MONARCHS OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED



Left, emperor of Austria. Top, center, czar of Russia. Bottom, center, emperor of Germany. Right, king

MEN AND ISSUES THAT FIGURE IN

To Count Leopold Berchtold, Austrain Foreign Minister, Must Be Given First Place

BROUGHT ABOUT CONTEST

It Is Understood He Belleved the Time Ripe for Favorable Action-Career of Nikola Pashitch, Servian Premier-Russia's Part in Embroglio.

Count Leopold Berchtold, a quiet man, with English manners, sitting at a desk in the foreign office in Vienna- | the triple entente. such is the unimposing presence of precipitated a situation more serious the entire Slav world, with the exto Europe than any that has arisen ception of Bulgaria; that his quarrel since the events that immediately pre is not with Servia, but with Russia, ceded the Franco-Prussian war. And the most extraordinary feature of the attacks upon Austria. crisis is that it should have arisen directly out of the assassination, by a Servian, of Francis Ferdinand, the archduke who in his life time was regarded as the firebrand of Europe Thus the archduke, after death, as he was in life, remains the great menacing factor in the affairs of European Christendom.

Count Berchtold assumed the portfolio of foreign affairs at Vienna upon the retirement of Count von Ashren thal, who put through the act of annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which set in motion the wild passions that culminated in the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne.

Russia Back of Servia When he took office as the director of the foreign office, Berchtold found a situation full of portent. Servia, incensed by Austria's absorption of territories which formerly had belonged to Turkey and to which Servia considered itself the heir, because they are populated largely by a people of Serb race, was clamoring for the undoing of that which had been accomplished by the decree of annextion. Behind the clamor at Belgrade could be heard the sinister undertone of the growl of

the Russian bear. Berchtold set himself to work to rece relations to a normal basis. Be hind him were the two other members of the triple alliance-Germany and Italy-and opposing him were Russia. the self-imposed protector of all the Slavic nations, including Servia, and the two other members of the triple entente, Great Britain and France.

Broke Up Balkan League. Then came the Balkan war in 1912, in which the Bulgarian and Servian Slavs crushed the power of Turkey in Europe. The formation of the Balkan alliance and the utter defeat of Turkey were startling events which caught Berchtold napping. His next move was to break up the Balkan league by stimulating the land hunger of Servin and Greece, with their ally, Montenegro, and turning them against Bulgaria, which was the predominant

military factor in the war of 1912. The Graeco-Servian success though were another development for which Berchtold was unprepared. After Bulgarla had been defeated by the combination of five nations, including Turkey, the clamor at Belgrade against annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria was resumed with re

demonstrated in the judicial inquiry times her open support. that followed the crime, that Servian

Deemed Time for Action. horizon.

He observed that Russia was involved in a big strike which had a revolutionary tinge. That France was in a turmoil of po-

litical uncertainty.

Ulster situation. The Austrian ultimatum to Servia, demanding an apology for Servia's what is now Albania. These, with the part in the tragedy of Sarajevo and a help of Montenegro, Servia occupied suppression of the anti-Austrian agi- in the first stages of the struggle. tation in Belgrade, followed promptly in the midst of the preoccupation of

the Austro-Hungarian statesman who anybody else that he has challenged which has stood back of Servia in her

Nikola Pashitch, Servian Premier. Nikola Pashitch, premier and minister of foreign affairs of Servia, has twice before been the dominant figure in Servian politics in the course of his 40 years in the public affairs of his country. His policy always has been bitterly hostile to Austria-Hungary, and the present crisis in the relations of the two countries is largely the outcome of his provocative attitude.

Pashitch throughout his career has conducted a vigorous fight for the economic freedom of Servia from Austria. By means of railway tariffs and inspection regulations on the frontier battle would be unthinkable, so far the markets of western Europe, the Austrian government has been able to control Servian trade in pigs and poultry, the staple products of Servia.

