

Why Russia Appears to Be Anxious For Conflict; Her Internal and External Affairs Make War Desirable

RECENT events have gone far to strengthen the conviction, long held in many quarters, that Russia will shortly be engaged in a world shaking struggle with one or more of the other great powers. Economists point out that, apart from the lust for territorial aggrandizement which is taking an ever firmer hold of the government of the czar, there is throughout the country a seething unrest which can only be quieted by some event that will bring about solidification of the national interests, such an event being obviously a war. The Kishineff horror, in which so many Jews perished, was but a striking instance of the popular uneasiness, and it may be that the Kishineff affair will serve as an excuse for Russia going to war, since she has announced that any power protesting against the inhumanity of the Russians will be regarded as unwarrantably interfering in the internal affairs of the country.

It is safe to say, moreover, that whatever may be the cause which will lead to the outbreak of a Russian war, the czar's administration will advance this selfsame excuse of interference with Russian rights. It will be rather difficult to maintain this pretense if an international crisis should arise over the Persian gulf question, though Lord Lansdowne's application of the Monroe doctrine to the gulf may eventually be brought forward by Russia as an interference with the rights of other powers. In regard to the Manchuria question, however, which is again of transcendent importance, Russia certainly affects to deem herself in possession of well established rights and is daily making it more manifest that she will not yield these so called rights without a struggle that may find Japan and other powers aligned against her.

So far as the United States is concerned, the feeling growing out of the



COUNT LAMSDORFF.

FINANCE MINISTER DE WITTE.

Kishineff affair and the Manchuria troubles may be deemed not so much one of inner as of reproach. The administration at Washington has for some time been convinced that Russia's unfriendly attitude was responsible for the refusal of China to grant open ports to this country. The matter of secret concessions by China to Russia has also been a cause of uneasiness, Japan being especially active in warning the Chinese foreign office against making such concessions. China's recent promise to grant us treaty ports has somewhat modified the situation, but it is yet considered tense. The bear threatens danger in still an-

other quarter—the Balkans—where the question of reforms, although smoldering of late, may at any moment blaze into a fire that will sweep all Europe. A Balkan war could of course only be precipitated by international interference in the internal affairs of Turkey—the denying to the sultan the right to act as he sees fit toward the unfortunate who may be domiciled within his boundaries or within the principalities that are under his sovereignty. Here again the phantom of "interference" makes itself a potent factor in the determining for peace or for war, and it is a matter of record that wars have long been precipitated through one na-

tion believing that another has exercised an unwarrantable interference in its affairs. Take the memorable war of 1812. If ever a struggle between two peoples was caused by interference that was the struggle. The British, by claiming the right to search American vessels for British deserters, aggravated the British deserters, and on occasion exercising the right to a point where friendly relations could no longer be maintained. When to this practice was added the habit of impressing American sailors into the British service war in deadly earnest broke forth. The Mexican war of 1846-47 is another case in point. Its pri-

mary cause is to be traced to the secession in 1835 of the old Spanish province of Texas owing to the influence of the great body of Anglo-Americans who had established homes there and chafed under the exactions and unfairness of Spanish rule. War between Texas and Mexico followed as a matter of course, and after the Mexican army had been routed at the battle of San Jacinto Texas declared its independence, an almost unanimous vote being cast at the same time in favor of annexation to the United States. Annexation did not become an established fact until 1845, our war with Mexico

being the logical outcome of the acquisition of territory which had so long been a part of Mexico. The recent contest with Spain may also be cited as an example of hostilities following what was deemed interference, since the Spaniards would never have dared give battle to the United States had not national pride and resentment been aroused by our attitude toward their operations in their insular colony, Cuba. Abroad we find similar cases. The Franco-German war of 1870-71, primarily caused by the insistence of France upon territorial concessions from Prussia as compensation for the 42,000,000 francs of that power, really ended on French interference with the German plan of making Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern king of Spain. The Chinese-Japanese conflict of 1894 was likewise the direct outcome of an alleged interference despite treaty agreements in the management of Korea, China insisting, thanks to Li Hung Chang's advice, upon sending troops into Korea in order to quell a rebellion. At the same time it must be admitted that this war could not have been avoided in any event, because Japan, flushed in her new found powers, was determined to make a test of her strength by engaging in a war with her powerful rival, China.

