TURKS' SOLIDARITY IN DEFEAT BAFFLES VICTORIOUS ENEMIES

Italian Evacuation of Meander Valley New Proof of Unique Position of Sultan's Empire.

By Gardner L. Harding

With the Italian evacuation of the Meander Valley, a territory which Italian statesmen assured their people was going to constitute a permanent Italian foothold in Asiatic Turkey, the second European evacuation has occurred in Turkish territory in something like two years.

With England also seriously considering a vital recession of her claims on Turkey, and with the Angora and Constantinople governments now frankly coalescing as the joint instruments of a new assertion of Turkish power, the world must begin to wonder what spell Turkey has cast over Europe to make nations so proud of their war prestige indulge in such an undignified scramble to yield before the one nation which the war most completely humbled.

Turks Cross to Asia

The truth is that the Turk is a unique problem. As Prof. Stephen P. Duggan says, he is a fourfold problem, of which the first and outstanding point is the Turk's solidarity in defeat.

Always the Turk has refused to stay behind and live under foreign domination. After the Balkan wars of 1913, when almost all his European possessions outside of Constantinople were taken away from him, it is estimated that over 250,000 Turks crossed over into Asia.

Similarly, at the end of the late war, the Turkish sovereignty retired to the heart of its own dominion in Anatolia, and set up the Angora Government. There is the independent national home of the race, and it is there that the Turk should be confined.

The second aspect of the Turkish problem is that during all these centuries the Turk in lands where he does not belong has simply formed an army of occupation to hold down a subject population. He did not go into Europe, as did the Germans into the western Roman Empire or the Slavs in the east, and fuse with the nations forming a new people. He conquered them and became a ruling caste.

With the exception of a few millions whose ancestors settled in the Balkans, during all those centuries he remained an army of occupation, during the first half of the time extending his dominion during the last half trying to retain it. During all these centuries he produced nothing and destroyed much.

Religious Freedom Denied

The third aspect of the problem to be remembered is that up to the nineteenth century, the Turk granted religious toleration to the subject peoples. There were no massacres of Christians during all that time despite the repeated massacres during the nineteenth century and down to yesterday. Down to 1825, the Turk treated his subject peoples with contemptuous indifference. As long as they were contented with their lot of inferiority, he let them alone. But as soon as there was the slightest attempt at political independence or equality, there was massacre.

Under Turkish administration, religion and nationality are identical, that is why, when a nationality rose for independence, the attempt to crush it took on the form of a religious pogrom.

The lesson to be drawn from this aspect of the Near East is that it is ridiculous to expect the Turk ever to recognize the rights of non-Muhammadan minorities within his dominions. The Turk was admitted to the family of nations after the Crimean War in 1856 on condition that he respect the rights of the Christian subject people. He treated them so badly that Russia went to war in 1877-78.

At the end of the war the Turk signed the treaty of Berlin with the same provision in it and never kept it, nor has he ever since. It is now proposed to return Christian populations to the domination of the Turk with the same old hypocritical diplomatic formula about the rights of minorities.

Selfish Motives Seen

The fourth aspect of the problem is that, in their relations with the Turk, European powers have not been actuated by motives either of humanity or Christianity. Every one of them has been actuated by the selfish motive of self-interest.

The French connection remained the dominant one in the foreign policies of the Turks down to the Wars of Napoleon. After that, Great Britain supplanted France as the protector of the Turk. The cardinal point of Britain's foreign policy during the nineteenth century has been that the route in India must be safe. To be safe a weak power would have to sit astride the Straits of Constantinople. Hence support for the integrity of the Near East was a dogma of Britain's foreign policy.

Russian Strength Grows

In the meantime, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Russia had been growing in strength and extending her dominions The one dominating idea of Russia's foreign policy during that time was to get to warm water. Before 1914, Russian territory in Europe equaled more than half of Europe, whereas its seacoast amounted to about one-tenth of it and that chiefly icebound in winter. This determination to reach warm water drew Russia south until she occupied the whole of the northern littoral of the Black Sea.

Great Britain fought the Crimean War to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, and would have fought another in 1878 had not the Russians agreed to discuss the problem at the Congress of Berlin.

After Egypt fell into British hands in 1880 and the British consolidated their position there during the next decade, they lost interest in the integrity of the Near East, not only supported it no longer diplomatically, but made a vigorous protest against the Armenian massacre of 1896. It might appear that Russia would now be able to secure control of Constantinople. But, no, a new protector of the Turk appeared.

The German "Protection" Told

In 1898, the German Kaiser visited the Holy Land, via Constantinople, and while in Constantinople announced himself the protector of Muhammadans. Who were to protect the Christians was not mentioned. The result was the grandiose Berlin-Baghdad scheme and a vast German plan for the restoration and exploitation of Turkey, from which the world was only saved by the war.