Clamor Against Austria. But the chief grievance of the Servians has been the continued domination of Austria-Hungary over a large population across the frontier which the enemy in a campaign into Servia. the Servians maintain is of Serb claims of the Servian fingoes and has no hankering for Servian rule.

doubled vituperativeness and noisy | repeatedly demonstrated its prefer ence for Austrain rule, the campaign This agitation, it has been pointed for liberating the Servian brothers out by Berchtold, was the direct cause from the Austrian yoke has been kept of the tragedy at Sarajevo, when the up with frequent outbursts of antiarchduke and his morganatic wife fell Austrian clamor in Belgrade. To this by bullets fired by a Servian. The clamor Russia, always jealous of Aus-Austrian minister of foreign affairs tria, has lent her secret and some-

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzeofficials, civil and military, had been govina by Austria in 1909 produced a involved in the events that led to the wild demand in Servia for immediate war to liberate the Bosnian brothers from Austrian rule. At that time, The moment for action had come. however, Russia was not ready for ac-Berchtold surveyed the international tion against Austria, so the clamor spent itself in torrid speeches and fervid press declarations.

Occupied Adriatic Ports. Pashitch was premier of Servia in 1912, at the outbreak of the Balkan war. He saw an opportunity to block That Great Britain was facing an Austria's long-sought road to the internal convulsion as a result of the Aegean sea. The first objective points of the Servian armies in the first war were the ports of the Adriatic, in

calculations were upset by Austria. canal, will add another laurel to her Berchtold realizes more clearly than which also had pretensions to the construction of an Alaskan railroad stock of the Balkan peninsula, the also means new hope. It means new ducing Europe to order Servia, Greece aside this region as an independent give us. state, to be called Albania.

Servians Nursed Their Wrath. conducted in this phase of the Balkan struggle were protracted and delicate. but eventually the Austro-Italian demand was carried out, and the Servians nursed their wrath.

For the success of his defiant attied almost entirely upon Russia. It was realized clearly by General Putnik, the Servian chief of staff, that resistance to Austria upon the field of of Austria, Servia's natural road to as an ultimate triumph for Servian arms is concerned.

In the course of the past score of years Servia has been conducting an active agitation among the Slavic population of southern Austria, and Pashitch undoubtedly counts upon internal disorders in the rear of an advancing Austrian army to embarrass

Of the success of this plan there is blood. Although a considerable part grave doubt, however, as the Catholio of this population has contested the and Moslem Serbs of Austria have

Austrian War Record—300 Years

1618 to 1648-Thirty years' war. Defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipslo, 1631; at Lutzen, 1632. Province of Pomerania seized. Beaten by French and compelled to make peace.

1683-Defeated by the Turks. Emperor Leopold flees Vienna. Appeals to King John Sobleski of Poland. Sobleski defeats Turks under walls of Vienna and drives them back.

1697-Austrian Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Zenta. 1701-10-War of Spanish succession. Prince Eugene defeated French in Italy. Joined Mariborough and defeated French at Oudenards, 1708, and Maiplaquet, 1709.

1717-Prince Eugene defeated Turks at Belgrade. 1741-Frederick the Great takes province of Silesia from Austria. Defeated Austrians at Moliwitz.

1755-Seven years' war. Frederick defeated Austriane at Prague.

1757-Austrians defeated at Leuthen.

1760-Austrians defeated at Torgu and Liegnitz. 1762-Austrians defeated at Freiburg.

796-Austrians defeated by Napoleon at Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli. Driven out of

1799-Austrians defeated by Moreau at HohenHnden. By Massena at Zurich.

1800-Defeated by Napoleon at Marengo 800-Defeated by Lannes at Montebello.

805-Defeated at Austerlitz. Vienna taken by Napoleon. 809-Defeated at Eckmuhl. Defeated at Asperin and Essling. Defeated at

Wagram. Vlenna taken. 859-Defeated by Napoleon III at Magenta and Solferino.

1865-Seven weeks' war, Defeated by Prince Frederick and Von Moltke at Sadowa.