Russia herself has been only too ready to interfere in the affairs of other nations and has already figured in some memorable struggles as a result of this governmental characteristic. Thus the Crimean war, carried on by Great Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia against Russia, had a leading cause in the claim of Russia to be protector of the Greek church in Turkey. The object of the war was of course to check Russian encroachments, just as will be the object of any war directed against Russia today. Russian encroachments, by the way, were the cause of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, the conflict being a phase of the czar's long cherished scheme of acquiring territory in the Balkans with a view to the ultimate conquest of Constantinople. The ostensible cause, as history informs us, was the trouble between the ports and

its Christian subjects following the revolt of the Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were secretly assisted by Servia and Montenegro. Russian interference was also strikingly shown upon the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war, when the bear deprived little Japan of the fruits of her well earned victory, refusing to allow her to take any territory save the island of Formosa.

Russia, it will thus be seen, would have no just cause for protesting should other powers attempt to dictate regarding the czar's attitude toward those of his subjects who entertain religious views differing from those held by the established church, the Greek church. The fact remains, nevertheless, that Russia has gone on record as being prepared to take as a personal affront any outside interference in religious matters, no matter how critical and brutal may become religious disputes within the czar's domains. It will be patent to any one that the government of the bear is ready to fight on the slightest pretext, and it would seem as though the long expected conflict were at last really imminent.

Much depends on the course pursued in the near future by the czar's advisers, who have the reputation of being farseeing men. Chief among these are Sergius de Witte, the minister of finance, and Count Lamsdorff, the minister of foreign affairs. The former may not unsapiently be called the business manager of the empire, while the latter is by many deemed the real ruler of Russia, since he it is who molds the national destiny. Both are broad minded men, zealous in the interests of their country. Lamsdorff was the author of the note presented by the powers to the sultan which caused the latter to promise reforms in the Balkans. He was the influence also that led to the gradual absorption of Manchuria by Russia. It is difficult to conceive that a man of the caliber of Lamsdorff will brook "interference" with the alleged rights of his country or will submit without a protest to having his policy of aggrandizement nullified.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Characteristic Portraits of Some of Our Leading Turfmen Snapped by the Indefatigable Camera Man



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, former secretary of the navy, has been in the racing game but a few years, yet has scored some notable triumphs, his greatest being the winning of the English Derby with Volodyovski. Mr. Whitney is one of the most generous supporters of the turf. President of the Saratoga Racing association, he hopes to make Saratoga the Ascot of America.



JAMES B. HAGGIN has spent millions in breeding and racing horses and is entitled to the appellation "dean of the American turf." Old race goers well remember his Sator, Miss Woodford and Firenze. The Haggin stable is especially well represented today by Waterboy, whose recent feat of breaking the world's record for the mile and a quarter is still the talk of the turf.



JOHN A. DRAKE'S chief claim to fame in the racing world rests upon his ownership of the game colt Savable, which as a two-year-old startled the eastern turfites by coming out of the west and capturing the classic Futurity. Mr. Drake is a thoroughgoing sportsman and is firm in his opinion that his favorite, Savable, is the crack three-year-old of the season.



JOHN E. MADDEN ranks as the most successful of America's professional turfmen. With a rare knowledge of horsemanship he couples a happy knack of knowing how to "place" entries and as a result is pre-eminently fortunate in the way of winning stakes. As a secondary consequence his horses are eagerly sought by the wealthy patrons of the turf and command fancy prices.



WILLIAM C. DALY, better known as "Father Bill" Daly, has for years been a notable figure on the turf. Equally renowned as a trainer of horses and a trainer of jockeys, the Hartford sage may be placed in a class by himself. He is a versatile genius, is "Father Bill," and always has a sleeveful of surprises for the sporting fraternity of the eastern tracks.



