MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

IS WAR NECESSITY FOR DUAL EMPIRE?

Position of Austria in Relation to Balkans

EMPEROR IS FOR PEACE

On Other Hand Crown Prince and His Friends Are Belligerent, Preferring To Fight Others Than See Civil War Rend Kingdom

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Vienna, June 3—Is Austria to be the next Turkey? Is the empire reared by the Hapsburgs to fall to pieces as have the domains of the Sick Man of Europe? Will the millions of Slavs under the rule of the Dual Kingdom, fired by the mighty deeds of the men of their race in Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, rebel against the race that holds them in thralldom? And finally, will the other races that go to make up what is known as Austria-Hungary—the Czechs, Poles, Hungarians and even Italians—soon be at the throats of the German population of Austria?

These are some of the questions that are troubling Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. And his answer is, Yes,—unless Austria-Hungary can make war while the Balkan allies are weak after their sfruggle with Turkey. Slavs form 47 per cent of the population of Austria and Hungary. The Slavs are, therefore, in a huge plurality, for the other nationalities hate one another so much that they cannot combine to defeat this new wave of Slav ambition which is sweeping throughout the Empire. Slavs and Germans and Hungarians have fought for over one thousand years. The Slavs could be kept under so long as Turkey ruled in the Balkans. But Turkey's defeat has dealt such a bitter blow to Austria's prestige that she now has to maintain a huge standing army, not for foreign foes, but to keep her own Slav population from open rebellion.

Aged Emperor Against War

The crown prince and his friends know this. They have been worrying the aged emperor to make war on Servia, the nearest Southern Slav state, ever since Balkan victories disturbed the balance. The emperor has resolutely set his face against war. "I am old, and have had a troubled reign. Let me die in peace," was all he would say. But the other day, a quarrel broke out between the present monarch and the future. The prince was more insistent than ever. "Have you seen a war?" asked the emperor. "No," was the answer. "But I have" retorted the emperor.

But even anxious as they are for war, the heir-presumptive and his war party do not want a general war. They even do not want to fight the Balkan allies as a whole. They are manoeuvring to embroil them one at a time. Above all they do not want a general war that would bring about their heads Russia and probably France. For despite their apparent confidence the Austrian war party know that they are ill-prepared for a first-class war. The army possesses not a single general of European reputation and unless actual warfare discovered a military genius, which is extremely unlikely, their army would probably repeat the ignominous defeats which have been its lot for many years past.

Austria has been beaten in every war she has undertaken since the emperor came to the throne. French, Germans and Italians have always had the best of the Austrian armies. Many Austrian fortresses this winter and spring have seen fierce mutinies, such as even Russia has not known. Soldiers have shot their German and Hungarian officers, whole regiments have refused to obey orders not given by Slavs. Discontent is rife in every garrison where the Austrian flag is unfurled.

Why then, does the prince long for war? Because he believes that the men who mutiny today in barracks will fight the government in the open field tomorrow. He would rather keep them busy at a war against Russia today, than see them use government cannon against the Germans and Hungarians in the army tomorrow. The Hungarians have declared they will not fight for Austria when civil war comes. They will declare their kingdom independent; the Czechs will declare Bohemia independent, and the government will be left with a comparatively small number of Germans. But if Austria made war this summer, when Servia and Bulgaria are exhausted, the emperor's troops might have a chance.

Slavs Discontented

The Slavs of Austria-Hungary are discontented because they have for many generations been treated as badly by the Germans and Hungarians of the empire as the Turks treated their brothers in Macedonia.

Russia's attitude is not pleasant either. True, the Czar, as the world's greatest peace lover, and founder of the Hague Conference, does not want war. But his people do. The most ignorant peasants, who can neither read nor write, understand what is meant by the Pan-Slav idea,—the union of all Slavs under Russia's lead. It is part of his religion. This accounts for all the popular agitation now going on in Russia in favor of war against Austria. So far, the Czar and his ministers have been able to keep it in check; but it grows more fervent every day. Counting the Russians, and the Poles, Austria has the enmity of nearly 187 million Slavs to count with. Little wonder that Franz Ferdinand would have war before that imposing number has made up its mind to fight Austrian and German domination.

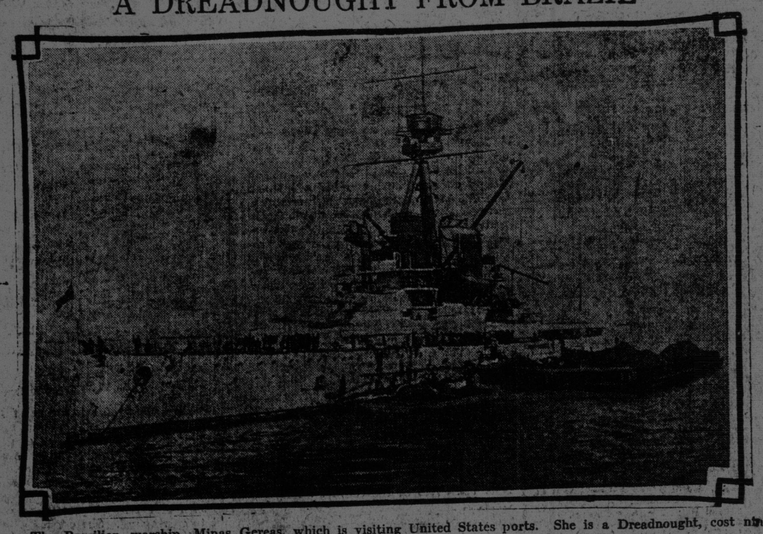
A factor for an early war is the crown prince's wife, who, though created Princess Hohenberg by the emperor, cannot share her husband's throne, as things stand, as she is not of royal blood, but the daughter of an Austrian noble of Slav extraction. She has moved all the machinery she can to get her children acknowledged as other royal children; but in vain. The emperor is firm; her eldest son cannot reign. But when the war has remodelled the empire, things may be easier. So she, too, is for a speedy war against the Slavs.

