

Power and Influence of the Nation Expanded by the War.

OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS have profoundly modified the situation.

The Question of Uncle Sam Mingling in Foreign Politics Considered by a Distinguished Member of Parliament.

Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the distinguished historian and member of parliament from Trinity college, Dublin, writes to the New York Independent on "The Relation Between the United States and Other Powers," as follows:

Among many discouraging symptoms the closing years of the nineteenth century have at least witnessed one political change which cannot fail to be in the highest degree gratifying to all who have at heart the interests of civilization, freedom and peace. It is the marked improvement which has recently taken place in the relations of the two great branches of the Englishspeaking race. According to all human probability, the future of civilization must rest mainly with that race, whether it is destined to develop in substantial harmony. molding the world according to its ideals, or to be broken into a number of isolated, hostile or divergent groups. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the present war if it should have the effect of making the United States a considerable naval power, and inspiring her people with a desire to play an active and habitual part in international politics.

divided. It is generally a mistake to make distant forecasts in politics, and I think what most sagacious Englishmen look forward to is much more a close and growing sympathy she entered actively into international polof public opinion between the two nations itics. She has no special European creaty than a very definite alliance. Such a sympathy would naturally lead to a more inti-European questions of the balance of power. mate consultation between their statesmen on matters of common interest; it would her as to other nations an interest, but a lead to an arbitration treaty providing for far less pressing one than to European nathe amicable settlement of any cause of tions. I do not think, however, that in a dispute between them; it would occasionquestion such as that of the Cretan rebelally lead to joint action on particular international questions which might arise; and it would considerably increase the moral an inactive part. We have seldom had a influence of the United States on the afmore remarkable illustration of the differfairs of the world. But all this is a different thing from permanent offensive or defensive alliances such as those which now unite the great continental nations, and which were general at the time when the balance of power was the chief preoccupation of statesmen. An alliance of this kind may some time come to pass, but it seems dimensions and certainly exceeding in to be very remote. The English race on both sides of the Atlantic have always had a wholesome disinclination to bind themselves by parchment ties dealing with distant and uncertain contingencies. There should be no attempt on such matters to force public opinion. The union, if it is the east. On the continent it scarcely exto be enduring must be the spontaneous outcited a ripple of agitation and certainly did growth of common sympathies, common innot diminish the anxiety of European statesterests, common ways of looking on the great problems of the world, which will gradually efface old misunderstandings and reduce to impotence those who for their was played by German dipiomacy in Turkey own purposes are trying to foment jealousies and stimulate hostilities between kindred peoples. It is not, however, probable that the United States will for a long period exercise more than a very occasional influence on foreign affairs, and especially on the affairs of Europe.

In European politics, indeed, her interests | massacres would have had a real influence on her policy. It might have forced Ameriare very slight, and those of England are not very great. Belgium and Holland- can statesmen into a course of action very not very great. Belgium and Holland-which are happily among the best governed countries in Europe-are, it is true, vitally would certainly have resulted in a greatly countries in Europe-are, it is true, vitally important to England; and she is bound increased pressure of her influence in op-

We

would be likely to take on these questions if

to maintain, no close or strong interest in

There can, I think, he little doubt that if

AMERICAN INTERESTS ABROAD by the strongest ties of treaty obligation and position to Turkish dominion. The American, like the English people, are peculiarly lia-The interest of England in the Turkish ble to be moved by strong gusts of humanidominions is also considerable; but the tarian feeling which, for good or evil, her opinion has been steadily growing that it statesmen are obliged to follow. In England has been much exaggerated, and that the such outbursts have often seriously dechanges which have taken place in European flected the national policy. As long as affairs since the Crimean war, as well as America is isolated and unarmed they end the moral decadence of the Turkish empire, in sterile demonstrations or generous sub-

scriptions. But the time may come when they may deeply affect her political action. Other nations have now greater interests in Constantinople than we have, and re-America's Trade Interests.