The last two chapters of the story are the collapse of Turkey during the war, and the Turks' surprising recovery that has followed. The so-called settlement, on which the powers are still putting finishing touches with regard to which the Turks presume, in their present overweening confidence, almost to assume the position of dictators, has two capital features which are as cruelly unjust as they are patently unpermanent.

The Armenians who are left after the massacres and deportations during the war are to be moved from their native land about Lake Van, the cradle of their race, which they inhabited 1000 years before the Turk appeared on the horizon, and are to be given homes in distant Cilicia, Constantinople and Thrace, into which the Turk came as a conqueror and where he has misruled ever since, is to be returned to him in order, it is alleged, that Britain may receive Islam's comfort in her Indian troubles, and that the French may not lose all the gold they sunk in the Ottoman debt. It is for this that thousands of Australians and Englishmen fell at the Dardanelles. It is one of the tragedies of history; but fortunately it cannot last.

Darken Gray Hair, Look Young, Pretty

Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally That Nobody Can Tell.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Condensed Income Account of The G. T. Railway

Toronto, May 11—In its annual report for 1921, the Grand Trunk Railway Company shows in its income account an adverse balance placed into profit and loss account of $14,064,442, as compared with $4,599,104 the previous year.

The condensed income account is given as follows:

	1921.	1920.
Operating revenue	$76,859,032	$81,442,647
Operating expenses	71,179,293	76,213,815
Net operating revenue ...	5,678,739	5,228,832
R. R. taxes and uncollectable revenue	1,334,485	1,305,067
R. R. Operating income .	4,344,254	3,925,765
Non operating income	8,634,101	7,706,272
Gross income.	12,978,355	11,632,037
Deduct from gross	27,042,792	16,231,142
Net income transferred to profit and loss	*14,064,442	*4,599,104

*—Loss.

Taxes for the year 1921 were $1,35,577, an increase over 1920 of $45,515.

The capital stock of the company stood at $241,237,588, and debenture stock at $155,373,808, while interest bearing obligations aggregated $371,042,194.

Capital expenditure at the end of the year stood at $465,462,954, an increase of $24,765,404.

The main features of the balance sheet are shown as follows:

Assets.	
Investments	$512,687,262
Current assets	37,773,678
Deferred assets	3,576,455
Unadjusted debits	37,774,825
Total	$591,812,241
Liabilities.	
Stock	$396,611,397
Government grants	16,142,633
Long term debt	159,878,903
Current liabilities	23,930,714
Deferred liabilities	5,818,699
Unadjusted credits	7,905,389
Profit and loss balance drawn	17,475,495

Operating revenues for the year showed a decrease of $4,584,615, or 5.63 per cent.

Operating expenses for the year decreased $5,034,623, or 6.61 per cent.

Hence expenses decreased more than revenue.

Bad Shows.

Jud Turkins says folks often try to speak kindly of a bad show because they hate to admit they haven't had their money's worth. — Washington Star.

FINDS WILD ANIMALS HAVE CRIME TRAITS

Dr. Hornaday Tells About Mental and Moral Attitude of Beasts He Met.

New York, May 11—Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, has just completed the task of drawing together his observations of forty years among wild beasts in the jungle and in captivity and is soon to make them public. He has given special attention to the mental and moral traits of animals. One of Dr. Hornaday's astonishing concessions is that crime exists among them, particularly when they are placed in captivity. He is convinced, however, that they are less criminal than men. There are no crime waves, he says, in the jungle.

Wild Animal Criminals and Crime is one of the chapter headings of Dr. Hornaday's new book, soon to be published by Scribner's under the title of The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals. For the last twenty years Dr. Hornaday has been answering questions about wild animals and their ways. He has been written to and called by telephone from all over the country by persons who wanted to know which wild animal he considered the most intelligent, or if it is true that apes can walk as they do in the Tarzan books.

Partly in self-defense and chiefly because he knew he had something to tell out of the observations of forty years. Dr. Hornaday wrote the answers to all the questions that enter the minds of visitors to the zoo and more besides, and put them in The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals.

Possession Is Nine Points.

On the subject of jungle crime, Dr. Hornaday makes it plain that about the only felony to which beasts are addicted is murder. There isn't much banditry in the jungle. The principal, "what's yours is yours and what's mine is mine" is pretty strictly adhered to. A monkey, for instance, if he has picked a couple of particularly large and fine bananas, doesn't show them to every monkey he meets. He stows them in his elastic cheek pouches, and keeps them there until he is ready to eat.

All the emotions of wild animals are revealed more sharply in captivity, Dr. Hornaday says. The crime producing emotions, jealousy, hatred, desire for revenge, lust for innocent blood, are all fattened by prolonged contact with men. As a clear case of animal murder he tells the story of Lopez, a jaguar at the zoo, and the female which was obtained as a companion for him. Lopez caressed her through the bars for two days before she was admitted to his cage. As soon as she entered he bit through her neck and killed her.

