

Turkey's Army a Magnificent Fighting Machine

THE announcement of a recent date that the redifs, or Turkish reserves, had been ordered out, some of them for instant dispatch to Macedonia and others to be held in readiness to follow them as needed, caused consternation among

those who are intimately acquainted with the eastern question in all its phases. In order to ascertain the importance of this order and its significance it will only be necessary to glance at the makeup of the Turkish army and note that the redifs are really the second reserves and usually held for emergencies. The sultan has the name of being able to raise a larger army on short notice with the least expenditure of any ruler in Europe—that is, he rarely pays the rank and file of the army, who are practically impressed, and yet are from the best of service. Heavy male Moslem within the sultan's dominions above the age of twenty is obliged to serve in the Turkish army when called to arms according to the following schedule: First, four years in the infantry, or regular army, and two years in its reserve, then four years in the first and four years in the second "half" of the redif, after which another service of six years in the mutasarrifs. Even if some should escape active service, they are drilled from six to nine months each year, so that almost the entire Moslem population of the empire is at some time in their lives compelled to serve as soldiers.

Besides the privilege of "voluntary" enlistment, the male residents in Turkey and her provinces are liable to imprisonment without notice. Men and boys are cruelly dragged from their homes without being allowed time to

say farewell even to wives, mothers or children and marched off to distant posts, where they may remain for years. The impeccability of the sultan and all his officers, military and civil, is notorious. One never gets pay for his services unless he happens to be near some high official, who, in turn, has a "pull" at the palace. The officers of the Turkish army are frequently months in arrears in their pay, while the common

levy. Its administration is rotten to the core, but its soldiers are the pegs of any of their kind as material for aggressive warfare, as their latest deeds of prowess during the Greco-Turkish war amply proved. It will be recalled how Greek bravado was changed to wailing when the Turkish commanders massed their battalions on the frontier—50,000 men in less than three weeks and 140,000 in three more. Turkish discipline was then and is now nearly perfect, for the Moslem soldier is about as near a machine, with iron back and wooden head, as it is possible for man to be.

No one can doubt the courage and discipline of the Turkish soldiers when it is recalled how doggedly they marched against the Greek as well as Russian earthworks, their ranks demoralized by shot and shell, never admitting by a sign or word that they knew the meaning of fear. In the Greco-Turkish war of six years ago the Greeks fought bravely at first, but soon became demoralized at the undaunted front presented by the Turkish columns and finally fled whenever the enemy moved in sight.

Many of the same soldiers that confronted the Greeks are now in Macedonia or marching toward the frontier,

and moreover, they are commanded by that war-scarred veteran, Edhem Pasha, who so quickly subdued the Greeks and paved the way for final peace. Finding the Turkish frontier very favorable for attack or defense, the wily Edhem made such disposition of his troops as to utilize his topographical advantages to the utmost. The country was well adapted for artillery, with which arm the Turks were well supplied, and the guns were massed so as to command all the mountain passes. The resultant slaughter, which confirmed Edhem's strategy, so demoralized the Greeks that they could never be rallied again to make a stand against their superior foe. Riza Pasha,

who is now Turkish minister of war, placed his guns on the ridges commanding the slopes where the Greeks were encamped so that he not only could take their encampment, but also the flat plain beyond, over which he calculated with remarkable foresight that they would retreat. These facts are mentioned merely to show how versed in strategy and able to command are the two men now most prominent in the Turkish mobilization movement, Riza and Edhem Pasha.

This sketch would seem incomplete without particular mention of the commander in chief of the Turkish forces in Macedonia, Edhem Pasha. He is still in the prime of life, being but a little more than fifty years old, yet his war service dates back to the Russo-

Turkish war in 1877, where he held the renowned Griyita redoubt at historic Plevna, in front of which so many thousand Russians and Roumanians were down in death. In the last great sortie from Plevna he behaved with such conspicuous bravery as to win the rank of general on the field of battle. From that same field he was borne dangerously wounded, but recovered from his wounds and has since risen to the foremost rank in the Turkish army. He is a stranger to fear, and his

numbers. On a peace footing the Turkish army consists of 180,000 men, formed into seven army corps, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzerum, Damascus, Bagdad and Tripoli. The navy is the laughing stock of the world, but at the first alarm of war the Turkish army can be swelled to more than a million men, and every man a fighter. The Turks have good artillery, abundance of ammunition and rifles of latest pattern. The grand war-total of the army is 1,170,000 men, 57,000 horses and 1,500 cannon, of which the first reserves contain 600,000 men and 65,000 horses, and the second reserve, or redifs, nearly as many more.

