

AUSTRIA MAY NEXT INCUR DISLIKE

England's Aversion Will Be Switched From Germany If Ferdinand's Expansion Policy Is Successful—European News.

By Charles F. Stewart.
(Staff Correspondent, United Press.)
London, Dec. 26.—Germany may not enjoy the distinction of being England's pet aversion much longer, but all depends on the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's success in carrying out his plan for a greater Austria. If by any possibility Austria were to develop into a more formidable nation than Germany it would immediately be England's cue to hate and handicap the former just as it has hated and handicapped the latter since the Kaiser's accession. The islanders would even find it to their interest to grow friendly with the now bitterly execrated Kaiser Wilhelm. And herein lies the explanation of all England's European likes and dislikes. The English enjoy imagining themselves the most powerful and powerful; helpful and generous to the down-trodden and virtuous. Their motives, however, are not as high or pure as they pretend—and perhaps really believe. They are simply pursuing a well defined and torridly successful line of diplomacy. Their statesmen figured it out long ago that the best thing for England to do was to be everlastingly pouncing the biggest of the continental powers, while helping the little ones to annoy and injure the great. Their theory was—and is—that they would prevent any other nation from growing strong enough to make them trouble. Simulating friendship for some weak and struggling country, it has been their custom to boost their protegee until it began to look threatening, and then to knock it down again.

European Family Squabbles.

When France was the predominant European power England fought the French unceasingly. Presently Spain commenced to grow alarmingly. England promptly stopped fighting France and took on Spain instead. The Spanish strength waned and the English resumed their campaigns against France. This was quite a while ago. Russia was a more recent peril. England planned and intrigued and fought against her until Japan shattered his power. It was Germany's turn next. As the Kaiser built up his army and navy, extended his compass and began reaching out after colonies, England's jealousy and dislike of him increased. No Englishman doubts that the two countries will have to fight it out sooner or later—unless Austria should crowd Germany out of the center of the stage and get into the limelight itself.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who will be ruler of Austria-Hungary when his aged and rapidly falling uncle, Francis Joseph, finally takes the trouble to conceal his determination to make his country overshadow Wilhelm's. If he manages it the entire situation will change in a minute. It will be England against Austria.

Wilhelm is not a bit friendly to Francis Ferdinand's plan, either. He has always been ambitious to add Austria to his own dominions and for the archduke to relegate him to comparative obscurity would certainly make him the latter's mortal enemy. This would exactly suit England—a row ready-made for the new power—and the shift in the balance might reasonably be expected to find Germany with no stronger backer than his present bitterest rival.

The St. Petersburg censor was taking a day off, apparently, when Minister Hartwig, Russia's diplomatic representative at Teheran, got back to the czar's capital on leave of absence recently. The minister was in a talkative mood. A reporter dropped in on him at one of his most communicative moments. Between what the minister said and the reported wrote, and the censor allowed it to get out of the country. A commotion has been stirred up in England that promises to precipitate the long threatened Anglo-Russia clash over the Persian situation in very short order.

The situation is like this: England and Russia are both interested in Persia. Both would like to gain control over it. Internal disorders have made

it possible recently for either one of them to interfere in the shah's affairs any time, under pretense of keeping the peace and then to hang onto the country long enough to have been established. Finally they agreed to maintain order jointly, so that each would watch the success of his promises to take no unfair advantage. England professes to have kept its part of the bargain. Russia has been accused of encouraging the shah to do so. Indirectly, it is alleged to start a rebellion, which would give the czar an opportunity for a "grab" of Russia being nearer to the scene of action than England and consequently better able to rush troops there in a hurry.

Czar's Purpose Questioned.

It was accused of this by everyone but the members of the English cabinet. They insisted that St. Petersburg was playing fair. The man most suspected of misleading the shah was Colonel Likhoff, a Russian officer who commands the Persian conscripts and practically runs the entire army. The suspicious people said Likhoff was at Teheran as the czar's messenger. The czar was there in his individual capacity. The English cabinet accepted this assurance. The suspicious Likhoff to Russia as an evidence of good faith. The czar ignored the suggestion. So did the English.

Navy Minister Hartwig announces, through the reporter who visited him in St. Petersburg, that the czar has ordered that he take orders from the commander of the czar's conscripts and that everything he says and does in Persia is to be told to say and do by the Russian army authorities.

Minister Hartwig didn't like this arrangement. It interferes with his diplomatic negotiations, and it is in the form of a complaint that he told it to the reporter. The English cabinet ministers haven't expressed themselves yet concerning the Hartwig interview but the newspapers are wild over it and are full of questions they expect to ask Foreign Minister Grey concerning the Persian situation before New Year's comes, but when they do start the foreign minister appears likely to tell them that the czar has completely fooled him.