Palace Grenadiers, 250 Strong, Selected for Honorable Task for Their Bravery.

Everybody knows that Russia is honeycombed with anarchists and no ruler is in more danger of assassination than the czar.

For this reason he is guarded day and night by intrepid soldiers and a guards in the imperial palace and imlarge corps of detectives in civil dress, perial museum. They are a corps pays an exchange. From a standing d'elite, all the men being veterans and

MEN WHO SHIELD THE CZAR army of more than 1,600,000 men the selected in recognition of their bravery best are chosen as a personal guard in the field and their long service. for the emperor, and still it is feared that some day the news that Nicho- rated, and among the decorations they las has met his father's fate will be can boast the St. George's cross for flashed to the end of the earth.

company (that is to say, 250 on a war tion. This was created by the Emfooting); belong to the reserve; and peror Alexander I in 1807 as a fifth form part of the "garrison infantry." | class of the Order of St. George. It is their special duty to furnish was designed for those not eligible for

Without exception they are decononcommissioned officers and men is

The police grenadiers consist of one the most important mark of distincthe order proper that is, for norcommissioned officers and men dis tinguished by singular acts of bravess

SIDELIGHTS ON METHODS OF LIFE IN ALASKA

claims for all who live in and know

Alaska finds its greatest proof in the

return of the old miners to Alaska.

The bill authorizing the construction

of railroads there passed last March

and the influx began immediately.

And this in spite of the fact that the

selection of the routes and for sur-

other point brought up by Mrs. Strong.

"Interior Alaska is already as fully

developed as it is possible for it to

holds its treasure."

of Alaska stands for.

passing, as well as the woman who

helped to mold the other western

states. But the pioneer woman of

territory, both materially and moral-

"Alaska is such a wonderful coun-

try, and we are so proud of it," she

said; and, simple as was the state-

ment, none could doubt the depth of

"Juneau, the capital of the terri-

tory and our home," continued Mrs.

Strong, "is such a vastly different

place from what the great majority

of people picture it to be. To those

many years ago 'Seward's Icebox.'

Yet to us that is so absurd. For when

we left there last March the pussy-wil-

Farm, Fairbanks, Alaska.

the homes are usually frame struc

"Nor do we lack the comforts of the

son, its tangoes, its bridge parties, its

afternoon teas and formal evening

population has, and perhaps to a

greater extent. At least, certain it is

that our season is as guy as one

This is largely due to our Alaskan

"Strike" barely saved one of her nine

women. I do not know any other

could well desire.

She refuses steadfastly to eat unless She figured quite prominently in the they became friends.

who know naught of Alaska it seems

So believes Mrs. Strong.

its sincerity.

'icebox.

swered.

tate another three years of labor.

road will eventually be built.

Wife of Present Governor Tells of Far Away Country.

STORIES FROM TERRITORY

Mrs. J. F. A. Strong Tells What the New Railroad Will Mean to the Section Which is Just Now Coming Into Its Own.

Washington,-Alaska, for so long the stepchild of the nation, has at last come into its own. New hope, new life, a new future sprang into being with the passage of the Alaska railroad bill last March, when \$35,-000,000 was appropriated for the

building of a railroad. Such was the way in which Mrs. J. F. A. Strong, wife of Governor Strong of Alaska, described the attitude of our far-off territory when interviewed a short time ago during a visit in Washington by the governor and herself, says the Washington

"Nobody but those of us who know Alaska can appreciate just what that railroad bill means," she said. "It



ing, for one thing. It means that America, fresh from the wonderful At this stage, however, Pashitch's task of constructing the Panama Acting in conjunction with Italy, wreath when she accomplishes the ountry inhabited by the aboriginal such as is proposed. But to us it Austrian government succeeded in in- life, and new life at this time represents the most essential requisite of and Montenegro out of the Adriatic the territory. Alaska needs populaterritory occupied by them, and set | tion, and this is what the railroad will

"I have lived in Alaska 17 years and have lived the life which makes The negotiations which Pashitch of those who go there real Alaskans. I know what it means to leave the territory intent upon never returning. I know what it means to go back to it as home. That is what Alaska is to me today-not just a place to live in, but home, with all that it stands tude toward Austria, Pashitch depend- for. And so I feel for Alaska and with Alaska in all her aims and desires and accomplishments, in all her

hopes and disappointments. 'Three years ago I left the interior of the country for the coast, and as I left I watched the departure of thousands of others, only they were leaving the country. They were old miners. And where were they going To Canada, to South America-anywhere, they said, where laws and opportunities were more favorable.

