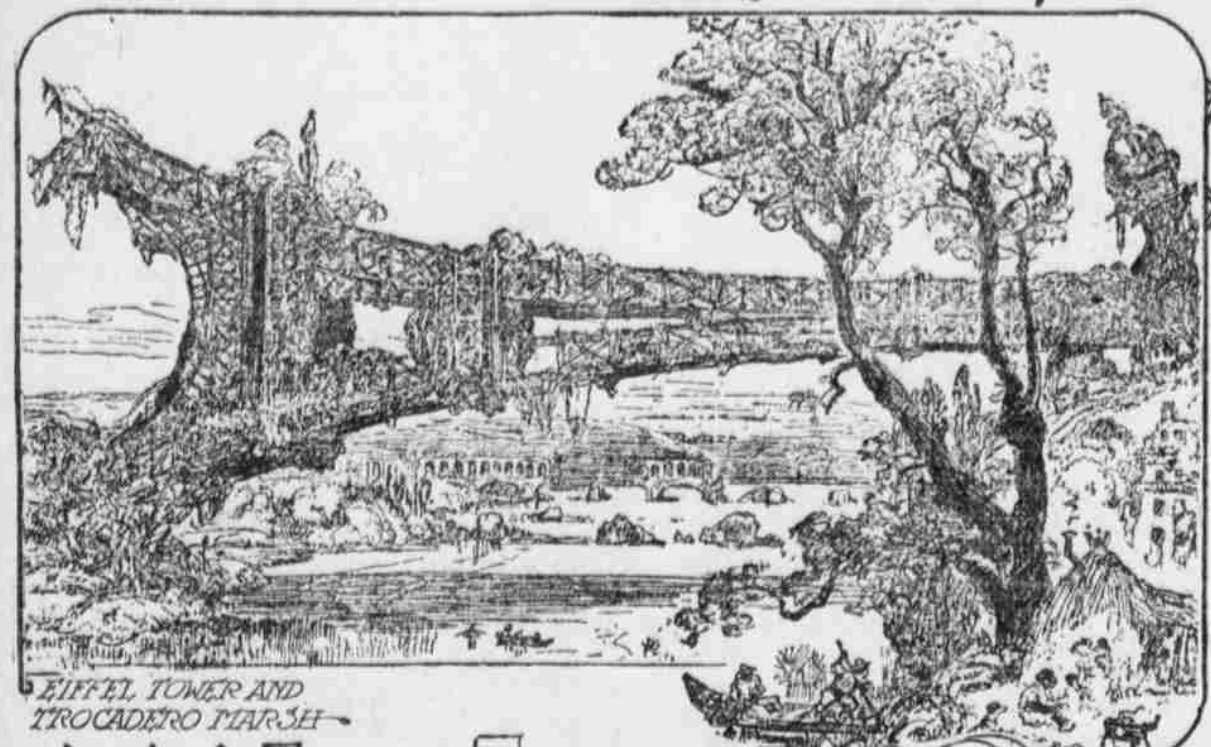


GUIDE to the "RUINS of EUROPE" 100 YEARS HENCE



EIFFEL TOWER AND TROCADERO MARSH

JUST before the breaking of the great war a brochure calling attention to its dangers to European civilization was on the point of appearing simultaneously in all the capitals.

A wealthy peace-society, which has the work in charge, counts on making its general publication immediately if still possible. It is entitled "Guide to the Ruins of Europe," and is supposed to be compiled in America a hundred years from now for the use of American, Australian and Oriental explorers in the style of Macaulay's New Zealander, desirous "to visit the piles of ruins that were once proud capitals and cities blessed with art, industry and commerce before the great war destroyed alike the populations and their centers and left Europe a waste, sparsely inhabited by scattered communities of survivors without strength or ambition to restore civilization."

We give herewith selections from the chapter entitled "Paris."

PARIS (ruins of), ancient capital of France. Under no pretext should the explorer neglect these ruins. They are more accessible than the ruins of Berlin or Vienna, and better preserved than those of London. The natives still hold pathetic pretensions to constitute a city of light for the vast and desolate territory, dotted by the lairs of savage shepherds and the strongholds of primitive cultivators, that stretches from the ruins of St. Petersburg to the ruins of Rome and Madrid and called the wastes of Europe. (See "Ville Lumiere" in the historical chapter.)