EDWARD R. THOMAS is a newcomer on the turf, but he has already won a far reaching reputation as a liberal spender. He is the man who paid \$50,000 for Hermis and has been regretting it ever since, despite the consolation afforded by the victories of his two-year-old Pulsus. In professional life Mr. Thomas is a banker. He is always cool and unruffled.



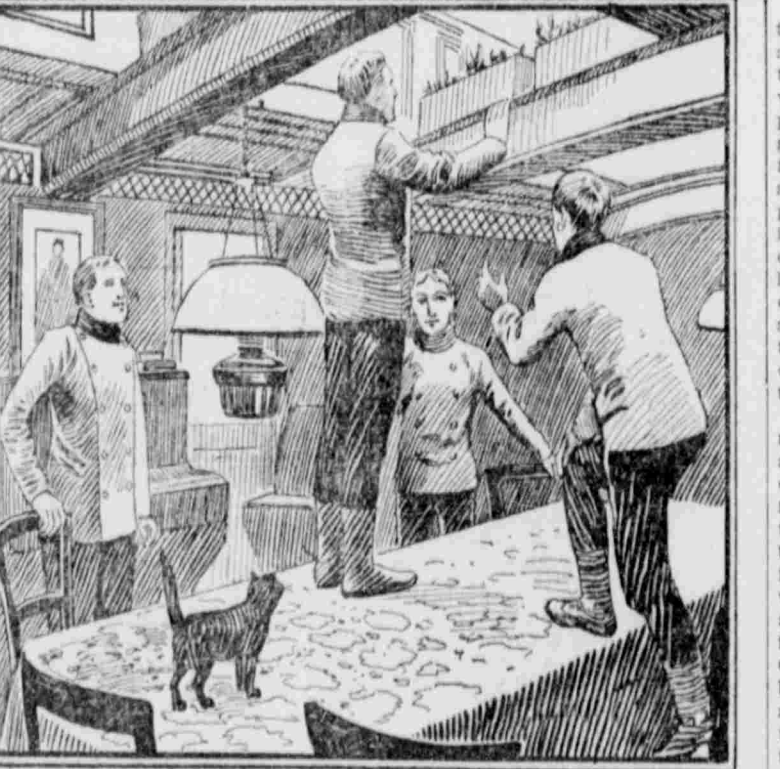
ELMORE E. SMATHERS has long been a horse lover, but it was only this year that he invaded the realm of the runners, his activities being hitherto confined to the trotting track. Mr. Smathers has gathered a small but select stable, chief of which is the four-year-old beauty McChesney. The illustration shows Mr. Smathers as the cartoonist sees him after a "killing."

Results Attained by the Discovery Expedition, Which Made a Record In Antarctic Exploration



SCIENTISTS are just beginning to realize the importance of the work accomplished by the British antarctic expedition which left England in the steamer Discovery in 1901, attained the farthest point south that man has yet reached and is still engaged, with the Discovery frozen fast in the ice of the polar region, in prosecuting its researches. Reports from the beleaguered vessel show conclusively that valuable additions have been made to the sum of human knowledge. The expedition, be it remembered, was not sent south for the purpose of hunting for the pole, but solely in the interests of science, and, although the voyagers have penetrated farther than any of their predecessors into the mysterious realms of the geographical ignis fatuus, it is not upon this that they rely for fame. That their hopes have been fulfilled to an extraordinary degree and that the voyage of the Discovery will ever be remembered as a most important event in the history of science is the unanimous verdict of those who have been privileged to examine the reports, maps and charts already to hand.

The real work of the expedition began with the arrival of the Discovery off Cape Adare on Jan. 3, 1902. Large quantities of pack ice had been encountered since the Discovery left Lyttelton, New Zealand, on Dec. 22, but fortunately the pack was fairly open, and one of the greatest dangers to the voyagers was thus rendered comparatively insignificant and the Discovery was able easily to steer her way through to open Cape Adare. During the one day's halt at Cape Adare birds and other zoological specimens were collected, the explorers being greatly impressed with the tame-ness shown by all animals in the ant-



EASTER SUNDAY OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE DISCOVERY.