"They had slaved for years in Alaska and they loved it, but what was the use? They had given the best years of their lives to it, had loved it with the affection of strong men, but what was the use? Alaska was ignored by the government. Alaska was the step-

ehild of the nation. "On every side that was the cry. Disgruntled outwardly, heartsore inwardly, these men who were leaving were the same ones who had come into the country years before to seek gold. They knew Alaska as no one else possibly could. And Alaska needed them so badly. For such men are the backbone of a pioneer country.

"That was the condition three years Our population dropped from 84,000 to 42,000. Think of a country as big as all the United States east ing the custom of the west generally, of the Mississippi river, and then imagine but 42,000 people living in it!

tures "And then a few months ago the incoming tide began to grow. The old Eastern cities-perhaps they differ, miners were coming back again. Whereas they left with nothing but the accepted sense of the word. And heartache and disappointment, they were returning with a smile on their faces and the old spirit-that spirit which has made the men of Alaska functions, just as any other center of go through hardships triumphant. And why? Oh, there wasn't any place like the old country, after all; they couldn't stay away. And, besides, the railroad was coming.

"That was it. The railroad was the keynote of the whole thing. The railroad was coming, and so they came back and new people are coming. And Alaska has new hope.'

CAT ON A HUNGER STRIKE

Pet of City Hall in Philadelphia Will

Not Eat While Her Friend

Is Away.

strike and slowly starving to death.

in his vacation.

of the electrical bureau, is on a hunger and walked sorrowfully away.

she is fed by her great friend. Jim car strike of 1909, when some rowdy

Sourke. Infortunately, Jim is away threw her at a scab motorman.

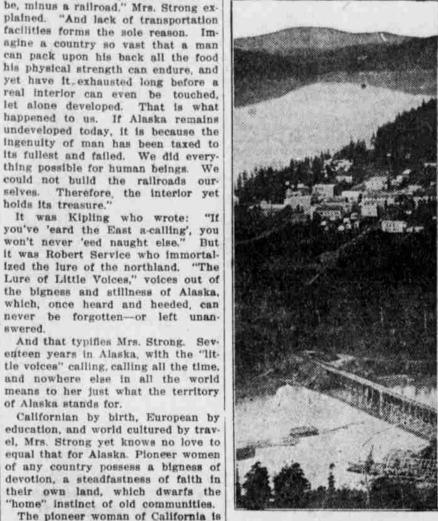
give an afternoon tea it is in as attractive surroundings as one could find anywhere, with the same appointments as the East affords. Flowers from Seattle will adorn the rooms, the whitest of napery covers the table, while the service is perfect, not to nention the refreshments. The deep love which Mrs. Strong

"People may regard us to 'campers,' iving on the outer rim of civilization, deprived of all refining influences eking out a lifetime on the barest of necessities, but we-we know differently. We know that life to us represents the fullest degree of enjoyment and happiness. "Why," and Mrs. Strong laughed in

accomplishment of this railroad is to be no Aladdin's trick. It is estimated sheer good humor, "we have plenty of that a year will be required for the moving picture houses in Juneau!" It is but natural that included in veying them. And then the actual her great love for the country should be a deep interest in the natives of construction of the road will necessithe country.

