

of the line was reached just as the sun was crimsoning in the west, and thus was brought to a close one of the most stirring marine spectacles ever witnessed by the city of New York.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

The daily press has kept our readers well informed of the progress of the Greco-Turkish war. A struggle which involves the conflicting interests of so many na-

tions is of such unusual interest that we will attempt to give a brief analysis of the "Eastern question" and the fundamental causes of the present Greco-Turkish war.

The birthplace of the Ottoman empire was Sugud, on the Sakaria River, for here was born the illustrious Osman, from whom the whole tribe took its name. It is from this we get the name "Ottoman." Osman enlarged the holdings of his people in Asia Minor, and in 1358 crossed the Dardanelles and seized Gallipoli, on

the European shore, this being their first foothold in Europe. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Ottomans in 1453 and Greece in 1477. Three years later they gained a footing in Italy, at Otranto, and in the next century Syria, Egypt and Arabia fell into their hands.

Under Suleiman the Magnificent, who lived from 1520 to 1566, the Ottoman empire was at the height of its power, and included not only the entire Balkan Pe-



CONSTANTINOPLE—DOLMABAGHCI PALACE ON THE BOSPHORUS.



CONSTANTINOPLE—GALATA BRIDGE CONNECTING GALATA AND STAMBOUL

ninsula, but Hungary as well. Under his son, the empire began to decline. In the eighteenth century several attempts were made to partition Turkey, but they were not entirely successful, though parts of the territory were pared off from time to time.

Greece won her independence in 1828, and by the Treaty of Paris, Turkey was placed under the tutelage of the other powers, especially Great Britain and France. In 1866 Moldavia and Wallachia united to form Roumania, and became practically independent, as did Servia the next year. Egypt threw off the bonus and was then ruled by khedives. In 1874 an insurrection occurred in Herzegovina, which set the whole Balkan Peninsula on fire.

In 1875 outbreaks and massacres occurred in Bulgaria; and Servia and Montenegro declared war against Turkey. Russia declared war against Turkey, and aided by the Roumanians, the Russians defeated the mighty Turkish general Osman at Plevna. The treaty of San Stefano in 1878 was made, practically surrendering everything to Russia, but Great Britain interfered, and the Congress of Berlin was held to regulate the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula. The congress greatly altered the conditions. Roumania, Servia and Montenegro were made absolutely independent, while Bosnia, Herzegovina and Novi Bazar were put under Austrian administration, part of Thessaly was ceded to Greece, and Bulgaria was made autonomous. Turkey in Europe was really restricted to a narrow strip from the Bosphorus to the Adriatic. Sultan Abdul Hamid II succeeded to the throne in 1876. He came to the throne at a critical time. Years of evil rule had engendered the corruption which always seems synonymous with the name of Turkey. His efforts for reform met with no encouragement from the Powers; then came the Russian war, with the loss of several important provinces; each power seeking its own selfish gain without regard to the Turkish rights. The Powers are never weary of reminding the Sultan that his empire exists only on sufferance. The Sultan has been the victim of bad policy which has been fostered by one or the other of the interested Powers. Thus, for instance, all the Christian inhabitants of Turkey were to be put under Russian protection, but England was jealous of Russia's power, joined with France, and compelled the treaty to be dropped. The result of this grabbing of the Powers was that England has practically possessed itself of Egypt and Cyprus. Roumania and Servia are independent kingdoms, Bulgaria is virtually independent, Austria has occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece and Montenegro have been aggrandized, but nothing but some "frontier trimmings" have fallen to the lot of Russia, so there is little wonder that Russia now insists upon taking a dominant part in the further disposition of the Turkish empire.