A printing press even exists in the Chaillet Catacombs connected with the ancient subway, which is the winter habitation of the better portion of the Parisian natives. "Paris-Apres-Midi" two pfenigs-cuir, sold in the Bosquets of the Opera and the Pantheon cockpit (see "Pantheon, ruins of") by the slaves of Monsieur Balao, anthropothepicus of Java and ross of Chaillet, is not a newspaper, but a mere weekly program of the so-called pleasure of Paris. ("Pfenig-cuir," see leather money and barter system. "Slaves," see hungry mouths. The slavery is voluntary.)

The fact that four books have been published in Paris in the past decade discloses an intellectual effort unequalled elsewhere on the Dark Continent. They are "Our Fathers' Culture" (words of one or two syllables), 100 reproductions of pen drawings processed in New York and gratuitously distributed in all the resorts of pleasure, by Monsieur Isaac Blumchen, President of the Republic; "Hair Growing as Good as Clothing" (brochure 44 pp.), by Monsieur Samuel Ricehendate of Bucharest, Minister of Football; "The Paris Song Book and New Dances," by Vicomte Raoul de Sancy (new edition preparing); and "My Pets," by Miss Annie Bloomfontain, the beautiful young South African dancer, who has had the concession of the Opera since the year 2001. (Explorers regularly purchase these unique works in quantity, to encourage the natives. See Pfenig-cuir and Barter System. Any useful object, such as a fine-tooth comb or cake of soap, or article of adornment, like a single eyeglass, string of beads or pair of eight-ounce boxing gloves, will provide the visitor with abundant supplies of Leather Money.)

Great Hunts.—Monsieur von Hundspote, Minister of War, Marquis de Montmorreny, Trapper and Pelter; guides, porters, dog trains. The Casoar-Blanc, Boss of the Northern Shepherds, is a useful person to see.

Places of Interest. The Opera—This grandiose monument of the past, destroyed along with the Church of the Madeleine and the entire Opera Quarter (see Avenue de l'Opera) in the second bombardment by the Germans in 1914-15, is under the control of Miss Annie Bloomfontain and her Troupe of Blondes. Variety show on the Grand Stairway every afternoon, from June to October. The crumbling interior, overgrown with wild vegetation, is unsafe. (The Wild Dogs of the Opera, which formerly made it their lair, were exterminated by Roosevelt Expedition of 1993.)

Market of the Madeleine.—Chief place of barter of the natives, among the broken columns. (See Bombardment of Paris in the Historical Chapter.) Twice a week this picturesque spot is the scene of the greatest animation of the Dark Continent, the native women here exchanging finery which sets the fashion among the simple populations in far distant Berlin, Antwerp, Marseilles and Bucharest. The great Fur Mart is held in August, traders by dog-team carrying back with them the Parisian products. (See Articles-de-Paris and Recrudescence of Big Game in Europe.)

Avenue de l'Opera (The Jungle of Paris).—Unsafe for any but armed parties of explorers, but visitors can buy protection from Boss Balao, Monsieur Salomon Bobownkoff, Syndic of the Bourgeois Tribes, or Miss Annie Bloomfontain. (See Trout Fishing.) Inhabited by the Bourgeois Tribes and Hungry Mouths. (See Ethnographical Note.) The Avenue de l'Opera is considered the most grandiose example of Twentieth Century



GRAND STAIRWAY OF THE OPERA

and welfare of society crumpled like an exploded bladder. In five short years the world and the scope of human life underwent a retrogressive change as great as that between the age of the Antonines and the Europe of the ninth century.

Wells' remarkable book makes passionately interesting reading at this moment. It shows how, up to the very beginning of the great war, the movement of the world seemed wholly beneficial to mankind. "Sustaining and constructive forces seemed to more than balance the malign drift of chance and the natural ignorance of prejudice, blind passion and wicked self-seeking of mankind. Men said, indeed, that moral organization was not keeping pace with physical progress, but few attached any meaning to the phrases. Few realized that the accidental balance on the side of progress was far slighter and infinitely more complex and delicate in its adjustments than the masses suspected.

"They say their armies and navies grew larger and more portentous; some of their ironclads, at the least, cost as much as their whole annual expenditure upon advanced education. They accumulated explosives and machinery of destruction; they allowed their national traditions and jealousies to pile up; they contemplated a steady enhancement of race hostility as the races drew closer together without concern or understanding, and they permitted the growth in their midst of evil-

spirited war propaganda and propaganda of conquest. The precedents of history were all one tale of the collapse of civilizations and the dangers of the time were manifest."

The swiftness of the collapse is represented as its most terrible feature.