"I am afraid that in the case of the But it sufficed that they knew the Alaskan natives," she said, "history This road, which is to cover more is but repeating itself. With the comthan seven hundred miles, will coning of the white man, with his meat and his flour, came sickness to the nect tidewater on the Pacific ocean Eskimo. The result is that their with the two great inland waterways, naturally sturdy constitution has been the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. And, of these, very few have been undermined, and to a certain extent even extensively prospected, let alone their health impaired. They are a exhausted, because conditions existgentle, kindly people, but are fast ing at the present time make it pracpassing away. tically impossible. And this was an-

"I wish the people of the East particularly could see our Alaskan children. Bright, sturdy, healthful little



Port of Cordova, Alaska

tots, who excel children of equal age Alaska is "a vital factor today in the in the East. I do not say that from development and upbuilding of the prejudice, but because it is a fact. A two-year-old child born and bred in Alaska is superior, mentally and physically, to one of the same age ale most anywhere else. It is, I believe, due to the splendid climate and out door life which they all lead out there.

"And how patriotic they are. How their little chests swell when they sing their Alaskan songs. Somehow, the things which go to make patriotism seem to mean more to them than to the majority of American children. One point in particular which Mrs. Strong brought out is of unusual in-

impossible to detach from the thought terest, whichever way you look at it. of all Alaska the name given it as "Alaska has had its own legislature but a little over a year. And the first bill which was passed by that body gave to the women of the territory the lows were in full bloom, while when right of suffrage. It was granted pracwe reached St. Paul the lakes and tically without being sought. rivers were still frozen. Juneau simmovement existed then, or does now, ply shares the reputation which the which could properly be termed a whole of Alaska has, that of being an 'suffrage movement.' They just passed the bill, that's all. Since then several "Of course, Juneau is not New women have held offices, such as mem-York. But, on the other hand, it is bership on the board of education and not a mountain fastness. Beautiful other simflar places. And in every instance they have warranted the trust and responsibility reposed in them

> exist." Seventeen years ago Governor and Mrs. Strong first went "prospecting." 'We were among the 40,000 who rushed to Dawson when the 'gold fever' broke out," said Mrs. Strong. Then in 1899 we went to Nome. where we lived for several years Once, in 1906, we left the country, determined never to return. But we were back in a few months, so strong had our love for it grown.

But as for a 'movement,' it doesn't

"In the years we have lived there we have traveled over most of Alas-Two trips, especially, I recall. One we made when we first entered Field of Oats at U. S. Experiment the country. It is what is known as the interior trip of the Yukon-over wild mountain passes, behind dog homes, handsome buildings and things teams, whipsawing our lumber for of that kind are abundant. Followrude craft when we came to the streams. It was a trip through the primitive, with obstacles on every hand. And yet, I can recall no circumstances which struck me as a big adventure at the time. One takes the but they yet represent comforts in days as they come, overcomes what obstacles appear and keeps on. society, too, for Juneau has its sea-

"The second trip we made when the governor had been in office but a short time. It was over the same trail. But, oh, what a different trip! Along the mountain passes in wellequipped trains, and on the rivers in the palatial Yukon steamers. It was a contrast I shall never forget."

Baby Drowns In Water Jar. women who can equal them in re-Vincennes, Ind.-Clarence Smith, sourcefulness. And they are filled with an energy which makes nothing aged one year, fell into a six-gallon far too hard of accomplishment. If they filled with water and was drowned.

Already lean from her voluntary lives then by digging her claws in the fast, "Strike" bears no longer sem- motorman's flesh. Later she was blance to her old self when she used to brought to Central station and used eat from the hands of her friend. She as an exhibit against the man who refused to be tempted by a plate of used her as a substitute for a brick. At the conclusion of the hearing meat and a saucer of milk set before her by the attaches of the bureau. In- "Strike" left the witness stand and, Philadelphia.- "Strike," the pet cat stead she merely glanced at the spread unnoticed, walked from the room. She wandered across the corridor into the "Strike" is a feline with a history, electrical bureau. She met Jim and

> It may not pay to be honest, but it does not always pay to be dishonest.

Home Town

HEDGES FOR THE GARDEN

They Protect the Yard, Mark Boundaries, Hide Ugly Spots and Serve Many Useful Purposes.

