AFTER THE BALKAN WAR, WHAT? WILL ALLIES FIGHT OVER SPOILS?

Destruction of Ottoman Empire May Start General European Conflagration---Russia and Austria Principally Interested in Outcome.

By Henri Ferrer.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—During many decades the possibility of a war in the Balkans has been the nightmare of the statesmen and diplomats of Europe. This is only natural. A Balkan war is not an ordinary war. It is a war in which one of the most valuable strategical and economic positions in the world is fought for. Those great empire builders, the ancient Romans, knew well what they did when they transferred the capital of their world-empire from Rome to Constantinople. Constantinople is a town which, one may say, was destined by nature to be the capital of the old world.

A glance at the map shows the immense value of Constantinople. Constantinople lies close to the point where the three oldest and most-populated continents meet. It occupies a position which, in the hands of a stronger power, dominates not only the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, but also three great seas. The greatest trade route which connects Europe with Asia, which connects the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean, passes almost in sight of the Constantinople position. From Constantinople the Suez Canal, which is crowded with the world's commerce, may quickly be reached and seized by a march overland. Besides, the narrows of Constantinople connect the Mediterranean with the Black Sea. The Black Sea is a wonderful inland sea of enormous size. It is a Russian Lake. Its area is far larger than that of the United Kingdom. It is surrounded by extremely fruitful districts which are very rich in minerals. The most densely populated and wealthiest provinces of Russia depend on the Black Sea for an outlet. The geographical position of Constantinople is without an equal.

Will It Stop There?

Many people are asking whether the present war will be confined to the Balkan Peninsula, whether the terrible bloodshed may be stopped by an early intervention of the powers, whether Great Britain will be involved in case the conflagration should spread across Europe.

Intervention can be undertaken either by several powers chiefly interested in the Balkans or by the united powers of Europe. Unfortunately neither the powers chiefly interested in the Balkans nor the powersof Europe in general are united, or are likely to be united, as soon as the question of Constantinople comes up for settlement. The fact that the powers of Europe are not united has been seen every time when joint diplomatic action was attempted in the Balkan Peninsula. The powers chiefly interested in the Balkan Peninsula are Russia and Austria-Hungary. In view of the great importance of the Black Sea, Russia cannot tolerate that Constantinople should fall into the hands of a possible or probable enemy. A power hostile to Russia possessing Constantinople can stop Russia's trade and can, besides, attack Russia in a most vulnerable spot. Russia does not desire to see the Crimean War repeated.

While Russia does not desire to see Constantinople fall into the hands of any power which might directly or indirectly prove hostile to her, Austria-Hungary also does not wish Constantinople to fall into the hands of a power with which she man conceivably be at war. The Danube, that wonderful river which is the principal trade artery of the Dual Monarchy, flows into the Black Sea. Austria is also interested in the freedom of the Black Sea trade and is loath to see that trade controlled by Russia, which she must consider as a possible enemy. Besides, she fears Russia's presence at Constantinople for strategical reasons.

A Composite State.

Austria-Hungary is a composite state. No fewer than sixteen different languages are spoken in the Monarchy. The majority of the inhabitants are of the slavonic race, but the country is ruled by Austro-Germans, and by the Hungarian Magyars, who have known how to hold the slavonic majority in subjection and to make it politically powerless. The slavs of Austria-Hungary are revolting against the conditions under which they live. They desire to dominate, and they are looking towards the slavs of Russia for assistance. Under these circumstances it is clear that it is in the interest of the ruling classes of Austria-Hungary that the slav nations should not become over-strong.

Russia has 170,000,000 inhabitants, and Austria-Hungary has only 52,000,000 inhabitants. The population of Russia increases by 3,000,000 a year, while that of Austria-Hungary increased by only 400,000 a year. Austria-Hungary is in danger of being swamped by a slavonic flood, and that danger is increased if Russia should succeed in enlarging her territory in Europe.