The present attitude of the six great powers is as follows: Russia means to recoup her losses in the Crimean war, if possible, by seizing Constantinople, the bulk of the empire, and the island of Crete. She wants Thrace with Constantinople, so as to control the straits and to make the Black Sea a Russian lake. She wants Albania, so as to have a frontier on the Adriatic; she wants Crete as a naval station, in fact there seems to be very little that this already great country does not want. Austria-Hungary has virtually absorbed Bosnia, Herzegovina, Novi Bazar. Now she only wants a strip across Macedonia so as to make Salonica her own seaport on the Aegean Sea. Great Britain appears to have renounced her old policy of opposing Russia and now seems willing that the latter should do about as she pleases. Having a good hold on Egypt, which is one of the keys to India, and with Malta and Cyprus in the Mediterranean, she ought to be content. Italy follows the lead of Great Britain, and appears to have no ax to grind except, possibly, to see Montenegro enlarged, as this country is the native land of the Princess Helene, wife of the Crown Prince of Italy. France follows the lead of Russia and keeps an eye upon Syria as the share of the "sick man's" effects which she would like best. It is hard to say what the policy of Germany is. At present it appears her attitude is governed by spite against Greece, because the German Emperor's sister changed her faith to that of the Greek church when she married the Greek Crown Prince, without asking the Emperor's permission. This is, therefore, the so-called "concert of the Powers." It is difficult to see how the interests of all can be adjusted without a general European war should the Ottoman empire go to pieces. At present each is engaged in blocking his neighbor, while to all appearance they are attempting to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire. This cry of the preservation of the integrity of Turkey is entirely insincere. When it has suited the purpose of the Powers, they have not scrupled to encroach on the sacred territory. In the Fortnightly Review for April, Sir George Baden Powell gives this instructive table of the area and population of Turkey in Europe at different periods in the present century:

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
1817	218,800	19,400,000
1857 (after treaty of Paris)	198,490	17,400,000
1878 (to-day)	130,580	9,600,000
1897 (to-day)	81,300	6,300,000
Excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian rule	87,000	4,700,000

This comparison shows that Turkey has in Europe to-day only about one-fourth of the area and less than one-fourth of the population that she had at the beginning of the century. The rest has been appropriated by the very Powers which are now declaiming about the necessity of maintaining the "integrity of Turkey."

The reason why England is always so anxious when the Christian subjects of Turkey are in rebellion is that she fears that Russia may destroy the power of the Sultan, capture Constantinople and then be in a position to fight for that splendid country—India—which Russia has so long coveted. Russia in Central Asia is already too near India. Should the Russian ships once be allowed to go through the Dardanelles at will, she could build vast dockyards on the Black Sea, and in a short time become one of the great naval powers of the world. At present Russia's only other seaports are on the Baltic, which is closed to navigation the greater part of the year. From this it will be seen that the few miles of water has been the cause of endless diplomacy, and even wars, and the possession of the strait might in a few years change the political divisions on our maps.

As we have already stated, the Greeks won independence in 1828, but the Greece of 1828 was simply the nucleus of the nation to be. It is the growth of that nucleus that the Cretans and Greeks are fighting for. The liberation of another section of the three or four millions who are still held in Turkish bondage is only another step toward the unification of Greece. Greece does not claim the privilege of settling the Eastern question by itself, but does emphatically claim the right to aid other Greeks to throw off the yoke of an intolerable despot. The government of the monarchy is, to a very large extent, a popular one, so that the Kaiser and Czar naturally do not regard it with favor. The Greeks are justified in fighting for freedom whenever the opportunity offers. Under Mohammedan rule no Christians can ever enjoy the degree of political rights that Mohammedans possess, and though the modern Greeks have very little of the old Hellenic blood in their veins, still they will always be recognized as a patriotic and freedom-loving people. Things at last reached such a pass in Crete that Greece could not, with self-respect, stand by quietly any longer and see her brothers suffer. So troops were sent into Crete. Then came the now well-known blockade of Crete; this the majority of the Italian, French and English people cordially condemn. The mismanagement of the Powers since the blockading of Crete is even worse than before, so that Greece and Turkey really seem forced into the present war, though both have been informed that their success would mean no accession of territory to the victorious nation.