cent events have produced a sense of Turk-The great majority of the conflicts and ish misgovernment which would make an embarrassments of European nations out-Anglo-Turkish alliance impossible. The inside Europe result from causes in which tervention of England during the Cretan America has no part. Directly or indirectly causes that are perfectly transparent. Our foreign dominions and especially dominions

treaty obligations and the manifest interin contact with uncivilized races. But Amerests of peace made it imporative. There ica has foreign trade interests of a vital was a time when the Cretan rebellion kind and of these the far eastern question threatened to produce a general conflagra- forms a good illustration. The creation by tion, and although the concert of Europe. the European powers in the uncivilized and semicivilized portions of the world of great in dealing with it, has certainly not shown itself deserving of much respect, it at spheres of influence which are intended to

least prevented this catastrophe. We failed be rigid commercial monopolies is one which is likely to affect profoundly the interests in preventing Greece from throwing herself into a wholly unjustifiable war; but when of both branches of the English race. It she was defeated we at least secured for seems probable that this danger will be an her much better terms than she could have increasing one and with the greatly extendobtained if she had been left at the mercy ing range of American production it is one of the continental powers. Our first obwhich American statesmen will find it imject was the maintenance of European possible to neglect. Peace and the open doo peace, which is a supreme English interest; are the two great real interests of the our next was a desire to prevent a nation Anglo-Saxon race and they are most likely which at least represented the civilizing. to be attained by common understandings progressive, Christian element in the east and common action. America certainly need from being hopelessly crushed. For the no territorial expansion and the acquisition rest, it is the sincere desire of sensible En of foreign territories, inhabited by alier glishmen to keep their country as far as races and unsulted for democratic govern possible outside the coalitions and quarrels ment, seems to me wholly foreign to he of the continent, although it is not incongenius and her interests; but it is possible ceivable that circumstances might arise that she may find it necessary to acquire strategical ports, points of observation, har which would compel England in self-defense bors in which her ships may be coaled and to throw in its lot with one of the great coalitions into which Europe is at present docked in various parts of the globe. She must at least insist that Asia and Africa may remain open to her industry and enter Turkish Troubles. may now ask what course America prise. It can hardly be disputed that such

## an aim is both legitimate and rational.

Lesson of the War. These appear to me at present her real foreign interests, though it is possible that

others of a wider scope, relating to the The maintenance of European peace is to balance of power, may some day arise, and not improbable that her vast and growing negro population may create a special Afri can interest of another kind. The present war is at least likely to have taught her lion or the Greek war she would, in the a lesson which she had long neglected. I hypothesis I have mentioned, have played is that war is not a thing that can be extemporized, and that no nation, howeve great, is really secure which is not pro ence between Anglo-Saxon and continental pared to defend herself both on land and public opinion than in the impression made sea, in the first weeks after hostilities have by the Armenian massacres. When all due been declared. Sensible Americans can allowance has been made for exaggerations hardly have failed to have asked themselves and provocations, it remains certain that what disasters might not have followed if we have seen, at the close of the nineteenth instead of unready Spain, they had had to century, a massacre, probably exceeding in encounter one of those great military na tions which have long understood that in horrors the massacre of St. Bartholemew, modern war extreme rapidity of action distinctly consided at, encouraged, if not one of the first conditions of success. Within instigated by a European government. In the limits I have stated, an increased inter-England, as in America, this event provention of America in the affairs of th duced a thrill of very genuine emotion and world would, I believe, prove a real benefit it has profoundly affected English policy in to civilization. It would promote the interests of liberty, industrial progress, sound morals, and secure peace. Few things, however, could be more disastrous than that men to ally themselves closely with the America should become infected with the military power of Turkey. The part which habits of militarism and the conquering spirit that are so prevalent in Europe; that on the morrow of these massacres will form she should begin to seek in every internaone of the most memorable pages in the tional complication an occasion for aggranmoral history of the nineteenth century. dizement; that she should lose her old and deep conviction of the iniquity of an unjust America had been at this time a great naval or even an unnecessary war; and that the power, accustomed to intervene in internamore unscrupulous of her politicians should goodly tional affairs, such an event as the Armenian learn to look to foreign politics as the easi est path to party triumphs.

Knew What She Wanted.

decide.

as seems desirable.

husband made \$100,000 on the Stock ex-change during the last month." would show your patriotism, red, white and "It was a little more than that, doctor," answered the fair patient. "Under those circumstances," said the physician, "I should say that what you most

narrow gimp afterward being put on t need is a European trip." And yet some people are unable to under-stand the popularity of some of the fashcover the joining. Over the front the awning hangs down for about a foot, like a ionable physicians. valance, and is cut out in deep scallops

# A GARDEN COSY CORNER.

Method of Construction and Materials Necessarz. With a little ingenuity and an assoriment

an alfresco cozy corner, which shall be a serves the purpose of a work stand, a magarebellion and the Greek war was due to they spring from the necessity of defending delight to the eye and a shelter from the zine or a tea table. Upon either side stand wicker settees. The best furnishings for glare of day.