"The older civilization rotted and crumbled down, but this civilization of modern Europe was, as it were, blown up. Within the space of five years it was altogether disintegrated and destroyed. Up to the very eve of the explosion one sees a spacious spectacle of incessant advance, a world-wide security, enormous areas of highly-organized industry and settled populations, gigantic cities spreading gigantically, the seas and oceans dotted with shipping, the land netted with rails and open ways. Then, suddenly, the German cannons are heard and we are in the beginning of the end!

"Already the financial fabric staggered with those first sounds. With the destruction of the American fleet in the North Atlantic and the smashing conflict which ended the naval existence of Germany in the North sea, with the burning and wreckage of billions of pounds worth of property in the four cardinal cities of Europe, the hopeless costliness of war came home for the first time to the consciousness of mankind. Credit went down in a whirl of selling. Money vanished, and, at its disappearance, trade and industry came to an end. The economic world fell dead.

"Wherever there were great populations, great masses found themselves without work, without money and unable to get food. Famine was in every working class quarter within three weeks of the beginning of the war. Within a month there was not a city in which ordinary law and social procedure had not been replaced by some form of emergency control. And, swiftly, the famine spread to the rich."

"The great nations and empires became but names."



MADELEINE MARKET

destruction, in which the German artillery marked its zenith. In no one section of the Ruins of Berlin or Vienna are the ravages of French or Russian artillery so complete. Unter den Linden, it is to be noted, crumbled as a mass only after the great thaw of 1930.

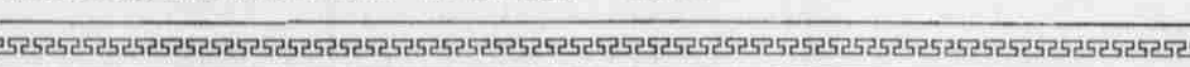
Eiffel Tower.—Originally it stood upright. Overthrown in the first German Bombardment of 1914. It is constructed entirely of steel, and contains 2,543,650 separate pieces and 9,456,824 rivets. Beneath it flows the Seine, with the Trocadero Marshes, inhabited by fishing tribes, 60 per cent of whose catches are claimed by the Republic. (See Dried Fish.)

Salmon began coming up the Seine in the year 1978, shad A. D. 2003. It was feared at first that they might, mutually and reciprocally, exterminate each other, but the shoals of fish proved to be of too high an order of intelligence to commit such a suicidal act.

So run certain pages of the chapter "Paris" of the "Guide to the Ruins of Europe," which was prepared to warn the nations against the great war. It was not issued in time. The great war broke out too soon. The brochure foresees a time when gold itself will be worthless in Europe.

"All factories will be closed," its preface runs, "all railroads will stop, all commerce will be paralyzed, and the countryside, ravaged by war and neglect, will no longer have food for their own populations. In the cities piles of ruins decimated by bombardments, old men, women and children will riot in famine. All provisions will be finally with the armies, and the armies will continue fighting—to kill each other off and get possession of the precious foodstuffs!

Such is the black picture of the brochure. It quotes freely from "The War in the Air," by H. G. Wells, published as long ago as 1908-9. In it the English philosopher brings America into the universal mixup, as a result of which "the fine order



TURKISH ARMY RANKS NINETEENTH

Turkey's army and navy are both ranked nineteenth among the armies and navies of the world, the Boston Globe remarks. While her army is fairly well organized and has a war strength of 700,000, which is only 30,000 behind that of Great Britain, her fleet is practically non-existent. In fact, until 1910 the sultan had systematically dismantled the navy, for fear that it would turn against him as it had turned against his predecessor, Abd-ul-Aziz.

The peace strength of Turkey's army is 400,000 men. She is able to draw upon 300,000 reserves, bringing her war strength up to 700,000. The population of Turkey is a little more than 25,000,000, and of this number fully 2,000,000 could be drawn in case of necessity.

Before the new regime was inaugurated in 1910, military service had been obligatory on all Muslims, Christians being excluded, but under obligations to pay a military exoneration tax of \$250 for every 135 males between the ages of fifteen and seventy-five. Under the new regime, however, all "Ottomans" are subject to military service, although under certain conditions exemption is purchasable.

Active service in the Turkish army lasts nine years. Of this the soldiers are three or four years with the colors and the rest of the time they are reserves. In cases of necessity all males up to the age of seventy can be called upon to join the colors.