As for language among animals, Dr. Hornaday says they have learned that silence promotes peace and long life. During all the time he spent in the jungles of southern India, with the exception of constant swearing on the part of big black monkeys, he could count on his fingers the number of times he heard animals raise their voices to communicate with one another.

Language Mostly By Signs.

That they can and do communicate, Dr. Hornaday believes there is no question. For the most part it is a sign language, but there are a few sounds used and understood by the apes. The sloth bear, when he warns an enemy, says, "Ach! Ach!" and grizzly, "Woof!" All bears in distress call, "Err-wow-oo-oo-oof!" Elephants have a peculiar trumpeting call for the assembling of the herd.

Association with men makes animals more talkative, Dr. Hornaday declares. Domestic chickens he points out, have a vocabulary which they use constantly while fowl have not.

The barnyard warning to beware the hawk is "Coor! Coor!" Murder! Help! is "Kee-Owk! Kee-Owk!" Come on is "Cluck Cluck!" Food is here is "Cook-cook-cook-cook!" Alarm is made known by "Cut-cut-cut-dah-cut!"

Dr. Hornaday finds that the animal whose mind most closely approaches that of man is the chimpanzee. Next in order comes the orang, with the Indian elephant, the domestic dog and the horse practically abreast.

Some of the chapter headings in the book are: The Morals of Wild Animals, Fighting Among Wild Animals, The Language of Animals, The Brightest Minds Among Animals The Mental and Moral Traits of Bears, The Mind of the Elephant, Plays and Pastimes of Wild Animals.

Halifax Explosion Wrecked Her Nerves

The reader will, no doubt, remember when a few years ago there was a collision in the Halifax, N. S., Harbor and one of the munition ships was blown up, causing great loss of life and laying a large portion of the city in ruins, and causing a great deal of suffering and distress among the inhabitants.

Mrs. Winfield Dill, now of Windsor, N. S., was living in Halifax at that time and went through this trying experience and the shock wrecked her nerves. She writes as follows:—"I was living in Halifax at the time of the explosion, and it wrecked my nerves so that I could not do my housework. I would take such nervous spells I would be under the doctor's care.

I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, so I took two boxes, and they helped me so much I took six more, and now I am completely relieved. I can recommend them to anyone suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

To all those who suffer from nervous shock we would recommend our

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U. S. INSISTS ON OPEN DOOR IN RUSSIA

Genoa, May 11.—The principal European delegations here have been given unmistakable hints by the American ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, that the United States Government maintains its consistent standpoint regarding any private or general arrangement for commercial and industrial privileges in Russia, and that no such arrangements can be recognized by the United States, says Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the Times of London, in a despatch to his paper.

He adds that whatever agreement has been or may be made must be effected by the American attitude, unless and until equality of industrial opportunity in Russia is assured on principles and by means which the United States can recognize.

The correspondent understands that minor British oil interests in South Russia have suggested to the British delegation the expediency of establishing a special petroleum council alongside the Genoa conference, and says that, were such a council to be constituted, and were it to include the leading companies, its proceedings might speedily eclipse those of the main conference.

As regards the Standard Oil Company, the correspondent says its distinct status in the Russian oil negotiations "certainly gives point to the support lent by the United States to the French and Belgian attitude" regarding private property in Russia, and also to the polite intimation which the leading delegations received from Mr. Child.

PASSION PLAY CAST REHEARSES IN SNOW

Oberammergau Animated and Bustling All Ready for Opening Day.

Oberammergau, Bavaria, May 11—The otherwise peaceful quiet of the home of the Passion Play has been transformed into a scene or animated and bustling life by the arrival of an advance party of tourists, including numerous Americans, for the formal opening on Sunday. A special audience, among whom was Archbishop Faulhaber of Munich, today witnessed a private performance.

Tomorrow's presentation for the press will be the final official dress rehearsal, and representatives of the Government, Ministers and members of the Bavarian Diet have been invited. Most of the foreign press representatives are American or English, but there are some Swedish and Dutch. All the houses are decorated for the reception of the visitors.

The finishing touches to the play were carried out in severe weather a fortnight ago and it is still necessary to shovel the snow from the stage. For the older actors, who are heartily devoted to their work, it is a strenuous test to perform in the chilly open air for three or four hours. There was no pause even on the two Easter holidays. Only with the advent of warmer weather could the final preparations for the crucifixion be completed.

Anton Lang, playing for the third time the difficult role of Christ, has shown himself, despite his age, capable of supplying the strength and vitality required. Through a recent invention of a Munich scientist, photographs of the play which will be taken will preserve the natural colorings heretofore impossible.

Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of visitors, with a particular view to the convenience of Americans, owing to the length of their journey, and every precaution has been taken to alleviate the usual difficulties of entering Bavaria and to protect against profiteering.

Upset.

"Wife started her house-cleaning?" "I guess so. Found my clean shirt in the fruit cellar this morning."—Detroit Free Press.

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