English officialdom is worried to decide what to do with General Lord Kitchener when his term as commander of the British military forces in India expires next year. His lordship's own idea evidently was that he was slated for a big job in the war office. This was the great secret of his appointment to the office heard, only just in time, what was threatened. Such a galloping of functionaries to other higher positions is not without precedent. The interviews with cabinet ministers, such a multitude of conferences, such a pulling of strings and such a pulling of the name of humanity, of mercy, of precedent, waited all the war offices in chorus, "don't send that monster home."

The outcry was natural enough. The war office has been known for generations as the great asylum for the high-born incompetents and idlers from all over England. Whenever his impetuosity has rendered it necessary to provide for some utterly worthless individual whose family connections made it undesirable to leave him to starve, the vacancy has always been found in the war office. Kitchener is not only the most strenuous officer in the English army but also the most able in English military history. He is utterly regardless of hereditary position and womanly hater—impervious to petticoat influence.

Too Strenuous for Job.

His abusive, too. The things he is credited with having said at various times in the past are so numerous that it wouldn't do at all for publication. Now, what wouldn't that kind of man be liable to do in an important post in a place like the British war office? It looks as if the office's terrified inmates were going to keep him out, however. Others who are the semi-official announcement that he is to be made a field marshal and put to work on a plan for concentrating all the empire's land forces—home and colonial—on a single spot in the event of a war great enough to need them bunched together in one big army?

The administration doesn't pretend it thinks the plan will ever be carried out. It's necessary to keep the troops scattered to look after the various colonies. It is on the navy that the country depends to bring it safely out of any great conflict. It is a plan that it is hoped will interest Kitchener, however, and it will certainly keep him out of mischief in the war office.

Physicians in St. Petersburg are ending out the worst kind of care studies concerning the certainty of a fresh cholera outbreak in the spring. They predict an epidemic of far greater violence than last season's and declare that, considering how far east it traveled this year, it can hardly fail to spread all over Europe.

What they particularly complain of is that the sanitary precautions taken during the summer have now been entirely abandoned. The city received a superficial overhauling while the weather was still warm but is a horridly filthy place. The sewerage scheme for a sewerage system—a thing the city hasn't a sign of now—has been dropped by the numbers of cases of the disease began to diminish. A single glassful of St. Petersburg

LIST OF NOTED DEAD OF 1908

Loss of Men Who Could Ill Be Spared Has Been Uncommonly Great.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Washington, Dec. 26.—Mortality has been unusually great among the distinguished men and women of the world during the year just drawing to a close. Death leaves a shining mark. It is said during the closing twelvemonth he has, indeed, reaped a deplorably bountiful harvest among the great workers in all branches of human activity throughout the world. He has respected neither rank nor station, neither nationality nor sex, neither profession nor merit.

Nearly every country has had to pay a heavy tribute to the stern reaper in many cases that caused men taken off could ill be spared, as they were in the midst of important work when the call came and they were compelled to leave the crowning work of their life unfinished. Many of them had reached the high tide of their usefulness and the world had a right to expect even greater things from them than those they had already contributed to the progress and betterment of the human race.

The ranks of royalty and nobility were thinned by the death of several crowned rulers of nations. The most important loss was that caused by the death of the Dowager Empress of China, undoubtedly the greatest woman of her time. In comparison the death of the great emperors of China, was an event of but little significance. Less important, though more shocking, was the death of the great men taken off, king of Portugal, and of Crown Prince Luis of Portugal. Among other members of royalty or nobility who died during the year just ending, included Prince Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg, Prince Gustave Ernest of Schomburg, Duke Karl of Mecklenburg, Prince Stanislaw Brunschwick, Prince Poniatowski, Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Harcourt, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Blandford, the Marquis of Linton, Prince Stephen of Montenegro, Prince David of Yugoslavia, the Duke of Cambridge, Count Leopold of Lippe, Viscount Chelsea and Lady Ishida.

Statesmen and Diplomats.

The list of statesmen and diplomats whose death during the year just ending, included not less than five former presidents of the United States, chief among them Grover Cleveland and former president of the United States, The other ex-presidents were Estrada Palma of Cuba, J. M. Marroquin of Ecuador, and Marco A. Soto of Honduras. F. Guachaita, president-elect of Bolivia, died before he had taken his seat in the capitol of his country. This country deploras the death of four United States senators, W. B. Allison, Redfield Proctor, W. E. Borah and E. V. Carrigan; Belgium the death of Senator de Merode. England suffered serious loss by the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Drummond Wolff, Sir Howard Vincent and Sir Nicholas O'Connor. Belgium was deprived of the valuable services of its premier, M. de Broqueville. To this list may be added Marquis Armijo, ex-premier of Spain; Marquis di Rudini, ex-premier of Italy; Baron von Sternberg, Count Tornicelli and Count Prinsetti, distinguished Italian statesmen; E. H. Strobel, adviser to Siam; D. W. Stevens, adviser to Korea; Kamel Pasha, the Egyptian patriot and political leader; Mariano Quinones of Porto Rico; Sayid Muhammed, the Persian statesman; and the two English leaders, Sir Henry Puleston and Lord Sackville-West.