While Russia desires to possess Constantinople, which is in truth the key to her door, Austria-Hungary desires to possess Salonica, which would give an adequate outlet to her commerce. It is, therefore, conceivable that Russia and Austria-Hungary might agree that the one should be arranged for other powers, particularly Italy, Germany and Rumania, would demand compensation. They would say to Russia and Austria-Hungary: "As your strength has been so greatly increased by your new acquisitions, it is only fair that we should receive some adequate advantages." Rumania and Austria-Hungary and Rumania and Germany are intimately connected by dynastic ties. The King of Rumania is a prince of the House of Hohenzollern. Rumania has hitherto supported Germany and Austria-Hungary, and she will probably continue to do so. Rumania's ambition is to regain Bessarabia, of which she was deprived by Russia after the last Russo-Turkish war. Italy desires to possess Albania. Germany will scarcely allow herself to be left out in the cold at a time when Russia and Austria-Hungary greatly increase their territory. How can the claims of Germany, Italy and Rumania be satisfied? It seems scarcely possible to give to these three countries adequate compensation without war. The partition of Turkey between Russia and Austria-Hungary, if it should prove practicable, would almost certainly lead to a European war.

Stave Off Evil Day.

As the partition of Turkey has hitherto proved impracticable, European diplomacy has endeavored to stave off the evil day by leaving the Turkish question unsolved, by propping up Turkey. War between Russia and Austria-Hungary for the control of Constantinople has been avoided in 1856 and in 1878 by the intervention of the powers which have placed defeated Turkey in a position of security, hoping that the Turks would seriously reform their administration. Their expectations have not been fulfilled. It is not likely that the Powers will set up Turkey once more. In the first place, Turkey's failure as an absolute and as a constitutional state has been too glaring to repeat the experiment. In the second place, the Christian Balkan states have become too powerful to make such an experiment possible. The great majority of the inhabitants of European Turkey are not Mohammedans, but Christians. They are Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks. The Greeks live chiefly near the Greek frontier, the Bulgarians near the Bulgarian frontier, the Servians near the Servian frontier. The people in the Christian Balkan states and their brethren across the Turkish frontier can no longer be kept apart by artificial frontiers. The Turkish Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks can, after the great victories which their brethren have won over the Turks, no longer be forced to submit to Turkish-Mohammedan misgovernment.

Want Problem Solved.

European diplomacy desires to see the Balkan problem solved, if that be possible. The larger part of European Turkey is certain to become free from Turkish rule. Very likely the four Balkan states will claim to retain the territories which they have conquered, and Europe cannot easily resist their wishes. Besides, Europe is not united. The "Concert of Powers" is a fiction. Austria-Hungary, fearing the Slavonic danger, has no desire to see the strength of Slavonic Bulgaria and Servia increased. She has no desire to see her way to Salonica blocked by the Slavonic Balkan States. She may, therefore, oppose the growth of the Balkan states. That is, her traditional policy. Russia, on the other hand, has every desire to see the Slavonic Balkan states grow stronger and stronger. She would rather see Constantinople controlled by Slavonic Balkan states, which may be expected to be friendly to her, than by Austria-Hungary, backed by Germany.

At present neither Austria-Hungary nor Russia wishes to fight. The old Emperor of Austria-Hungary still controls the diplomacy of this country. He wishes to preserve peace, if possible. Russia, on the other hand, is still too much weakened to embark rashly in a great European war. Therefore, it seems possible that Russia and Austria-Hungary will agree to a great extension in the territories of the Balkan states, provided the two vital points, Salonika and Constantinople, are not endangered.

May Fight Over Booty.

In the event that the Balkan states should be allowed to cut up the bulk of European Turkey, the question arises whether they will not fall to fighting over the booty.

I have shown in the beginning the enormous value of the position of Constantinople to both Russia and Austria-Hungary. Unfortunately, Constantinople is coveted not only by Russia but by the Balkan states as well. The Greeks lay claim to Constantinople because it formerly was settled by Greeks. Besides, Greeks form a very large part of the population. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, aspire to become the leading Balkan nation, and they would like to see Constantinople become their capital. The question of Constantinople may bring disunion among the allies, but this is by no means the only question which may destroy their harmony.