of not expensive material, one may fashion the house-a table for the center, which

bound with gimp.

would show your patriotism, red, white and

blue-makes the sides, back and overhead

covering sun and rainproof. It must be

So much for the foundation, which has

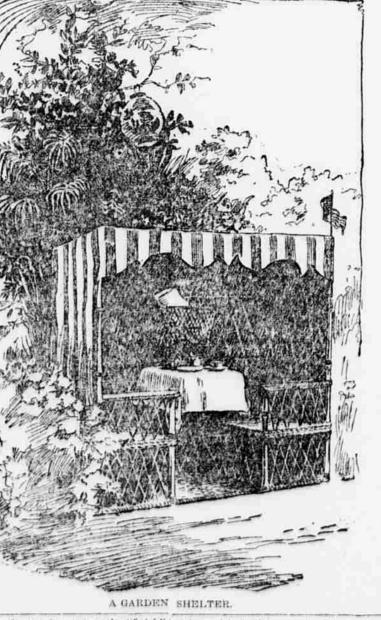
cost perhaps \$5 or less-certainly not more.

The furnishings for the shelter need not be

newly purchased, but may be brought from

drawn smoothly, and nailed to the posts,

To place the cozy corner in convenient outdoor purposes are made of strong stained



proximity to the tennis court or the "finish" | and varnished wicker work. Plenty of cushon the golf lluks, is the part of wisdom. ions and footstools may be added, and, for That the princess of Wales has recently convenience, have shelves across either end, dded a gurden shelter to her own special

upon which to place a flower jar or two, it will be useful, if not ornamental.

goodly proportions. Lay a flooring of over it in time, and come to understanded smooth boards, which are afterwards stained; that the soldier's stomach has no standby like hardtack. Our company had this ten-derfoot notion that fresh or dry bread is At the four corners of the flooring place At the four corners of the flooring place strong posts, firmly fastened in the ground. bread to last for three days. The second day Chicago Post: "Before I prescribe for strong posts, firmly fastened in the ground. you," said the fashionable physician, "I To these posts the awaing for the sides, would like to ask if it is true that your back and roof are fastened. Striped blue it was worse. Before we returned to camp

we were crazy for crackers, and we never went back on them after that. having ne percussion cap on the point It allows it to be made nearly as fine as the We learned to appreciate hardtack in the point of a needle.

forced march from southern Tennessee This perfect symmetry of the outer sur-Louisville in 1862. Regular rations ran out face means more than would appear at first and flour was issued instead of crackers. This didn't scem objectionable at first, but sight. The course of the projectile through when we had to march all day and got our the air is more rapid and accurate than rations of flour at midnight, with orders to that of the older form. Its power of penemove at 3 a. m., the heavy swearers came tration is greater and therefore more de-into action. There was no time to cook struction is wrought. A 12 or 13struction is wrought. A 12 or 13even flapjacks or sinkers, and if you atinch shell exploded against the mide tempted to carry flour in the rain you came of even the heavy armored battleships, an out at night with a bag of paste. A cast shown by tests made at the proving ron stomach could not stand such messes grounds, will crack and twist the plates and is the soldiers made of the flour. They made dough and baked or balf baked it i tear them loose from their fastenings.

ashes or on dirty bot stones and ate so called biscuits with the soft, unbaked cen-For armor-piercing purposes, however, it has been found that solid shot of small diters burning lins and throats, and after ameter are the most effective. A ball from were swallowed, resting like lumps of a six-pounder has pierced thirteen inches lead in not over-strong stomachs. The whole division checred like wild men when of solld steel at a range of a mile. The we struck the cracker line at West Point Projectile was apparently uninjured, its points being as sharp as before the test.

on the Ohio TERRIBLE MODERN SHELLS.

# Projectiles that Work an Immense

Amount of Destruction. Now that the thunder of the big guns on the American battleships has awakened the echoes of the Cuban hills it is interesting to know something of the projectiles which have been fired from the American guns and something of their destructive power. A number of the ships now in Cuban waters, relates the Philadelphia Inquirer have been equipped at League Island, and Philadelphia firms have assisted in their equipment. A firm in this city has supplied the

Brooklyn and the Minneapolis with shells The Brooklyn has been taking part in the bombardment of the fortifications and was equipped to her full capacity with explosive shells The Brooklyn carries eight 8-inch breech

loading rifles, twelve 5-inch rapid fire guns, twelve 6-pounders and four 1-pounders. The projectiles used in the 6 and 8-inch guns are all explosive shells carrying dynamite.