Turkey tried to throw the burden of the responsibility of the war on Greece, stating that, owing to the incursions by the Greeks on Turkish territory, their military commander was ordered to assume the offensive. This was on April 17, and since this time the Turks have been very successful in Thessaly; but the outcome of the war is still in doubt. The Turks appear to have the advantage on land and the Grecian navy on the water.

Turkey has many vulnerable points which might be attacked by the fleet of Greece, which, as we have already stated, is superior to that of Turkey. The fleet of the Greeks consists of four battleships, two first-class cruisers and twenty-five torpedo boats. Among what might be considered the vulnerable points in the Turkish dominions are Salonica, the base of supplies for the Turkish armies in Macedonia, the island of Samos, which, like Crete, is now in a state of revolt, and the Dardanelles themselves. It is thought that the Greek fleet is hardly strong enough to force the Dardanelles, but should it be successful in doing this and in defeating the Turkish fleet, which does not amount to much, it would cause great havoc among the palaces, mosques and other buildings of Constantinople. Constantinople is said to stand upon two continents, since Scutari is in Asia Minor. Vessels reach Constantinople through the Dardanelles, the narrow strait forty miles long and from one to four miles wide. The Dardanelles unite the Mediterranean with The Sea of Marmora, which is connected at its other end with the Black Sea by another narrow strait called the Bosphorus, and it is on this strait that Constantinople is situated.

The peculiar harbor, by reason of its form and fullness, is known as the "Golden Horn." Directly on the Bosphorus are palaces which are most imposing. We illustrate one of them, Dolnabaghchi, which is one of the most beautiful, but the Sultan evidently considers that it is too easy of approach and has established himself in the smaller but more secluded Yildiz palace, where he can be surrounded with his soldiers. We also give an illustration of one of the bridges which unite Galata to Stamboul, showing the animated scenes in this half-barbaric, half-civilized capital.

ALUMINUM HELMETS have not proved entirely successful in the German army, the saving in weight being more than offset by the metal's storing heat even to blistering the foreheads of the wearers.

Andree's Balloon Voyage to the North Pole.

BY A. DANIELSON, UPSALA, SWEDEN.

On the 20th of March last, before the Society for Anthropology and Geography, in Stockholm, Sweden, Mr. S. A. Andree, the balloonist and explorer, gave a full account of the preparations for the coming polar expedition.

The plan for the ascension is the same as last year's; some slight changes, however, are made in the equipment, based on experiences during the trip to Spitzbergen last summer.

The balloon has been increased in volume 300 cubic meters. This was effected by cutting the balloon in two and inserting between the two halves a girdle one meter high. It was found necessary to increase the volume, as the balloon silk weighed close upon 300 kilogrammes more than calculated. Its weight is now 1,320 kilogrammes. The form is now somewhat elliptical.

The balloon is in good condition. The strength and tightness of the silk is unaltered. Mr. Strindberg, who has undertaken these important investigations, has found the loss of gas through the balloon cloth to be almost nil. Last year the entire balloon was found to lose through the cloth one or two cubic meters of gas during twenty-four hours.

For the tightness of the seams the overlying lists play an important part. Without them the balloon would not be able to keep floating many days. During the winter the tightening lists have been improved and altered according to the new form of the balloon. The maker, Monsieur Lachambre, has invented a new varnish especially for this balloon. By experiment it has been learned that moisture has no influence upon the tightness of the seams, and this fact has caused Mr. Andree to somewhat simplify the construction of the balloon house. The net is just as strong as ever.

There is every reason to believe that the balloon house has well withstood the Arctic winter of Spitzbergen. Mr. Andree has made himself sure that no whalers or seal hunters have passed the winter in the neighborhood. Consequently nobody has been tempted to use part of the house as fuel. In order to get an idea of the weather conditions in Virgo's Haven during the winter, Mr. Andree has communicated, through Consul Aagaard, with one of the men who, with Mr. Pike, wintered there in 1898 to 1899. This man stated that the hardest storms generally blew from the south and southwest, which perfectly agrees with Mr. Andree's theories. But from southerly winds the balloon house is sheltered by cliffs more than 100 yards in height. Thus the house is only exposed to northerly winds, but Mr. Andree, as well as the two architects who erected the structure, are of the opinion that it has suffered no essential damage. Still it goes without saying that the travelers will be provided with every means to quickly make necessary repairs.