Constantinople is probably the most valuable position in the world, and such a territory is not likely to change hands without a war or without several wars. The concert of Europe will scarcely be able to settle the question of Constantinople. That question can apparently be settled only by the test of strength. More than one great European war may be required to decide the problem of Constantinople.

Great Britain is not directly concerned in a possible continental struggle, and she has no cause to interfere with the Balkan settlement until the course of events has become clear.

St. Augustine's Church.

The music at St. Augustine's Church (Parliament and Spruce streets) this evening, has been specially arranged with a view to including in the service a program of musical numbers of a particularly devotional character. Short evensong will first be sung, the service being F. L. Moir Jr. D. and then the following numbers will be contributed by the choir and orchestra of the church under Mr. T. A. Reed's direction. Melody in G, West; flute solo, Mr. A. E. Semple; "Andante," Molique; anthems—(a) "Crossing the Bar," Dr. A. S. Vogt, (b) "The Souls of the Righteous," Gerard Barton; violin solo, Miss Irene Le Brun; "Cavatina," Raff; anthem, "Who is Like Unto Thee," Sullivan; 'cello solo, Mr. F. S. Watson; "Andante," Gottfried Mann; "Marche Solennelle," Gounod.

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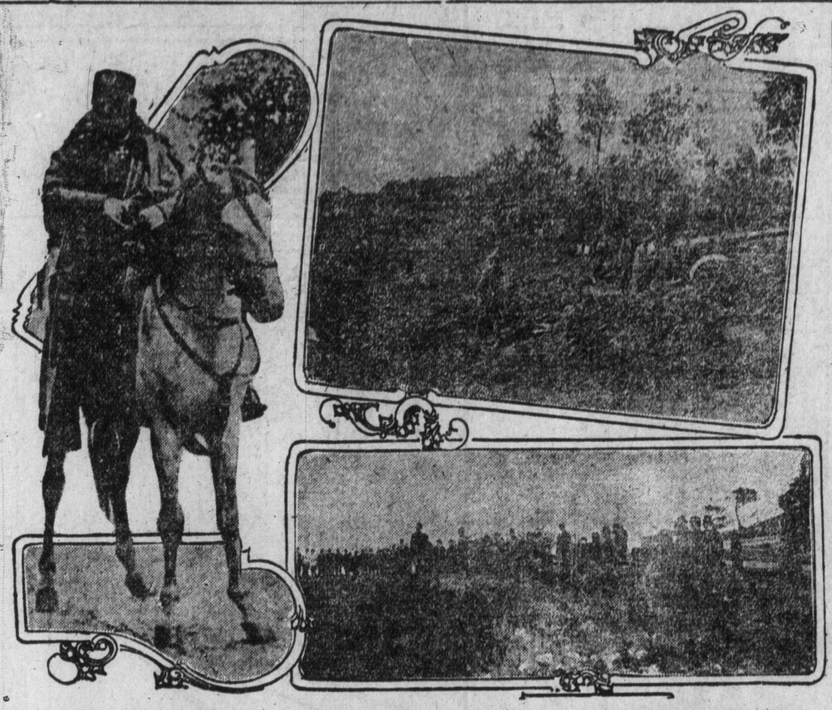

ON THE LEFT IS KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO. AT THE TOP, ON THE RIGHT, IS THE MONTENEGRIN ARTILLERY OF THE ALLIED ARMIES BOMBARDING MURITZAN. ON THE RIGHT, AT THE BOTTOM, IS A TYPICAL TURKISH FIELD BATTERY.

Health Talks

By a Layman

This column is started in the hope that anyone hitherto careless about health matters will glean some hints useful to him in fighting against disease. The first thing to consider in building up defences against sickness and decay is how to utilize the forces of nature to the best advantage. We all know that sunshine and fresh air are the most important of Godgiven elements in the destruction of germs. Therefore we should live and move about as much as possible in the open air. How precarious would be the profession of a medical man were we all to take full advantage of the benefits of sunshine and fresh air! The doctors thrive because 90 per cent. of the people do not use ordinary common sense in their habits of living. A sermon might be preached and platitudes echoed without number on the advantage of open air living. It is the little rules of life everybody knows to be necessary to our existence that are so often violated.

