

MILUKOFF LOOMS UP AS RUSSIAN LEADER

Remarkable Fulfilment of Tolstoy's Prophecy of a New Napoleon, Seven Years Ago.

In 1910 Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian seer and philosopher, then near the end of life, made a marvelous prophecy, which the world has shown to be true in its chief features. He predicted the war and its devastating consequences. He predicted also the rise of a new leader of Europe, "a new Napoleon," who would be without military training and a writer.

The prophet was two years ahead of events, stating that the war would begin in 1912. In view of the accuracy of his prediction that point is of small consequence. The main points of his prophecy were as follows:

"The great conflagration will start about 1912, set in in the countries of Southeastern Europe. It will result in a destructive calamity in 1913.

"In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields.

"But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the North—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or a journalist, but in his spirit most of Europe will remain until 1925."

Looking still farther into the future Tolstoy continued his prophecy thus: "The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the Old World. There will be left no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Monacans."

As the war has progressed and the division of Tolstoy has become more and more impressed on the minds of the world, the question has been asked over and over where, who is to be this new Napoleon and when will he come?

With each starting a new phase of the war each new figure that it has brought forward has raised the question, "Is this Tolstoy's predicted leader?"

When Lloyd George came forward as the leader of the British Empire, he was scrutinized as the possible new Napoleon, but he did not seem to fit the description of Tolstoy. He was not a writer, nor was he from the North.

The great events of the past week in Russia have again raised the question, regarding a man who has come suddenly into view as the leader of a Nation of 140,000,000 people throwing off the yoke of an autocracy, the hottest and least tolerant in the world, that had suppressed the liberty of its subjects for 400 years.

This man is Prof. Paul Milukoff, or Milukoff, leader in the Russian Duma, and Minister of Russian Affairs for the revolutionary Government which has overthrown the Czar.

Prof. Milukoff is of the North, without question, for he is a pure Russian. He is a writer, a writer of books, of pamphlets of magazine articles. He is without military training. He is the man of the hour in the world's greatest revolution.

Lectured in America

For nearly 20 years, Prof. Milukoff has been a firebrand of liberty to the people of Russia, striving for no literal freedom. He is an authority on Russian history, being perhaps the most learned man in the world on that great subject.

Prof. Milukoff's liberal views got him into difficulties with the Czar's Government early in his career as an educator. In 1898 he was banished from his class-room at Moscow, summarily tried and sent into exile in Siberia.

He was in exile two years, the fruits of which were a book, "The History of Russian Culture," justifying revolution on historic grounds. When suffered to return from Siberia, he was again arrested and was held five months in prison without trial.

On his liberation he was invited to come to America and lecture, the invitation coming from C. R. Crane of Chicago. He accepted, but as he knew no English, he went first to England to learn the language. Evidence of his mental powers is to be had in the fact that he learned to speak English in three weeks.

Prof. Milukoff made three lecture tours in America—in 1901, 1904-5 and 1908. He was heard in Boston on his second tour, in the Lowell lecture hall, where he was one of the Master minds of Europe. He addressed a small but important audience in Washington, composed of members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and about 100 members of Congress; but President Roosevelt, who took a strong interest in him, was prevented from receiving him at the White House by a protest from the Russian Minister.

The distinguished Russian educator was described at that time as a man of great virility, in appearance more like a Swede or a German than a Russian and as "practical, judicious-minded, active, confident and tireless."

His manner was very frank and sympathetic, and all who saw him, including his large audiences in the Lowell lecture hall in Boston, recognized in him an extraordinary personality. Growth instinctively pressed forward, at the end of his discourses, to shake his hand.

Refused to Prophecy

Persons who heard him then recognize now that he outlined all the political conditions in Russia that have resulted in the overthrow of autocracy in its Government. He spoke of anti-Russian intrigues which were sapping the strength of the government; he declared that with reforms the Jews would secure just treatment in Russia. But he did not go so far as to predict the thing that has come to pass.

On this point, he said: "I am not a prophet, and I will not undertake to speak for the future times. Very likely the anti-dynastic feeling, which is

great in Russia, will grow if the mistakes of the government are to be indefinitely repeated. I do not know what will be the upshot, whether a new dynasty, or what, I do not know."

The great and rapid strides that Russia has made toward democracy in recent years have outstripped what Prof. Milukoff dared hope in those days, for then he said: "I must state that this possibility (the fall of the dynasty), is out of the reach of practical politics at the present day. It is quite out of the question now to think of introducing a commonwealth into Russia."

"I think myself that the greatest success we could achieve would be 2—Milukoff the bringing about of a constitutional and representative regime. All these things have been too difficult for accomplishment at once. Of course we do not despair, along such lines we shall go until we reach the goal."

Fruitful Worker

In 1907, in a message to American authorities, he said: "The Duma is still open and still deliberates upon the destinies of 140,000,000 people. Tell my American friends to work for the Duma."

"Hope? Why, I am full of hope. While the dangers which menace the Russian people were never so great, never was society here so fully aroused. In this awakening I see the dawn of salvation."

As an educator, Prof. Milukoff has been a fruitful worker. Long before his arrival in America, he was widely known throughout Europe as an authority not only on Russian history but also on economics. He got his master's degree at the Moscow University with a dissertation on Peter the Great.

In 1894 he organized a university extension movement in Russia and became its first president. He traveled widely, wrote much, held a chair for two years in the University of Bulgaria at Sofia, spent several years in cavorting the provinces of the Habsburg empire in Macedonia, and in the interest of the Russian Institute of Constantinople published the results of his investigations in its memoirs.