Arctic region, who display no fear at the sight of man. On Jan. 15 the Discovery made Lady Newnes bay and thence proceeded south to Wood bay, at the upper end of which towers a wonderful antarctic volcano known as Mount Melbourne. On Jan. 29 the Discovery sighted a still higher volcano, Mount Erebus, which was then emitting a long column of smoke, that hung like a pall over the stretch of ice. Two days later the steamer began to skirt the famous great ice barrier.

Running eastward from Cape Crozier, this remarkable wall of ice extends for over 500 miles without an opening of any sort, looming over the Antarctic ocean at a height of from 50 to 250 feet. The geologists of the expedition were kept busy while the steamer ran along the great barrier, fine weather enabling them to examine it carefully for the purpose of establishing its origin. Jan. 29 the explorers began to realize that they were on the verge of an important discovery, undulating slopes of snow appearing in place of the uniformly level surface of the barrier. Next day black rocks showed themselves through slopes and ridges, giving the first hint of the vast antarctic continent, the existence of which was later revealed to the voyagers and which they believe extends to the pole. A balloon ascension was now made, the first ever attempted from a field of ice, but the ascent was without result so far as definitely proving that land existed to the south. The Discovery now proceeded to Mount Erebus, and on March 24 winter quarters were established not far from the volcano, the Discovery being then held fast by the ice. She has remained icebound ever since.

Preparations were at once made for beginning the scientific research for which the Discovery had been dispatched to these rigid regions. Although the extreme cold greatly ham-

pered the explorers work proceeded expeditiously, perfect discipline being maintained by Captain Scott, Lieutenant Shackleton and the other British naval officers who had been lent by the admiralty to the Royal society and the Royal Geographical society, the patrons of the expedition. The crew were in good spirits, provided, as they were, with many comforts, a pleasant mess room and a cozy ward room, boasting a library and several musical instru-

ments. It is worthy of note that the men started a little flower garden aboard the Discovery and succeeded in growing some crocuses, which, by an odd coincidence, bloomed on Easter Sunday. Thus the crew had opportunity for recreation from their daily tasks, which at times were indeed arduous. There was always work on sledges, harness and dog sheds. Every day, too, found a party busy with the ice melt-ers, turning glacier ice into drinking

water. There was always routine work in plenty, to say nothing of the extra labor involved in preparing for the departure of the various parties which "sledged" over the ice in all directions for hundreds of miles from the Discovery. Of these expeditions the most notable was that in which Captain Scott, Lieutenant Shackleton and Dr. Wilson participated and which resulted in their reaching the farthest point south, 82

degrees 17 minutes south latitude and 160 degrees 46 minutes east longitude. Lieutenant Shackleton, who is now in England, whither he returned to recover his health, shaken by the rigors of the antarctic winter, declares that if they had had sufficient provisions the little party could easily have reached the pole. As it was they broke the record by 270 miles and saw enough to convince them that the antarctic does not contain an archipelago, but a continent,

Probably the most important scientific results attained by the expedition are in the field of magnetic research, the value of which will be manifest when it is said that the work accomplished by the Discovery, taken together with that of other expeditions from other countries engaged in the study of the magnetic elements, is expected to correct the variations in existing charts and thus add to the safety of transoceanic travel. The meteorological investigations conducted by the officers, often in the face of howling antarctic hurricanes, are also expected to be fruitful, especially in the way of casting light on the problems of low temperatures and blizzards.

Branches of biology, zoology and ornithology have been carefully studied, and hundreds of new species will be included in the books dealing with the fauna of the deep sea as well as with the animals and birds of that part of the world. A rich fund of information is also expected from the geological workers of the expedition on the character of the antarctic volcanoes and the structure of the antarctic continent. Of course geographical research has been carried on to a great extent. But any has come in for its share of attention, although little could be done in this field of observation owing to the scarcity of plant life. Last, but not least, some curious results have been reached in bacteriology.

The work was greatly facilitated by the dispatch last year of the relief steamer Morning, which found the explorers cheerful, enthusiastic and in good health. Captain Colbeck of the Morning, who returned home only the other day, reports that the Discovery is well provisioned and that there is no reason why those aboard cannot complete the investigations upon which they have been so long and so zealously engaged.

WALTER J. BRABAZON.