Those good people who are fighting the White Plague will tell you that the three principal causes of that dreaded malady are dust, dirt and dampness. In other words: Be clean; let sunshine into your home and fresh air enter by the windows and circulate freely, and a large proportion of the destruction caused by consumption will cease. Tuberculosis can be cured, there is now no doubt, but it is better to prevent disease than to have to fight it after it has taken hold. In the olden days when a young person fell a victim to the White Plague the panic-stricken family put the patient in an air-tight room and let him slowly die. It was the common belief that there was no cure but that the tenure of life could be prolonged by keeping the patient from the cold air. Today tuberculosis patients are put in the open air, summer and winter—they sleep there and the atmosphere is the principal healer of the diseased body. Medicine can only be an auxiliary—if he patient be carefully watched and nourished he soon responds to the new treatment. These are facts that are now admitted. It is not necessary to despair when once the germ fastens on the body, but the safest thing is to live so that the resistence of the body to disease will be strengthened. The way to thrive is to live in the open air as much as possible in summer and winter, to keep the house well aired, to drive out dust and dampness, and to cleanse the body regularly and thoroly.

This is merely a beginning of a series of talks on this subject, but there are some hints here which will be useful if they are followed. Let them sink in.

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EVELYN SCOTNEY IS A WONDER

Australian Prima Donna Scores Great Success With Montreal Opera Company.

The music lovers of Montreal are in raptures over Evelyn Scotney, a young coloratura soprano who made her debut in the role of Gilda in Rigoletto with the Montreal Opera Company the other evening. The fame of Miss Scotney, who is an Australian by birth, had preceded her because of the triumphs that she won in this and similar roles with the Boston Grand Opera last season. So great was her success on her first appearance in Montreal ten days ago, that there was an immediate public demand for her re-appearance in the role of Gilda this week. Despite the fact that she was very nervous on her first appearance, The Montreal Star, which is essentially critical, said:

"At first hearing, however, it can at once be acknowledged that her voice has a resonant timbre of rare and singular beauty, especially in the upper register. Her coloratura work is superb. The notes ring out with a purity of bell-like tone, sweet, yet beautifully round and full, which immediately stamp her as the possessor of remarkable vocal ability.

"'Caro Nome' showed how easily Miss Scotney can surmount the difficulties of vocalization, her phrasing was excellent, and as the evening wore on she revealed more and more the scope of her powers.

"Miss Scotney possesses assets of enormous value in her profession. She has youth, beauty and a graceful carriage all in her favor. One is accustomed to hear Gilda rendered by exponents of the art of Bel Canto, whose marvellous vocal abilities are supposed to atone for their mature charms and ever increasing avoirdupois. But in this case there is no reason for the exercise of any imagaination. In appearance and temperament Miss Scotney is well suited to the part. As to her future, there cannot be the slightest doubt about that for a moment. It is already assured. Experience will develop her acting. In the scene where Rigoletto passionately laments his daughter's disgrace, it was difficult to follow the workings of the young girl's mind. Here again, however, her singing won the day. The final note in the famous quartet and the concluding trio rang out as clear as crystal thru the auditorium and literally brought down the house."

It is interesting to note that Miss Scotney will be heard here when the company visits Toronto next February.

What is undoubtedly the oldest museum in the world is that at Nara, the former capital of Japan. The museum was established in 736 with a marvelous collection, composing about 350 specimens, which are said to be the most beautiful specimens of decorative work which have ever been produced by human hand, such as lacquer ware, decorative furniture, enamel ware, cambric-like fabric, etc.