Each 5-inch shell carries twenty pounds of dynamite while each 8-inch shell carries nearly fifty pounds. The Brooklyn was equipped with 324 8-inch shells and 638 5-inch shells. The amount of explosives in these shells there-

fore is the enormous quantity of over 25,000 pounds of dynamite. Notwithstanding the great destructive force as represented by these shells it is entirely overshadowed by the shells of the

12-inch guns of the Iowa and the 13-inch guns of the Indiana. Each shell of the 12-inch guns on the Indiana weighs 1,350 pounds unloaded and can carry 175 pounds of dynamite. When it is considered that the mine which so completely wrecked the Maine is helieved to have contained not over 400 pounds of dynamite, and probably not nearly so

much, it can be readily comprehended what destruction is wrought by a shell from a 12-inch gan which the American gunpers can so accurately place just where it will do the most good.

The method by which these shells are exploded differs very materially from that employed several years ago.

the shell. If a shell of this description

struck a glancing blow it would not exstruck a giancing blow if would not  $\epsilon_X$ . Is that fide, is solution of the shells now in use are exploded by retardation. By simply passing through some light obstruction, like the body of a man the shell will be explored.

This effect is produced by an inner mechanism which, when the outer part of the shell is retarded by any means, plunges

forward and explodes the dynamite. There is no danger of an explosion in the

as that of an armor-piercing solid shot. By I the front.

A Wise Answer, It takes but an ordinary man to return an angry answer to an intuit. The extra-ordinary man is he who, under such cir-cumstances, holds himself so well under control that he controls his adversary also, says the Youth's Companion Persia once possessed such a man, and was clear-sighted enough to make him a judge. He was the chief judge of Bagdau in the reign of the Calif Hadee, and his name was Aboo Yusuph. He was a very

wise man, for he knew his own deficiencies, and was actually cometimes in doubt as to whether he possessed sufficient wisdom to give a just decision in cases peculiarly shrouded in mystery, It is related of him that on one occasion,

after a patient investigation of facts, he decided that he had not sufficient knowledge to pronounce on the case before him. There was in his presence a pert courtier, one of those men who take long to learn that wis-dom and impudence are not closely related, "Pray, do you expect that the callf is to pay you for your ignorance?" he asked, hoping to place the judge at a disadvantage

I do not," was the mild reply, "The callf pays me- and pays me well-for what I do know. Were he to attempt to pay me for what I do not know, the treasures of his empire would not suffice."

# Pressure of the Sen.

There are spots in the occan where the water is five miles deep. If it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square in for every two feet of the depth anything at the bottom of one of the \*'five-m holes" would have a pressure about it of 13,500 feet to every square inch. There is nothing of human munufacture that would realst such a pressure. That it exists there is no doubt. It is known that the pressures on a well-corked glass bottle at the depth of three hundred feet is so great that the water will force its way through the pores of the glass. It is also said that places of wood have been weighted and sunk in the sen to such a depth that the tissues have become so condensed that the wood has lost its buoyancy and would never float again. It could not be even made to burn when dry.

### A Veritable Napoleon.

Detroit Free Press: That shows what you can do in this country," said the man with The old form of shell was exploded by a fulminating cap, on the extreme point of the most remarkable self-made men we ever had in Wayne county." "Is that true?"

body of a man, the shell will be exploded. a rustler can do in this country.

#### \_ Memory.

Detroit Journal: Now she was going to give her husband up to be a solutor. "Remember the Mainet" she exclaimed

gun at the moment of diacharge because the movement is in the opposite direction, the inner plunger being forced backward instead of forward. The outer surface of the shell is as finely turned and noliched the shell is as finely turned and polished make a speciacle of himself after he got to

better than crackers for soldiers on th

orner of the Sandringham estate shows that and if a newspaper rack can be fastened up the invention has the approval of royalty, In the first place, select a nook which has a background of spreading trees. The serv-Hard Tack Better Than Bread.

ices of a carpenter are next required, unless you are skilled in the use of saw, ax and chisel. The size of the shelter is as you may One six feet long by four wide is a rug of dark colors can be laid down or not

ers, says a major, as he recalled some hap-penings of the civil war, but they all get

One of the queerest things about new troops is the prejudice against army crack