Governor John Sparks of Nevada

was the only state executive in this country who died during the year, but the list for former governors was decimated by the death of Miller of North Dakota, Murphy of Arizona, Eudd of California and Sawyer of New Hampshire.

The Loss From the Churches.

The church, in this country as well as in other countries, has sustained equally great losses by the death of distinguished dignitaries. The Protestant Episcopal church in the United States lost four great men, Bishops H. C. Potter, H. Y. Satterlee, Edward Knight and Ellison Capers; the Protestant Episcopal, Bishop Edward Wilson; the Methodist church, Bishop H. C. Fowler; the Moravian church, J. M. Levering.

water, it is declared, invariably makes a new arrival there ill. The health authorities have posted notices warning people to be on their guard, but the disease has been done. The disease hasn't disappeared, either, cold as it is. There are 25 or 30 fresh cases every day.

and the Roman Catholic church, Bishops Curtis, Horstmann and Tierney. The list also includes other distinguished ministers and dignitaries among them Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall and Dr. Morgan Dix in the United States and a number of French, Italian and Spanish cardinals, archbishops and bishops.

Gone From Army and Navy.

The armies and navies of the world contributed a considerable share to the list of the distinguished deaths of the year. Three lieutenant generals were gathered to their fathers in the United States, A. F. Stewart of the United States Army and Eppa Hanton and Stephen Lee of the Confederate army. Following in army rank came Generals Josiah Pickett, Henry Jackson, John Greene, Whittier, Haskell and Mulford. Among the distinguished men of the American navy, who have gone to their last port, are Rear Admirals Baich, Crowninshield, Cogswell, Fithian, Glass, Kane, McElwain, Miller, Rockhill, Thomas, Russell and Coghlan.

England deploras the loss of General Sir Redvers Buller and Major General C. E. Luard; Japan the death of General Nodzu and Okanawa; Russia the demise of General Linevitch; France lost General Jules Lewal and Vice Admiral de Frenesin; Hungary, General Stephen Tur; Germany, General Count Hoeseler; Turkey its war minister, Balab Pasha, and General Osman Pasha, and Uruguay, General Guillermo Garcia.

Educators and Scientists.

In the ranks of distinguished educators death also caused a serious breach, which it will be difficult to fill. The list of the deaths during the year includes Henry Hopkins, former president of Cornell college; Daniel C. Gilman, Professor E. G. Bourne of Yale, W. A. Wyckoff of Princeton, W. L. Montague of Amherst, Henry Louis Nelson of Williams, Gaston Boisotier of Paris, Otto Pfeiffer, University of Berlin; Frederick Paulsen of the same university; Professor Fennelose, Professor Frank Parsons, Professor Vol-

cott Gibbs of Harvard and Charles Elliot Norton.

Among the shining lights in the world of science who paid their tribute to nature during the year just closing were Henri Becquerel, the discoverer of the "Becquerel Rays"; Johannes von Esnarch, one of the greatest anatomists and surgeons of his time; Professor C. A. Young, the astronomer; Sir John E. Little, the meteorologist; Alfred Marshall, the economist; Dr. Brooks and Professor Kollerman, zoologists; Mylius Erichsen and Professor Leslie Lee, explorers; Hartwig Harenburg and Professor F. L. Schwarz, orientalist; Aniceto Menocal, Oliver W. Barnes and Samuel D. Burr, engineers, and Lieutenant T. E. Selfridge and Lieutenant Fonseca, aviators.

Literary Men and Artists.

Literature did not escape the fate of science and the ranks of its great men, poets, novelists, critics and translators has been ruthlessly invaded by death. The United States was robbed of its Joel Chandler Harris, widely known under the nom de plume "Uncle Remus," and J. R. Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland." England deploras the loss of Allen Haine, the novelist; France lost its Ludovic Halevy, novelist and librettist, Mme. De la Ramée, the novelist, Emil Gebhart, the historian and his rival Achille Luchaire; Germany its Carl Ewald, Theodor Dainchen, The list also includes Francis Coppes, Edmund C. Stedman, H. H. Drachman, Jonas Lie, Emil Carolath, Louise Chandler Moulton and Susan Sweet, all more or less distinguished poets; John C. Collins, the critic; Brian Ainsworth R. Spofford, and the translator, Katherine Wormley, Annie Lee Wister, John Duane and Biker.