Increased Amount of Hydrogen Gas.—For generation of hydrogen gas so much material will be brought along that the balloon can be kept filled six weeks, awaiting favorable winds, even if the loss of gas should amount to 100 cubic meters in twenty-four hours. Mr. Andree hopes to be ready to start about the 20th of June, and is thus able to wait for suitable winds up to the first days of August, and to start later in the year is not to be thought of.

To Cut the Drag Lines.—From several quarters the fear has been expressed that the drag lines might catch hold of something on the ground and arrest the balloon. Mr. Andree himself did not much believe in this danger, but now the expedition has been presented with a very ingenious device for cutting the line at any desired point. The apparatus, invented by a Mr. Torner, consists of a cylindrical metal case, which can be made to slide down the line to where it is intended to be cut. Inside of the metal case are two sharp knives driven forward with great force through the explosion of a quantity of powder. Mr. Andree exhibited a thick cable cut in this way.

When the Expedition Leaves Sweden.—The expedition leaves Lathenburg on the 18th of May. The time for the voyage to Spitzbergen and for the preparatory work there is calculated to about four or five weeks. Nothing tends to indicate that the winter at Spitzbergen has been severe, and there is every reason to believe that the expedition will find the sea free from ice.

Nansen's observations were, as far as the speaker knew, favorable for the balloon journey. This was as well regarding the temperature and the variations of the compass as the direction of the winds. Toward the end of June and in the beginning of July the Fram had in the polar basin experienced identical winds with those which Mr. Andree had noticed at Spitzbergen. Dr. Nansen has confirmed another important fact, viz., that no highlands are to be met with up to 84th or 85th degree of latitude. The explorers need not therefore fear the necessity of consuming a great amount of gas by lifting themselves over any mountain ranges.

The Desired Way.—If we are so fortunate, the speaker continued, that we may choose our way, I would rather, since Dr. Nansen has so well explored

the polar region toward the Asiatic side, steer our balloon toward the American continent. This part of the world is not now nearly so desolate and uninhabited as it was when the Franklin expedition perished. Ever since 1889, American vessels have been stationed about the mouth of the Mackenzie River for hunting purposes, and twelve to fifteen ships pass the winter there with 400 or 500 people aboard. The speaker had got these particulars of a Swedish harpooner, Bertoni, who has been a long time in American service there. Along the coast of Alaska are to be found more or less civilized Indians and Esquimaux. In the interior of Alaska there are a great number of gold diggers. Among the inhabitants of these vast regions information concerning the expedition is pretty widely spread, although, strangely enough, the circulars with cut of balloon have not here been distributed.

The speaker concluded with expressing his firm conviction that the outlook for the expedition is as good if not better this year than the last.