FREDERIC A. OBER.

PHOTOGRAPH VALUABLES.

"The custom of wearing jewels when being photographed is to a certain extent prevalent among some society women, but the habit is not so general as it might be, especially for our purposes." So said a detective friend of the writer during the course of a conversation. "People don't think of it, but such photographs again and again prove serviceable as a means of identification should the gems be stolen or lost."

"As an instance," the detective went on, "I might mention a certain noble lady who is constantly going to the studio of a well known Chicago photographer for fresh sittings. This lady is never photographed unless she is wearing at least \$100,000 worth of jewelry, including a dozen rings on one finger. I was sent to her house one morning. A robbery had been committed, but fortunately the thief had only succeeded in annexing a number of rings. Thanks to the photographs, I was able to identify and recover the stolen property almost before the thief had been able to realize the value of his booty."

"Nor is this an isolated case. When people come to the police with information as to stolen jewels or lost trinkets, more often than not they are too apt to give clear and definite particulars of exactly what has gone. And even if they remember that, they cannot give sufficient details as to the styles, the style of setting and the like in order to help us. The production of a photograph showing the jewels is at once a valuable clue."

"In fact," said the officer before leaving, "if every woman had her jewelry and any other valuables, such as silver plate or ornaments, carefully photographed it would be the means of overtaking many a thief and burglar as well as leading to the restoration of his booty."

A CLOCK WORTH \$150,000.

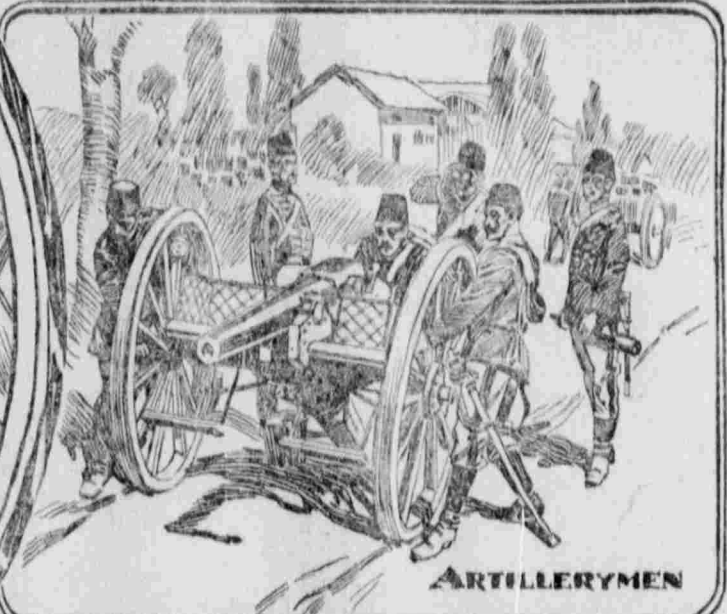
Among the art treasures possessed by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild is a grandfather's clock which cost originally \$150,000. The mechanism records the day of the week, month of the year and the phases of the moon. The quarters are chimed on different bells, and a rare thing with these clocks, it has a second hand. The case stands fourteen feet high. It once marked the time in the palace of Louis XVI.



A BUGLER



THE IMPERIAL GUARD OF THE SULTAN



ARTILLERYMEN



MARSHAL EDHEM PASHA.

soldiers call him "the jolly old pasha." He changed to be on the Thessalian border when the war between Greece and Turkey broke out and was at once appointed to the position of commander in chief, a confidence in his abilities which was shown to be merited. He might have marched into Athens with his victorious army had he not been halted by the conference of the great powers, and thus far there has been no limit to what his strategy might accomplish. He is a typical Turk, however, and the Macedonians may expect no more mercy shown them than policy will dictate.

The valor of the Turkish soldiers is unquestioned, and the officers and artillerymen, having been trained by German tacticians, will doubtless display that consummate strategy which won their battles in the last campaign. It is well to allow the enemy all the praise he is entitled to, and it will not avail the Macedonians and Bulgarians to disparage their hated foes, the Turks. The chief difficulty the Turkish officers may meet with will be dealing with the redifs, most of whom are natives of distant Anatolia, in Asia Minor. These reserves are stout peasantry who have been torn from their farms and vineyards at the whim of the porte and they may yet become restive at any unnecessary call for active service that never eventuates. They love a fight, especially with a Christian, and are apologetic for it, and inaction is the only thing that will demoralize them.