The navy has been on the decline ever since

the catastrophe of Sinope in 1853, when a Russian fleet practically annihilated the Turkish wooden vessels. The sultan, Abd-ul-Aziz, with the aid of British officers, succeeded in creating an imposing fleet of ironclads constructed in English and French yards, but his successor, Abd-ul-Hamid, pursued a settled policy of reducing the fleet to impotency. Most of the ships that were added were built in American, British or Italian yards.

In 1910 it was voted to spend \$15,000,000 in rehabilitating the navy. The result is that Turkey now has two modern battleships of the first class, the Reshad-I-Hamiss and the Reshad V, both with a 23,000-ton displacement. Besides these she also has one battleship of the cruiser type and three battleships of the older type. She has two first-class cruisers, two second-class cruisers and one third-class cruiser. The rest of the fleet is made up by two gunboats, two monitors, ten destroyers and eight torpedo boats.

The personnel of the navy was formerly drawn from the army, from 2,000 to 3,000 joining the navy each year. But under the present regime, during the reorganization and reconstruction of the navy, the draft of men is made direct. British officers were engaged to train the men and to assist in the reorganization. The naval force numbers, officers and men, about thirty thousand.

While the navy is small, its potency is greatly increased by the strategic position of Turkey's naval base, Constantinople.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

Lincoln banks will send \$50,000 in gold to New York.

The Hessian fly is damaging wheat crop in Richardson county.

The First Presbyterian church of Seward has been rededicated.

A suffrage parade was a feature of the fall festival at Falls City.

Mrs. Arabel McCullough, past 60, of Stella, has made 3,300 rose beads this year.

Miss Sarah Urquhardt was struck by an automobile in Hastings and instantly killed.

The attendance at the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha has surpassed all records of previous years.

As a result of a fight at Walthill, J. H. McCauley received injuries from which he died.

Beatrice poultrymen have completed arrangements for the poultry show to be held in December.

Rev. C. W. Heady has preached his farewell sermon at the Tecumseh Baptist church.

Judge Barr of Alnsworth has received word of the death of his aged father at Boise, Idaho.

William Stahley, a farmer living near Hickman, was seriously injured when thrown from his wagon.

The city of Fremont has contracted to supply North Bend with electricity for lighting purposes for ten years.

The jewelry store of August Myer & Son of Grand Island was robbed and about \$150 in goods was taken.

Prof. J. H. Smith has been re-engaged as physical director of the parish house gymnasium at Alnsworth.

Pastures in Johnson county are in good condition and many farmers have cut the fourth crop of alfalfa.

The large barn on the farm of George Sunkin near Seward was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

The water situation at Tecumseh has been improved although changes in location of sewers have not yet been made.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich Siefken of Columbus was killed in some manner unknown to her parents.

C. F. Schafer of Alliance was slightly injured when an automobile which he was driving turned over near Scottsbluff.

The Custer County Republican, owned by D. M. Amsberry for twenty-five years, has been sold to C. E. Shea of Brainerd.

Fifteen waifs from New York are at Tecumseh, and homes will be found for them by a local committee of five men.

City Superintendent of Schools Pate of Alliance and a number of ministers are endeavoring to organize council of boy scouts.

Earl Templar, 14 years old, son of G. Templar, a farmer living near Broken Bow, was killed by being kicked over the heart by a horse.

William Hartman, 70, was attacked by two burglars at his home in Beatrice and received a broken jaw and several bad cuts on the head.

Edmond Simmons of Scotts Bluff Sugar company says that sugar beet growers will receive more for their product this year than in 1913.

A coroner's inquest held in connection with the death of J. H. McCauley of Walthill, found that he came to his death through accidental injury.

The new United Brethren church at Julian has been dedicated. Dr. Carter of Chattanooga, Tenn., delivered the final dedicatory address.

Gage county and state republican candidates will tour Gage county this week. The Beatrice military band will accompany the candidates.

Robert I. Elliott, deputy state superintendent, was elected to the head of the mathematics department of the Kearney Normal school, taking the place of Mr. Snodgrass.

Ellsbert Nutter, 12 years old, of Kearney, died as a result of a kick by a horse a few days ago. Hemorrhage of the stomach caused death. No effects of the injury were felt until two hours before death.

"Echo Crimson Wonder," champion boar and first prize winner at the last state fair, died at Tecumseh two days before a sale at which he was expected to bring \$1,500. More than \$1,000 had been offered for the hog at the fair.

Timothy Sullivan suffered a dislocated hip when his automobile skidded and turned over two miles south of Friend. Mrs. Clark and M. J. Campbell who were in the car, escaped injury.