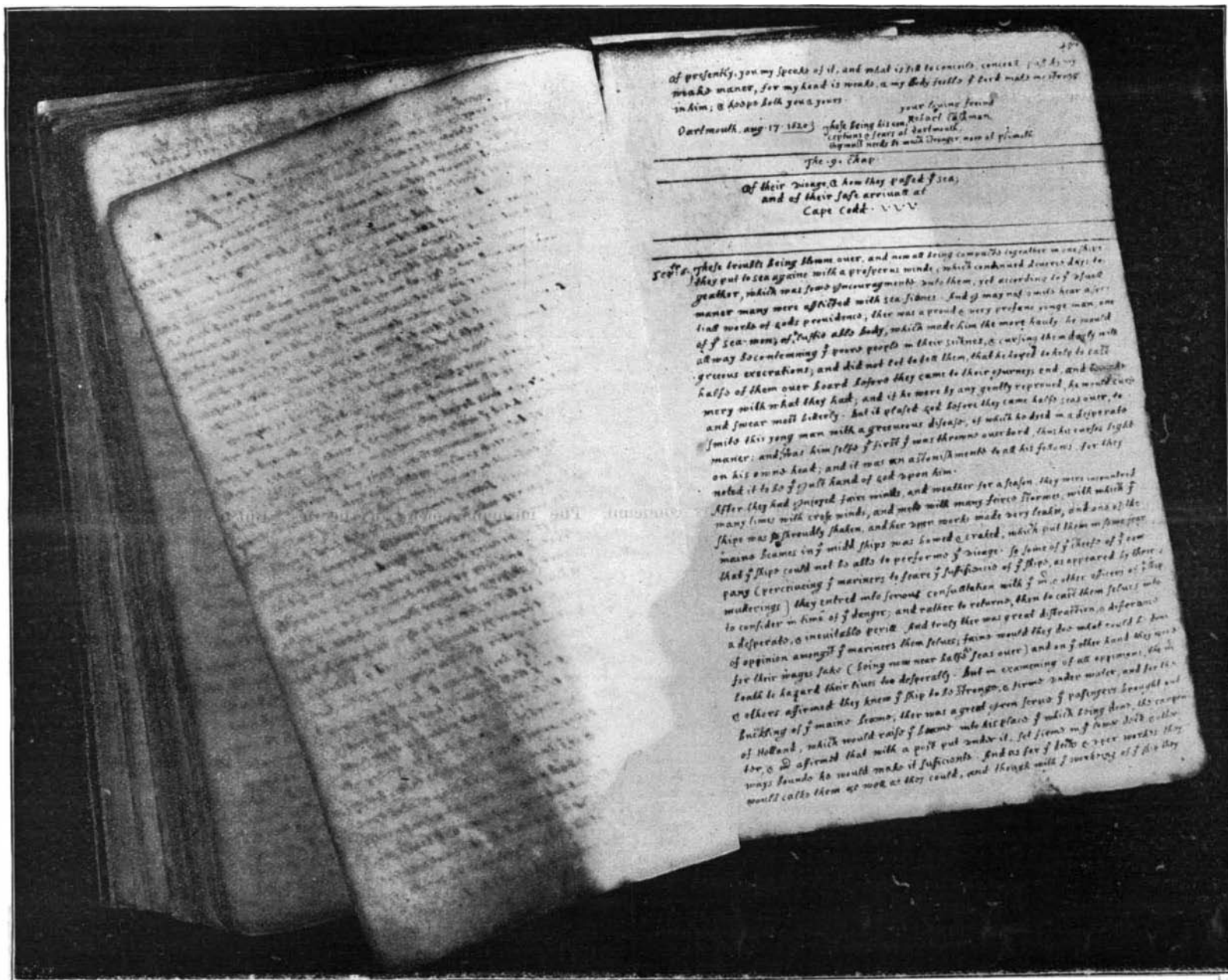
After Mr. Andree's lecture, Dr. Jaderin, the astronomer, arose and demonstrated before the society a very valuable improvement on the usual sextant, enabling

members of that devoted band which set forth into the unknown for conscience' sake, and subsequently governor of Plymouth Colony, and within its pages were recorded the names of all the pilgrims and the chief incidents of their voyage and ultimate landing at Cape Cod. But the log of the Mayflower did not end with the voyage. Its narrative was continued as a history of the formation of the first settlement at New Plymouth, and of the general colonization work of the next twenty-eight years. The inclusion of an official register of baptisms, marriages and funerals added a legal importance to the historical value of this authoritative account of the origin of New England. It was probably due to this circumstance that the volume was some time or another sent to the library of Fulham Palace, for up to the time of the Declaration of Independence the American colonies, strangely enough, formed part of the diocese of London. Nothing is definitely known, however, of the transference of this valuable document from the new country to the old beyond the fact that it has been stored at Fulham Palace with other archives of the diocese of London. But at last the historic log is to be restored to the cou-

for their Puritan brethren. And, seeing that the new Boston claims to be "the hub of the universe," optimists may detect great significance in the generous surrender of what, to Bostonians even more than to Great Britain, is a precious historical record and anti-quarian treasure.