It has always been a custom of the Turks to call out many more men than they may have use for, as the cost is comparatively small and they believe in attacking the foe in overwhelming



A SERGEANT



MAJOR GENERAL

those who are intimately acquainted with the eastern question in all its phases. In order to ascertain the importance of this order and its significance it will only be necessary to glance at the makeup of the Turkish army and note that the redifs are really the second reserves and usually held for emergencies. The sultan has the name of being able to raise a larger army on short notice with the least expenditure of any ruler in Europe—that is, he rarely pays the rank and file of the army, who are practically impressed, and yet are from the best of service. Heavy male Moslem within the sultan's dominions above the age of twenty is obliged to serve in the Turkish army when called to arms according to the following schedule: First, four years in the infantry, or regular army, and two years in its reserve, then four years in the first and four years in the second "half" of the redif, after which another service of six years in the mutasarrifs. Even if some should escape active service, they are drilled from six to nine months each year, so that almost the entire Moslem population of the empire is at some time in their lives compelled to serve as soldiers.

Besides the privilege of "voluntary" enlistment, the male residents in Turkey and her provinces are liable to imprisonment without notice. Men and boys are cruelly dragged from their homes without being allowed time to

soldier is lucky if he sees any cash from one year's end to another. And at the same time where in the world will be found more faithful soldiers and better fighters than those that compose the sultan's battalions? Their record is a proud one, yet also it is humiliating, for no men of spirit would consent to such enslavement. They have gained great victories, but every victory has been a link in the chain that fetters them. The secret of their faithfulness is to be found in their fanaticism, for they still use the same old war cry that aroused the followers of Mohammed, who said, "When ye encounter the unbelievers, strike off their heads until ye have made great slaughter among them."

The Turkish army has often been held up to ridicule; but, taken on the whole, it is more formidable as a fighting machine than its enemies like to be-

Unique Phases of Life From All Over the World

ALBANIANS HOLDING A COUNCIL OF WAR.



Albania, that province of Turkey farthest west and consequently most critically situated, holds some of the most warlike people of Europe. Like Montenegro, Albania has been in almost constant agitation for centuries, and until it declared free from the rule of the Turk will never be at peace. The illustration shows a council of mountain tribes out on a raid against the Turks. The mountaineers of Albania are always at odds with their neighbors and devote so much time to fighting and raiding that they have little to spare for getting a living by agriculture, which is, or should be, their means of maintenance.

MRS. WILLIAM LOEB, JR.

The lady whose lovely features adorn this illustration is the wife of President Roosevelt's private secretary and, according to all who know her, is as graceful and amiable as she is attractive in personal appearance. Before her marriage she was Miss Katherine Dorr of Buffalo. She met Mr. Loeb in Albany when he was stenographer to the governor, and they were married in 1901. The favor with which Mr. Roosevelt regards his private secretary and the honors that have been dealt out to his predecessor lead to the inference that it will not be long before Mr. and Mrs. Loeb will be regarded as among the leaders of Washington society, in which they now shine as stars of lesser magnitude.



The Grand Rapids (Mich.) school board has established playgrounds on school property and is installing gymnasiums and baths in all schools. Burnt wood work and photography have been added to the manual training studies.

DIPLOMATIST JOHN W. FOSTER.

The gentleman whose portrait here with appears, Mr. John W. Foster, has the reputation of being our greatest living diplomatist, and his selection by President Roosevelt to prepare the Alaskan boundary case for our commissioners was a foregone conclusion. Born in Pike county, Ind., sixty-seven years ago, after completing his college course Mr. Foster served in the army



during the civil war and began his diplomatic career as minister to Mexico in 1873. Since then he has been minister to Russia and to Spain, secretary of state, 1892-1895, United States agent in the Herring sea arbitration, ambassador on special missions to Great Britain and Russia and member of the Anglo-Canadian commission, 1898. He was also prominent in the peace negotiations between China and Japan, when he received an enormous fee from the losing nation for his advice. He is not a large man physically, is genial, approachable and always busy.

CASTING OFF A HAWK.

The ancient sport of falconry was revived about sixty years ago and in many parts of Europe is now all the rage. In this illustration is shown a falconer "casting off," or setting free a go-hawk, which as soon as it sees its prey will hover and later strike with unerring aim. Three species of hawks are used in modern falconry—the peregrine falcon, the Barbury falcon and the goshawk. In the opinion of many bird lovers, the sport is not particularly attractive.