Fire destroyed the variety store conducted by C. H. Trimbom at Dodge. Firemen worked heroically and saved the adjoining implement house of J. B. Miller. The loss is almost total and no insurance was carried.

At the end of eight months' existence, the Havelock Y. M. C. A. has a membership of 165, with the number increasing almost daily. The association is prospering in every way, and there is little doubt now felt that it will continue to grow.

Farmers in the vicinity of Blair have organized a society of Equity with a charter membership of about fifty. The object of this society is for the farmers to control the marketing of farm products.

George Schleicher, bartender in George Gibson's saloon at Grand Island, died as a result of a blow on the head, mysteriously given. It is believed he was slugged in the saloon while doing work preparatory to opening. Two men named Kair and Thomas, the former a plumber and the latter employed at another bar, are being held for investigation.

LAND VALUE HIGHER

ASSESSMENTS ARE MUCH MORE THAN LAST YEAR.

PERSONAL PROPERTY IS LESS

Total Assessments of Nebraska Show 1914 Ahead of Previous Year.

Lincoln.—The land assessments for 1914, as shown in the office of Secretary Seymour of the state board of assessment, show that the valuation of improved and unimproved lands in Nebraska has increased, over the 1913 assessment by \$1,581,426. The valuation on unimproved lands has fallen off considerably. The total showing on the three items, however, is as follows: In 1913 the valuation was given as \$251,244,346, while this year it was shown as \$252,825,772. The valuation of all personal property, in 1913, is given at \$148,038,227, while the 1914 assessment shows a lesser value, the figures being \$145,959,044. All property in 1914 is assessed at \$471,933,972, as against \$470,690,414 in 1913.

Want Insurance Liability Cut.

Representatives of two insurance companies appeared before Governor Morehead and Attorney General Martin of the insurance board on an application which affects every country merchant in Nebraska. They asked the board to allow insurance companies to limit liability on policies covering merchandise stocks in country towns to three-fourths of the face value. The companies want policies to specify that in case of loss, they will not pay to exceed 75 per cent of the amount. Commissioner Brian has refused to sanction the proposal. The insurance companies assert that they intend to apply the three-fourths rider only in towns and villages where there is no fire protection. The clause refers to "country stores."

Law Blocks Irrigation Project.

Physical, financial and legal difficulties stand in the way of the proposed irrigation project for Kearney, Gosper and Phelps counties, according to a report formulated by Engineers Walters and Pease of the federal reclamation service and revealed unofficially to state engineers. It was intended to take the water for the project from the Platte river and store it for use when no rain fell to help out growing crops. The experts pay stress on the following features which work against the plan. The water supply at present is not sufficient to meet the demands, hence there could be no added drain. Cancellation of a multitude of water rights would have to be undertaken and this would involve long and expensive litigation and possible default in the courts.

New Building for Peru.

Notwithstanding the building fund for normal schools is running low, the State Normal board has let the contract for the erection of a new building at the Peru Normal which will be christened the "Majors" building in honor of the junior member of the board, Thomas J. Majors. The contract for the erection of the building was let for \$83,568, which does not include anything but the building itself, and there is no money for the furnishings and only about enough for the heating and plumbing. It is expected that the next legislature will not allow the building to stand idle and will appropriate funds to get it in shape. It will cost in the aggregate about \$93,000.

Veterinarians to Confer.

State Veterinarian L. C. Kigin is sending out letters to members of state veterinarian associations in the different states and those who are not connected with state associations and also to veterinarians in states which have no associations or boards, asking that they attend a conference of veterinarians which will meet in Omaha on Thursday, October 29, for the purpose of devising some uniform method for the shipment of cattle from one state to another and for the regulation of the same. The meeting will be held in the Live Stock Exchange building.

Auditor to Sue Counties.

State Auditor Howard has decided to file civil suits against five counties of the state of Nebraska to compel them to collect taxes to pay money due to the state under an old law providing for the care of the insane at state hospitals. Some years ago counties of the state owed \$96,000 to the state under the law, but all but seven or eight counties have made the payments or have made levies to pay what they owe under this law.

No Depot Phones for Public.

The Burlington railroad objects to furnishing phones for the public. The protest came up in connection with an application by the people of Seneca for a phone in the depot there. Bryon Clark, counsel for the company, said the road was perfectly willing to install phones in its depots, but he wanted the commission to attach a provision that the phones would be used only on railway business and the public be excluded from using them except for this purpose.