A Prima Donna Who Really Dances

A prima donna who really dances, is Miss Vinie Daly, who, coming to America from a brilliant success achieved in the role of Sperpolette in Oscar Hammerstein's production of "The Chimes of Normandy" in London, England, is to appear in the forthing spectacular revival presentation of the Planquette masterpiece by the Aborn Opera Comique Company. When it became noised along the Rialto lately that Miss Daly, who is a niece of the comedian, Dan Daly, had been engaged to head the stellar cast of the Aborn production, theatrical wiseacres affected to see in the Messrs. Aborn's selection another example of the far-sighted policy of the popular management. For not only had Miss Daly won laurels on the Italian grand opera stage, both on the continent and in England, under the stage name of Vera Vindali, but prior to her study and preparation for such important roles as Floria Tosca, Santuzza, Marguerite, Nedda and Mimi, she acquired an international reputation as a child dancer. The fact that she has met with greatest favor of European audiences in such dancing prima donna roles as Marta in D'Albert's "Tiefland" and "Carmen" was thought to have impelled the Messrs. Aborn to contract with her for a possible production of an opera of universal distinction requiring a singer skilled in the terpischorean art. It is understood that the Messrs. Aborn have recognized in her an artist to create the title role in a grand opera which one of the leading Italian composers is under contract to prepare for the American producers having as its heroine a dancing girl.

Canadian Singer in "Chimes of Normandy"

Miss Daisy Leon, who will be heard in the role of Germaine, "Chimes of Normandy," was born and reared in St. John, N. B. She has achieved success in the leading role of "The Three Twins" and other musical comedies, but this is her first appearance in the higher sphere of opera. Miss Leon was selected from more than fifty applicants for the role. It was because of her petite and winning personality coupled with a sweet voice, excellently schooled, that Miss Leon was engaged by the Messrs. Aborn to be associated with the stellar opera cast assembled for the big production of the Planquette masterpiece. Another fact which contributed to her fortune in being chosen to join the solo interpreters of the opera is an acting ability of no uncertain degree.

A Slave to Fashion.

A butcher in an Ohio town recently received from a friend in Florida a number of small alligators, which he proudly displayed in an aquarium at his place of business.

A customer came into the shop one afternoon and stood for some time gazing at the reptiles.

Having turned the matter over in his mind, the customer approached the butcher and exclaimed:

"I suppose a body might as well be dead as out of style. Gimme a couple of pounds of alligator!"—Judge.

The eRal Problem.

"Well, dear," said the young husband to his bride, "I make out the deposit slip in your name and all you have to do is to take it to the bank."

"Yes," she responded, "but suppose I want to draw out some money some day, how will they know which is my money?"—Harper's Bazar.

It has been computed that 65,935,997 gallons of water were made use of last year in the washing and sprinkling of the streets of London.

In ancient times the hand of a suicide was separated from the arm by burning before burial.

In some parts of Switzerland a motor car must be preceded by a horseman.

St. Agnes' lighthouse in England has been closed and the light extinguished after 220 years of continuous service.

The invention of a Houston (Tex.) man contemplates the use of nitroglycerine as a power producer. The explosive has been used before in schemes like this, usually to the great sorrow of the relatives of the inventor, but the latest nitroglycerine motor is not designed for pure explosive, but for a solution of it in gasoline.

Kit's Correspondence

B. (Toronto).—Are you not more than a little prejudiced? You apparently find it difficult to pardon prosperity—just like many others. But why walk about with that eternal chip on your shoulder? Find fault? I should think you do—with every body and thing. Suppose you take a look in the mirror. You will be surprised and pained at the ugly face you will see there.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER (Toronto.)—There is little that I can offer in the way of advice, friend. The case is a sad and rather hopeless one. However, if you will give me leave to present it here we might find a few people who would be interested. I will hold your letter in the hope of again hearing from you.

TIRED MOTHER (Toronto.)—Why, little woman, I think I understand. Among your brood you find one that seems entirely different—a nervous, fractious, "almost unlovable" child. Suppose we shelve that word "unlovable" and say "tiresome"? You will have to take this little chick apart and sit down to study this small personality—and then you will have to reach deep down into the very heart to find some slender thread upon which to hang your hope of changing the apparently warped and soured nature into one of strength and sweetness. I think you must have neglected (without intending it) this particular child. She is, you say, sullen, resentful, jealous and moody. No matter; there is always in every nature the "spot" to be reached. Harshness won't do in this case. To be stern will not answer, for that is just what such a nature expects and is ready to combat with all its strength. Real human love—that is what this little soul needs. Never yet has man, woman or child existed who could not be touched by human love and interest. But it must be real love—and, need I say this to you her mother? I am sure I need not. Let the other children have less petting and cossetting for a while, and single out little Beth for more attention. I do not mean candy-giving or anything of that sort, but take her about with you, give her little missions of importance, and tell her, at night in that last whispered word what a good little chick she has been and how dearly you love her. Try this; you will find this small human bud will unfold into a happy little flower.