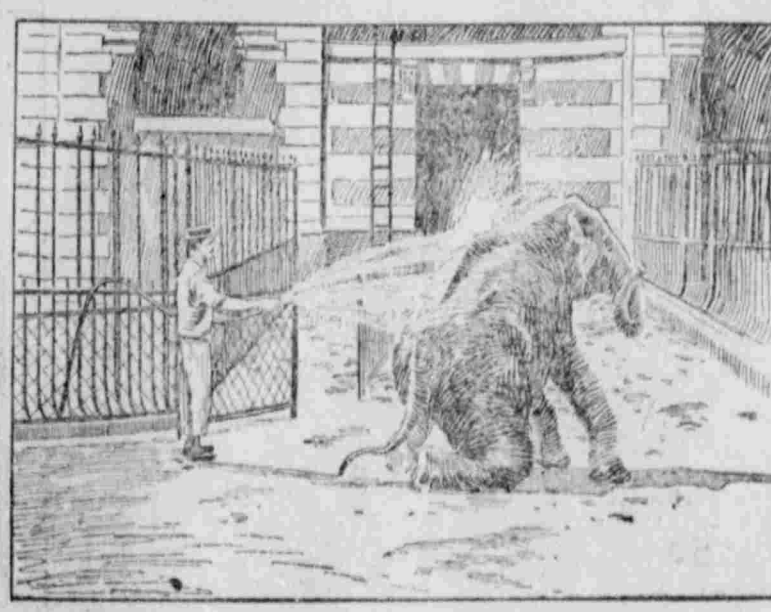


THE SUMMIT OF THE WHITE PASS IN ALASKA.



In the illustration is shown a reproduction of a photograph taken in White Pass, Alaska, where for a time the flags of the United States and Great Britain floated side by side. In connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute White Pass will be one of the debatable points and will occupy a prominent position. Washington experts on the subject say that beyond question the United States is in the right in laying claim to a maritime boundary strip at least thirty miles wide and that in the end the contention will be satisfactorily settled.

AN ELEPHANT TAKING HIS BATH.



No animal in the zoo takes greater enjoyment in his morning bath than the elephant, the huge pachyderm welcoming it with every expression of delight. From the time the attendant attaches the hose and turns on the water the elephant exhibits the liveliest interest in the proceeding, turning first one side and then the other to the refreshing stream, rearing upon his hind legs and then standing on his fore legs, whisking his tail, twisting his trunk about and grunting contentedly all the while. After the washdown is over he is vigorously scrubbed with a broom and then raised off and left alone to munch his breakfast, which, according to the indications, he does not enjoy so much as he did the bath.

PHILADELPHIA'S ENGLISH MAY-OR ELECT.

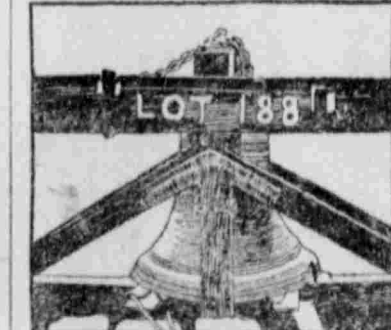
The mayor elect of Philadelphia, Mr. John Weaver, whose portrait appears in this illustration, is an Englishman by birth and is forty-one years old. An English paper says he is the first Briton ever elected a mayor of a big American city. He is a Republican and



has long been identified with local politics. He held the office of district attorney, has practiced law for ten years past and is a member of the State Bar association. His ante-election speeches were filled with promises of reform, and the citizens of Philadelphia are awaiting anxiously their fulfillment. The term of the present mayor, Ashbridge, expires the first week in April.

DEATH BELL OF NEWGATE.

After an existence as a prison for nearly 700 years, Newgate, the home of many a British criminal in centuries past, was dismantled last year and the most interesting relics put up at auction. Among these relics were some of more than local fame, such as the door



of the cell once occupied by notorious Jack Sheppard, the condemned prisoner's chapel seat and the death bell, which tolled the last hours of many a prisoner on his way to the scaffold. Altogether, these relics brought about \$5,000, the "old tolling bell" itself fetching \$500.

discovery. He writes that last summer he crafted a watermelon on a pond lily root, and the result was a watermelon ten feet in circumference (the green while floating in the water of the mill dam). A telegram from New Mexico once reached the house of representatives addressed "Mr. President Roosevelt, care Hon. B. S. Holey, delegate from New Mexico."