Quite recently "Ik" Marvel was added to the list.

Among the artists were several meritorious painters, including Walter Satterlee, George Chickering, Munzig, Marcel Jambon, Pierre Maignan, Antoine Herber, Giovanni Fattori, Imogen Robinson Moral Adolphe Steinhel, Baptiste Man-gold, William Callow and Frederick Warren Freer and three prominent sculptors, Harro Magnusson, Julius Melchers and Harriet Hosmer. To this list

may be added Ludovico Selz, director of the Vatican museum, Peter Janssen, director of the Kaiserhof gallery, the architects Leopold Eidlitz and Ferdinand Meldhal and William Busch, the humorist and cartoonist.

Music and the Stage.

Music has suffered great loss by the death during the year of several distinguished composers, among them Edward MacDowell, Rimsky-Morakoff, Professor Fairbank, Jaime Nuno, Decatur Smith and William Mason. Three famous violinists, Pablo de Sarasate, August Wilhelm and Marie Fischer, the prima donna Clara Novello and Basilline Lucca and Auguste Vianesi, the conductor, also went to the great beyond.

The drama and the stage have been made poorer by the loss of three famous playwrights, Victorien Sardou, Bronson Howard and Alfred L'Arronge; while the list of players upon whose life the final curtain has fallen, are Lydia Thompson, James H. Walker, Boyd Eubank, Lily Hanbury, Tony Pastor, Peter E. Dalley, "Gus" Rogers, Joseph Wheelock, Hugh Toland, Frank C. Bangs and Mrs. G. C. Howard, the original "Topsy."

Journalists Who Have Gone.

The realm of the press was also invaded by the merciless reaper, who gathered in, among others Sir James Knowles, founder of the Nineteenth Century, Robert P. Nevin, founder of the Pittsburg Times, Julian Banks, owner of the St. Petersburg Bee, Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia Press, Murat Halstead, long connected with the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Cross by S. Noyes of the Washington Star, Samuel E. Moffett of Collier's Weekly, the correspondents William L. Alden, Dr. Max Falk, James Jeffrey Roche, and Joseph Howard Jr., and a large list of editors and writers.

The list of distinguished dead of the year would not be complete without mentioning some of the prominent philanthropists and reformers. Like Mrs. D. Sankey, Edward Wetherill, Sir William Cremer, founder of the Interparliamentary union, the Rev. Benjamin Vaughan, founder of the English National E. F. C. C., Sir Joseph Duveen and James Wallace Pinchot.

The business world too has had severe losses through the death of men like Morris K. Jessup, William H. Elias, George F. McCroskey, Oliver H. Belmont, George H. Daniels, William Sells, John Baker Rosch, John B. Jackson, Lord Harries of York, Sir George Llewellyn, Baron Iwasaki of Tokio, Sanchez Bustillo of Madrid, Wilhelm Lassen of Copenhagen, H. Von Schwabach, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rene Fanhard, Paris, and many others.

Canada's Death Roll.

The list of distinguished men in Canada, who died during the year just ending is unusually long and contains the names of men, whom the country could ill afford to lose. Among them must be mentioned Sir Adolphe Caron, former minister of militia and defense and postmaster general for the Dominion of Canada; Sir William White-way, former premier of Newfoundland; Thomas Greenway, former premier of Manitoba; George A. Walkem, former premier of British Columbia; and Honorable Arthur Peters, premier of Prince Edward Island; Dr. Albert E. Douglas, speaker of the legislature of Prince Edward Island; Captain Charles Eaves, opposition leader in Newfoundland; Sir Napoleon Cassault, former chief justice of the superior court of Quebec; Justice Drake, the distinguished jurist and parliamentarian; the Vevy Rev. James Carmichael, Lord Bishop of Montreal; three prominent college professors, Rev. Father E. Parada, N. R. Carmichael and John Bradford Chesseman; Canada's most distinguished poet, Dr. Louis-Honore Fréchette; Brigadier General Beaufort Henry Vidal, inspector general of the Canadian militia; John McCowan, inspector general of Newfoundland and Sir Robert Gillespie Reir, a prominent capitalist and railroad builder.

A Peculiar Couple.

Conversation had turned to the subject of two men, utterly dissimilar, who nevertheless roomed together. One of these men was generally conceded to be a "freak." His name was John. "John and Jim are certainly a queer pair," opined somebody. "John and anybody are a queer pair," Poor John!

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