Hedges, if you have place for them, serve at once the uses of utility and beauty. They protect your yard, help you out in many ways, such as marking boundaries, hiding egly sights or guarding beds of tender things from blustery winds, and they add to the appearance of your garden. In older times there is reason to believe that the protective feature of hedges commended them chiefly to landowners, keeping out cattle, and even men. There are a great many hedges in the country which were planted and trained with that purpose.

Think for a minute of the places where you could use a hedge. It can mark off the boundary between front yard and back; can mark off the limits of a vegetable garden, and protect it, too; it can hide a boundary fence, if you wish, and make it a thing of beauty; it can be used as a background for a border of flowers.

Hedges are of slower growth than the average things the gardener plants, but they improve from year to year, and it is an excellent corrective to have things of this more leisurely class about the place.

California privet is the hedge generally chosen for practical use. It has much to endear it to the gardener. It will grow rapidly and can be clipped as much as you please. Few if any pests have a fondness for the California privet, and it holds its greenness well through the season. The main objection is that it is too common; and it is well to remember, too, that one curse of small gardens in this country is that they are too formal. California privet will add to that formality.

Other varieties of the privet hedge have been much used, too. There is a hardy Sheridan sort that has many excellent qualities of resistance, and attractive appearance. Box is not to be recommended to the average gardener in this region.

Evergreen hedges are a good choice as a rule. Hemlock, arbor vitae and Norway spruce are three standard selections. Arbor vitae, once universal, has now lost much of its popularity to hemlock. Norway spruce may be made into an attractive hedge.

There are other hedges of extraordinary grace and beauty. The Japanese barberry is one. Both leaf and stem of this plant are graceful and delicate, and the conformation of the plant is pleasing. The red berries stay on through the winter.

The rosa rugosa makes a splendid hedge, but one should be wary of planting it on too small a space. It is best to keep the proportions in gardens as well as in architecture. There are many other hedge possibilities - lilac, spiraeas, honeysuckle, cedar.-New York Post.

LIGHTING OF OUR STREETS

Rapid Change in Respect to Illuminants Throws Municipal Engineers Into Quandary.

Municipal engineers who find themselves confronted with the renewal of city lighting contracts are just now in somewhat of a quandary. A rapid and extensive change is going on with respect to illuminants, and it brings with it the possibility of extremely radical changes in street lighting. For the first time there is now available a highly efficient lamp of a thoroughly practical character in units of moderate size. The tungsten lamp as used in the last few years is an excellent small unit, but not for a moment comparable in efficiency, that is in candlepower per dollar, with the modern arcs which came into use about the same time. At the present the nitrogen lamp is beginning rapidly to push out the older tungsten form of incandescent and will probably end by displacing as well all except the higher grade of arc lighting.-Engineering Record.

Decadence of Villages.

The typical American village, from New York to New Mexico, is often wanting in civic spirit. That fact is writ large upon its face. It has one focus of interest in the school and half a dozen in the churches and lodges. But it lacks the solidarity that would manifest itself in a genuine village pride. A population small enough to be really a unit and permanent enough to strike its roots deep, yet does not o ganize itself. This is not true of the towns of New England, which 50 years ago looked after their lyceums, their commons, shade trees and white palings. But the dreariness of most western, Atlantic and southern villages testifies to the rule; they bear an unkempt aspect which, as William Allen White wrote, requires the touch of twilight to give it kindliness.

The change must follow upon the birth of a new social spirit in the village itself. Wherever in the future we have a beautiful center we may be sure a set of social minded people has been created.

Deadliest Diseases.

Tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly called "consumption," still bears the unenviable palm as a destroyer of the human race, or of that portion of it that is found in the United States. A close second to tuberculosis comes pneumonia, then the various forms of stomach troubles, with cancer following hard after them all. Heart disease ranks well up with the above-mentioned maladies, while Bright's disease and diabetes are responsible for the death of thousands.