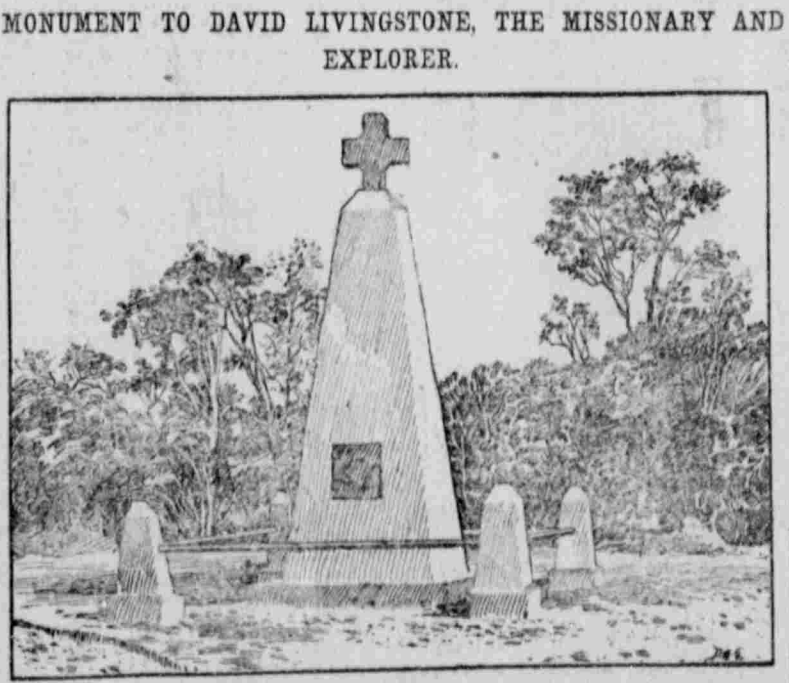
NEWLY FOUND PORTRAIT OF DANTE.

What is claimed to be an authentic portrait of Dante, the great Italian poet, is reproduced in the accompanying illustration from one of the frescoes in the chapel of Santa Maria in Florence. It was painted by one of the brothers



Cruschi, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and connoisseurs who have examined the original fresco declare the portrait to be as good as any that exists, and, indeed, one of the very best known to be authentic.

MONUMENT TO DAVID LIVINGSTONE, THE MISSIONARY AND EXPLORER.



In the illustration is depicted the memorial to David Livingstone, famous African missionary and explorer, who died at his post just thirty years ago. This monument marks the place of his death, and near it is buried the brave Scotchman's heart, his body having been embalmed and taken to England, where it was interred with imposing ceremonial in Westminster Abbey. Livingstone went to Africa in 1840, made his first exploration there in 1849, and H. M. Stanley "discovered" him after he had been for nearly five years lost to the world. He refused to return home, and two years later, May 1, 1873, died on the southern shore of Lake Bangweulu, where this memorial was recently erected, at Chitambo.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the department of agriculture of the St. Louis world's fair, is making a tour of southern states, and eastern cities in the interest of his department, which will have about thirty acres under roof at the exposition. Women insure against being old in Denmark. If they marry before they are forty, what they have paid in goes to the less fortunate, and these last are pensioned for the remainder of their lives on a scale proportionate to what they have paid in. In 1846 there were 736 vessels carrying the American flag (practically all were from New Bedford) hunting whales in every corner of the world, from Ok-

hotsk to Arabia. That was a mighty fleet. Of it today are left but thirty-nine small barks and schooners. The herring fishing off the coast of Donegal last autumn was the best on record and realized over \$200,000 to the local fishermen. An armchair has been grown from the seed of a gingko tree by a Korean. He planted it, pruned, twisted and guided each tendril of the growing plant for

twenty years. The chair weighs over 100 pounds and is forty inches in height and twenty-five inches wide. It has been bought and carried to California by a sea captain. At Gornegrat, on the Zermatt mountain railway, stands the highest post-office in Europe. It is over 9,000 feet above sea level. The charge for a dog taken to Europe on the main lines of steamers va-

ries from \$10 for a lapdog to \$30 for the largest animal. The Detroit river is the outlet of the greatest bodies of fresh water in the world, aggregating 12,000 square miles of lake surface. Experts declare hats are, from the hygienic point of view, an absolute absurdity save where actual protection from the sun is necessary. Whip cracking by drivers of vehicles

has become such a nuisance in some German towns that special bylaws have had to be passed against it. When Theodore Mommsen received his Nobel prize, he gave \$500 marks of it to the mayor of Charlottenburg, part to be divided among the poor and part to be used in the enlargement of the public and high school libraries. Senator Dooliver of Iowa has a humorous constituent who claims a hu-