OLD MAN'S WIFE (Toronto).—I think you can order the Irish socks from Belfast. The ones you want are those knit by the Donegal peasantry. They are pure wool, very warm and comfortable. I don't know if the McHugh firm is still in existence over there, but ages ago, my mother used to get men's long knickerbocker hose for her family from them. You should be able to get a dozen pairs of socks for about five dollars. Write to them—Messrs. McHugh, Limited, Belfast, Ireland. Let me know if you succeed.

Margaret Illington Coming.

Margaret Illington, in the absorbing and wholly unusual character of Maggie Schultz in Charles Kenyon's drama, "Kindling," will be the attraction at the Alexander Theatre week of December 9, under the management of Edward J. Bowes. "Kindling" is a play that requires exceptional acting for its success. In this respect the demand has been most faithfully filled. Supporting Miss Illington are such well-known players as Ida Lewis, Malcom Duncan, Byron Beasley, Florence Robinson, Frank Camp.

Eleanor Montell In a New Play

Talented Little Actress Coming to the Grand in "A Woman's Name."

Miss Eleanor Montell, who will be seen at the Grand next week in "A Woman's Name," bears the singular distinction of always having been a leading woman, since she entered upon the stage as a profession.

Perhaps is was because she is the daughter of Eugenie Blair that managers had confidence enongh in her to place her at the head of a company. But Miss Montell does not think so. She is so much against traveling on her mother's reputation that at the beginning of this season she ordered her advance man to eliminate mention of this fact from all press notices. She says she will travel henceforth merely upon her own ability.

Miss Montell is hardly out of her "teens." Her father was Forest Robinson, an actor who made a name, and her step-father was Robert Downing, also known in the annals of the stage. Her grandmother was Ella Wren, an actress, and a good one. From her great-grandmother, Martha Montell, she takes the surname, by which she is known on the stage.

Miss Montell was reared in an atmosphere of the stage, although her mother never intended she should follow it. She read and heard Shakespeare and the classics as a child, and acting came to her as she grew into girlhood, as second nature.

The day fatal to her mother's intentions came once in Cleveland not a great many years ago. Miss Montell was in th theatre, where her mother was acting in stock, and there suddenly occurred a vacancy in a girl part, because of illness. Instantly Eleanor begged to go on. Her mother objected, and then, recalling the fascination the footlights had for her, at her daughter's age, she gave in.

Eleanor at that time was on a vacation from school. Such was her success in the part and her infatuation for acting, that she never went back to school. She followed the steps of her antecedents and went upon the stage.

Miss Montell starred in "The Dancing Girl," and had been seen here in "The Girl and The Judge," "Cameo Kirby," and last season she appeared at the Grand, and her impersonation of a Southern girl, the heroine of "At the Mercy of Tiberius," won her many admirers. She has a similar part in "A Woman's Name," playing the daughter of a Southern judge, who becomes entangled in the manipulations of high finance at Washington.

THE ROMANCE OF FOUR KINGS

At least, at the present moment they are monarchs of all they survey. How far the inharmonious concert of Europe may eventually restrict their vision remains to be revealed. Of the four kings shown here King Ferdinand, on the right, is a German by birth and King George of Greece, at the other end of the line, is a Dane. King Peter is, on the other hand, a Karageorgevitch, a dynasty of a century's standing; but the real claim to blue Balkan blood must be conceded to King Nicholas, whose Petrovitch ancestry stretches back to the days of the prince bishops of Montenegro. King Ferdinand has identified himself with his kingdom in a most marvelous manner, but for all that his father and mother were the Prince and Princess (Auguste) of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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