

How wavering the imperial policy remained to our own time was shown by the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867 and of the Kurile Islands to Japan eight years later. Those withdrawals, in turn, were followed by a bold and even adventurous forward movement. A military railway was pushed across Asia, and Vladivostok, its eastern terminus, became a great naval stronghold on the Pacific. The Russian flag was carried into northern China and planted at Port Arthur, on the Yellow Sea; and the Russian hand was thrust out over Korea with a reckless aggressiveness that drove Japan to a war of self-defense. The result was a defeat which, while it may be regarded as salutary for Russia, was a heavy blow to Romanoff prestige, and which contributed to bringing about the overthrow of the dynasty.

HAIL TO FREE RUSSIA!

Russia is a tremendous fact in the world to-day—more tremendous than ever since her people have won their liberty. She has a population that is rapidly approaching two hundred millions, and an area of nearly nine million square miles—a homogeneous territory nearly thrice as large as the United States exclusive of Alaska. Her natural resources

are almost boundless. Most of her soil is productive, and much of it is exceedingly rich. She has immense forests and great mineral wealth, including iron, coal, oil, gold, copper, zinc, manganese, and nine-tenths of the world's platinum. She has almost every variety of climate, and her navigable rivers give her a network of channels for trade.

As to her military power, if the present war has demonstrated its weakness at certain points, its vast strength has also been signally evidenced. Russia has once more proved her ability to bear losses that would crush almost any other power. She has shown again, as in Napoleon's day, that she can foil almost any conceivable attack by withdrawing into her own wide spaces.

The Russians are not an exhausted or inferior race. The Slavs, their dominant type, are of the same Caucasian stock as the leading peoples of western Europe, and the admixture of these with other strains has produced a population as vigorous and hardy and potentially as able, as any of the civilized nations. The new chapter of history now beginning in the land that has driven out the Romanoffs and all their works is likely to be one of mighty import to Russia and to all the world.

IF YOU WOULD LOVE

If you would love a little less,  
If you would answer my caress,  
If but my gentler warmth might grow  
Unfrightened by your passion's glow,  
I might respond with eagerness.

True, maids there are who would confess  
Their tender moods, did you but press;  
Whose love would surge and overflow,  
If you would love.

And yet I ache with dull distress  
When you unwittingly transgress.  
Oh, lover, here's a thing to know—  
The whole of love you should not show;  
Be wise and leave a thrill to guess,  
If you would love!

*Jane Burr*

# The Expulsion of the Turk from Europe

THE RULE OF THE ASIATIC MARAUDER IS NEAR ITS END—WHO SHALL INHERIT  
HIS MASTERY OF CONSTANTINOPLE, THE GATEWAY OF THE EAST?

By Willis J. Abbot

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**T**HE Turk is on the eve of expulsion from Europe. The period of his long blight, dating back more than five centuries, approaches its end. The crescent which so long has flaunted its Moslem boast above St. Sophia's, built as a Christian cathedral by the Emperor Justinian, is in its last quarter—waning and paling like a dying moon.

Supported for centuries by the intrigues of nations that hated the Turks, but used them as buffers against one another's ambitions, Turkey must now fall with the collapse of the Pan-German plot of which she was an integral part. For years she has been, deservedly, on the verge of dissolution. At last she cast her lot unreservedly with Germany, and falls with that power's balked ambitions.

Even in the now impossible event of a German victory, it would be the fate of the Turks to find themselves regarded as subjects rather than as allies. For them the crooking of the humble knee, while German imperialism would march on through their land to the Persian Gulf, tossing Sultans and califs a few brief honors as reward for their aid, but leaving them no shred of their former authority.

That the Turks must go from Europe has been known of all men since the downfall of the great German scheme of expansion became apparent. But how

they should go, and, above all, who should be their residuary legatee, has been until recently a matter of uncertainty among ordinary observers, and of grave though carefully concealed anxiety among European diplomats.

## THE PROBLEM OF CONSTANTINOPLE

It was generally conceded—in public—that possession of Constantinople was to be Russia's reward for her part in the war. Russia had so long asserted her moral right to the gate which has for centuries barred her way to the warm seas, and so great a measure of justice attaches to her claim, that it had come to be generally admitted by all the world save Germany, Austria, and England. In the shifting conditions caused by the war, Germany determined to seize Constantinople for herself, if not by actual appropriation, at least by the maintenance of the Sultan under a German suzerainty. Rather than permit this, Great Britain—defeated as she had been by German diplomacy at the Sublime Porte—yielded, perhaps with reservations, to the Russian demand.

Indeed, on the surface, it was a just claim. With a hostile power seated at Constantinople, Russia has long been fettered and confined as would be the great interior valley of the United States if another nation held New Orleans, and