The little village of Scrooby, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, where Brewster lived and taught lessons in freedom to Bradford and other brave souls, has been denominated "the cradle of Massachusetts." And if so, why not "the cradle of the American nation"?

The traveler on the Great Northern Railway from London may catch a glimpse of the slim white spire of Scrooby church on his left ere he reaches Doncaster. Visitors from Massachusetts know it well. There are two shrines that the enthusiastic American tourist never misses. One is Stratford-on-Avon; the other, Brewster's old manor house at Scrooby, with the neighboring village of Austerfield, where William Bradford first saw the light. There is, indeed, comparatively little left of the structure that was familiar to the secret worshippers of Brewster's day. One of



THE LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER—FACSIMILE OF THE BOOK.

the observer to make careful determinations even if he is oscillating and above the ground as when he is sitting in the car of a balloon. Dr. Jaderin calls his instrument "nivaxestant" (the level sextant), and experiments have shown the error to amount to only about 2'.

Dr. Nils Ekholm will not accompany Mr. Andree. He has backed out, as he does not consider the undertaking likely to succeed. The party will now consist of Mr. Andree, chief engineer (ofveringenior) at the Royal Swedish Patent Office, Mr. Strindberg, amanuensis at the University of Stockholm, and lastly Mr. Fraenckel, civil engineer.

THE LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER.

A graceful act of international courtesy on the part of the Consistory Court of London has drawn attention to the remarkable history of a manuscript volume which is essentially one of the most precious heirlooms of the American nation, although it has long been stored in English keeping. The Pilgrim Fathers who left their native land on board the Mayflower in 1620 bequeathed to their children a detailed chronicle of all their doings in the form of a manuscript book, entitled "The Log of the Mayflower." This volume, destined to acquire a unique importance as an historical document, was compiled by William Bradford, one of the foremost

monwealth of whose earliest beginnings it forms so precious a relic. At the application of the United States ambassador, the Consistory Court of London has decided, with the approval of the bishop, to hand over the volume to the President of the United States, zincographic copies being kept for the diocesan registry and the episcopal library at Fulham Palace.

This decision naturally recalls the tender solicitude with which everything associated with the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers is regarded by all true Americans. Anti-British politicians may do their utmost to prevent the tightening of the bonds of friendship which should unite the two great English-speaking peoples, but there will still remain a huge section of new world inhabitants actuated by feelings of keenest admiration and deepest sympathy for the old mother country. The State of Massachusetts is especially interested in the present act of courtesy. It was a vicar of Boston in Lincolnshire who practically founded the chief city of Massachusetts. Several of the earliest governors of Massachusetts hailed from the Lincolnshire Boston. Governor Bellingham, whose character is sketched in "The Scarlet Letter," was recorder of the old England town. William Brewster, chief of the Pilgrim Fathers, and William Bradford, who kept the log of the Mayflower, both suffered imprisonment at Boston before they managed to find a way of escape

the few old oak beams remaining has already been secured by an enterprising descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers to adorn his dwelling across the seas, and, bit by bit, other memorials of the past are finding their way over the Atlantic to keep alive the feeling of kinship between New England and the old. The Norman font at which William Bradford was baptized still occupies a place in Austerfield church, and the parish register contains Bradford's baptismal entry. This quaint old edifice sadly needs restoration; and Americans, in particular, are being invited to contribute to the fund. So far, their response is not encouraging, nevertheless the church wardens intend to retain the font. As the Earl of Crewe writes in his appeal on behalf of the memorial fund, Austerfield is linked with Scrooby, the home of Brewster, as a cradle of the Pilgrim Fathers; and so long as the sailing of the Mayflower remains one of the historic cameos upon which English and American eyes alike love to rest, the footsteps of travelers will turn toward these quiet little hamlets in reverence for the men who embarked on an even nobler quest than did the fleet of Columbus.—Illustrated London News.

ICHTHYOL is recommended by Der Stein der Weisen as a much better remedy for insect bites than ammonia