married only a week and was busy repeating in his mind: "Four leaves, then a sprig."

"Well, after looking at 500 samples of lace, I got it, but"—Indianapolis News.

Woman Deserved Sharp Retort.

A white Pomeranian escaped from the arms of its mistress in Surf avenue, Coney Island, the other night and ran in front of an automobile. A newboy darted after the dog, caught it, and then fell in a mud puddle. He lost a dozen or so of papers but held on to the dog, which he returned to its owner slightly soiled.

"You impudent little scamp!" said the woman. "What made you get the dear little dog so dirty. You ought to be whipped."

"I am mighty glad I didn't save your life," replied the boy, and a score of onlookers applauded him.

The coming man is seldom noticed until he arrives.

Even the baby in the cradle finds this a rocky world.

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