Confidence in Poles

The emperor places much confidence in his Polish subjects. "They will not fight against me," he always says. "I have treated them well, and they are Russia's bitter enemies, because Russia oppresses their brethren in the Russian empire. The Poles, though Slavs, will turn the balance, and save my empire from ruin." To a great extent the old emperor is right here. His Polish subjects, though Slavs, have hitherto been loyal, just because Russia, though anxious to protect brother Slavs in Austria and the Balkans, oppresses the Poles, denying them rights of citizenship. However, Russian statesmen are beginning to talk about the Polish question, and many openly admit that it is absurd to treat them as an inferior nationality. Russia, they say, will not be really strong till the Poles are properly treated. Then, and only then, can she conquer Austria and Germany together. This idea is gaining much ground, especially since the Balkan war.

Prominent politicians in Russia, who would not hear of Polish rights a few months ago, are now admitting that there is something in it. Many liberals, with Prince Trubeckoi at their head, complain that the unfriendly attitude of the Poles in Austria is the sole reason why Russia did not get possession of the Dardenelles this spring, and was forced to play a secondary role in Albania.

A DREADNOUGHT FROM BRAZIL



The Brazilian warship, Minas Gereas, which is visiting United States ports. She is a Dreadnought, cost nine millions, and carries twelve 12 inch guns, with minor batteries.

Alec Lambert Seems a Likely Successor To Jem Driscoll

By TOM ANDREWS

It looks as though they have unearthed a real live successor to Jem Driscoll in the feather-weight ranks in England. For years Driscoll has been in a class by himself, but Jem is getting on in age and he determined some time ago to retire, leaving the title without an owner.

The contenders for Driscoll's crown were numerous and they were not a likely looking lot, either, but it appears now that the National Sporting Club, of London has helped to solve the question and bring forth a worthy successor to the popular Jem.

The name of the newcomer is Alec Lambert, a former amateur.

Recently Lambert scored a meritorious win over Young Cohen, who was looked upon as a dangerous proposition and has now only to beat Kid Lewis to be in a position to claim the title Driscoll has practically decided to vacate. Lambert is but a boy at present and is only in his third season of boxing. He created a great sensation in 1909 by winning the amateur feather-weight title when only seventeen years old. He beat four opponents in one day in fine style and after one more season in the amateur ranks he threw in his lot with the professionals. A mistake was made at the outset by matching him with such top notchers as Joe Bowker, Charles Legrand and Peddlar Palmer, but after these defeats he was schooled along carefully and has not lost a battle during the last eighteen months. He is not yet good enough to tackle Driscoll, but should easily account for Kid Lewis and Joe Starmen, the only two promising English feather-weights he has not met.

A peculiar point that Lambert makes now about his losing fights is that he had been accustomed in his amateur bouts to let up when he had a man "going" and give him a chance to come back. He followed the same custom when he started as a professional, with disastrous results to himself, for when he had a man going and let up in his work for a moment he found the other fellow coming back and giving him what he should have handed his opponent. It took a few contests to break him of the habit, but he thinks now that he can take care of himself nicely and not overlook a good chance to follow up an advantage.

SUMMER HAIR TONIC

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ONE GOOD TURN

Minister (arousing himself from a nap in the barber's chair):—"Finished, eh?"

Barber—"Yes, sir, some time ago."

Minister—"Indeed! Then I must have been indulging in a quiet nap."

Barber—"You have, sir."

Minister—"It was certainly very kind of you not to waken me. The rest has done me good, and I am very thankful to you for what was a very refreshing sleep."

Barber—"Don't mention it, sir. It's only a fair return. I attended your church last Sunday."

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a half teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated Magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It is not a medicine, and has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little Bisurated Magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the Bisurated Magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

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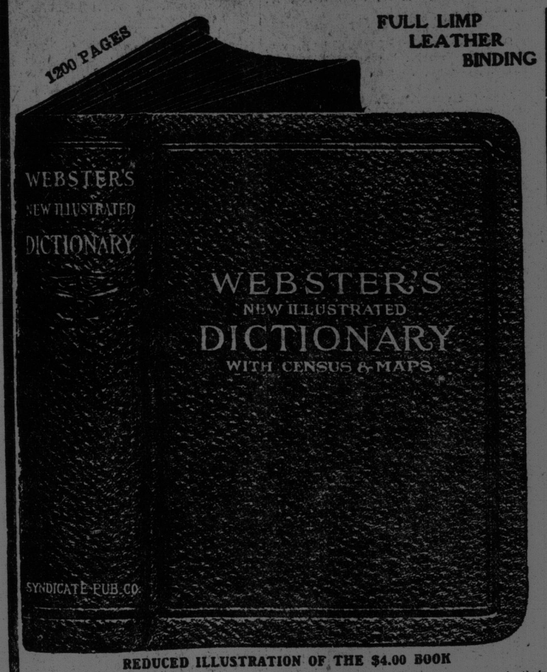

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