NEILON'S LETTERS TO WIFE REFLECT BRITISH NAVY IN PRESENT WAR

London, March 5.—Immediately before the present war began it may be remembered that a remarkable series of love letters written by Nelson to his wife appeared in the salesroom at Christie's. There was a considerable stir at the time, and a long description of them appeared in the New York Herald.

Although he had no commission, Mr.

Edward Dring, the manager of Quaritch's, made it his patriotic duty to obtain and hold the letters for England, and accordingly outbid all comers at \$11,000. Now Mr. Dring says that, after nearly two years, an enthusiastic patriot has come forward to buy the letters from him, promising that they shall remain in England, also hinting that some day he may leave them to the nation, thereby following the example of the late Mr. Benjamin Woolton, who bequeathed the famous Trafalgar memorandum in Nelson's hand to England.

At the present time these 230 letters have a vivid interest, particularly those passages in which the great Admiral writes proudly about the British fleet. A few extracts prove the truth.

"September 11, 1793.—The perseverance of our fleet has been great and to that only can be attributed our unenviable success."

"March 4, 1794.—My seamen are now what British seamen ought to be—almost invincible."

"July 1, 1795.—Thank God, the superiority of the British Navy remains, and I hope, ever will."

In a letter dated September 17, 1795, Nelson wrote some words which tersely sum up the European situation as it stands at the present moment: "As for the German generals, war in their trade of peace is ruin to them, therefore we cannot expect they

have any wish to finish the war."

With these fascinating letters in a manuscript account of the battle of the Nile written by R. Fossalgous, the French Controller General of Expenses in those days. On the first leaf Nelson wrote an illuminating comment:—"This gentleman seems to know so much more about the battle than I do, that I will not venture to contradict him. I am satisfied with it, if he is."

Lastly there is the famous note of optimism when he lost his eye, a note which animates so many of England's wounded heroes today:—"You will expect me to say something about my eye. It is no blemish, so my beauty is saved."

U. S. AVIATION SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Captain Henry J. Reilly's despatch to the Herald from the Somme front, in which he explains the essential work of aeroplanes in modern war, and particularly the necessity of battle planes, was indeed heartily today by army officers who formerly served with Captain Reilly at West Point and in the army.

The experts know this need, it was said, but Captain Reilly is rendering the splendid service of impressing the need upon the American public, with-

out with expert knowledge is of no avail.

It was recalled that the last two battle exercises of the Atlantic fleet have brought out, as of first importance, the fact that the weakness of the United States in power to scout and to destroy the scouts of the opposing forces would compel the American navy to go into battle as a blind man against an opponent who saw his every movement.

The same thing, it is admitted, is true of the United States army, which has been unable to develop its aviation branch in either material or personnel to the point where it could command the air against any first class Power. The War Department has, however, very recently reorganized its aviation service, placing at its head Colonel George O. Sailer, whose recent service as military attaché of the American Embassy in London gave him exceptional opportunities to study developments in aviation with the European armies. It is essential now, it is said, to have a public comprehension of the need of development in this branch of the service in order that appropriations can be obtained for the work.—New York Herald.

Forty Hours' Devotion.

The Devotion of the Forty Hours be-

gan in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by the celebration of mass by Rev. Harold S. Connelley. At 8 o'clock, Rev. Francis S. Walker officiated, and at 9 o'clock Rev. Miles P. Howland was the celebrant. At 10 o'clock the High Mass of Exposition

was celebrated by Rev. Wm. M. Duka, rector.

Bank Clearings.

The clearings for week ending yesterday were \$1,774,953. Corresponding week last year, \$1,586,700.

Lord Shaughnessy

known now as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the inner history of the war will be written he will be known as one of the effective leaders of victory. From the time he threw his energy, and directed the efforts of many of his state national cause.

When asked for a statement of Canada's greatest needs at this time, especially in making plans for returned soldiers, Shaughnessy said:—

"The return of our soldiers is a tremendous problem for our country. Shall we seize it and miss it? That will be the quality of Canadian ship."

"We have always wanted to develop the country. Well, are, or will be ready to take immigration is desirable, but these men of our home as a matter of course."

They will not come to the same as they were, but they will have an absolutely new idea of the change we have made. The soldier has been disciplined, and the down man has certainly not been to a slacker. Taken as a whole, men who return able-bodied and mentally—more hard and enterprising than when they left—will be a great gain to our country. I take for granted that system of getting ex-soldiers will be greatly improved, for it is barely developed. The few thousands of ex-soldiers that we have are a great cause to boast. We achieved a negative success, but we must aim at something more positive success."

Haphazard and Unsuccessful

There is too much employment, at the best, of with a flood of men having simultaneously there increased danger of shoveling places without enough reliability. Putting round square holes does not pay. Having still some time there will be no excuse for the use of high pressure man's capacity, instead of centage.

The man and his employment at large will all the man can make most of the industry that he prospers by his good country as a whole prosper according to the proportion of its various industries.

Make Country Life More Serviceable

I am glad to hear that Service Commission is to discover the previous of each man now on his intentions or capacity to return to the industry of agriculture. That in the farming industry of the world should be made by educational and financial social conditions of should be so improved, of men with natural inclination will be attracted and will succeed at it.

But even when that great majority of the men to be provided for in the work, I should like to of them, not now highly special training to equip the skill they lack. I am pay the country to give

A Splendid Life

We must use brains in forming our plans for returning men. Good people often say "Nothing is too good for easy to talk like that, allies. But we have not to be particular, and find what is best for the men for each particular man's individual capacities and by doing that very thing returning disabled) the pits Commission has a try a splendid lead. It followed in the line of men returning later fits of this system has extended to our people that every boy on a help to develop a man's occupation that he can and trained specially for that is by any means some cases, and tell what a boy will be until long after he has even in such a case as be done to keep him that he is positively u

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