



Greece and Turkey are now at war. Big guns are thundering in the mountain passes of Thessaly and Macedonia. The impregnable forts of the Dardanelles are belching forth shot and shell at every attempt of the Greek fleet to pass up into Constantinople. Once more the pass of Thermopylae is defended by the soldiers of the Cross. Blood and carnage is everywhere. Europe looks on impatiently. Every Christian statesman knows what this war means, knows that it is the beginning of the greatest general war of history, knows that it will be a fight to the death between the Cross and the Crescent. Every European nation, with the exception of England, stands ready to assist the Greek nation. England does not want to go into this war. Her vast commercial interests in India and Egypt have added the Crescent, the insignia of Mahomedanism, to the British standard. England is today in no condition to take sides against the Mahomedans. India and Egypt would at once revolt. British commerce would be driven from northern Africa and the richest part of Asia. Much as the people of England love Christian civilization, they are fonder still of the commerce that makes England rich as a nation. If that wealth depends on Mahomedan trade England will stand by that trade. England's position is easily explained. In her course she is without an ally in Europe. Christendom is appalled at her course. Germany, at first inclined to stand with England, has revolted. The young emperor has leagued the empire's fortunes with those of Russia and France.

The result will be that when this war ends Russia, Germany and France will partition the spoils. India, Turkey and Asia Minor will fall to the lot of Russia. France will get Egypt and all of northern Africa. Germany will get what is left. The sceptre of empire will have passed from England forever. Gladstone sees it all coming and stands at the brink of the precipice warning the ship of state of the danger. But Captain Salisbury, like the greater portion of the English nation, will not heed the warning. England is drunk with foreign commerce.

We present some appropriate illustrations in connection with the latest news received from the seat of war.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

The Greek troops defeat their enemies. Athens is wildly rejoicing over the latest news from the Turkish frontier. Gen. Smolnitz, ex-minister of war, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Reveni, not far from Tyrnavos, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Reveni, to enter the plain of Larissa, to cut off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry and thus take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated. Gen. Demopoulos, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Boughazi, close to Tyrnavos and Gen. Mavromichale broke through at Koniskos. The two generals united their troops near Damasi.

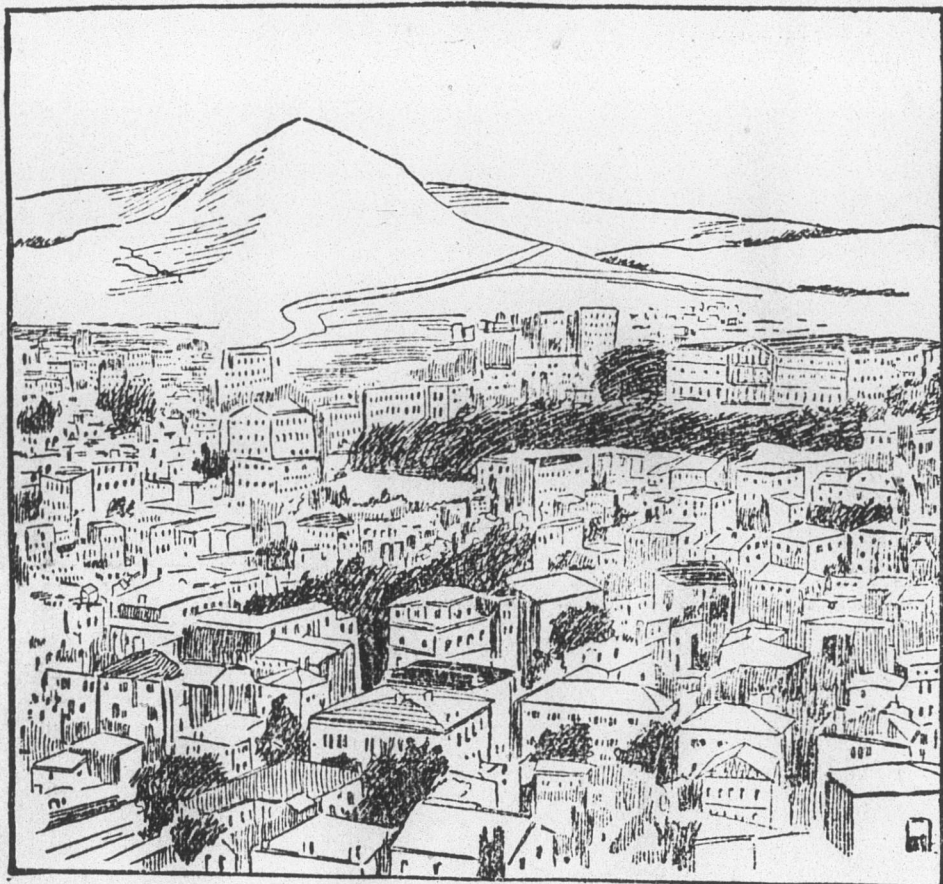
The news of this success at Reveni and of the imminent fall of Prevesa has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouina into the wildest rejoicing.

The latest advices are that the Greek troops are advancing to recapture their positions at Milouina and at Grizovalli, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command, who interpreted as an order of retreat what

was really intended as an order of advance. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river. It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Reveni numbered more than 10,000 men.

It is reported that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles, to watch the fighting, with a view to localizing it if necessary, by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian foreign office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

As details come in it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouina pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like demons and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors.



A VIEW OF MODERN ATHENS. The Capital of Greece and Seat of Operations Against the Mohamedans.

The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree to this. The Turks appear to have fired as wildly with their rifles at Milouina pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect and their batteries were soon silenced by the Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

THE FIRST BATTLES.

Some of the Earlier Campaigns from the Seat of War. War has broken out between Greece and Turkey. Fierce battles have been fought at Karyia, at Milouina pass and at Prevesa on the Gulf of Aeta. The most desperate battle was fought at Milouina pass where

20,000 men fought more than thirty hours without food or sleep.

Diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed. Turkey insists that Greece has provoked the conflict by her aggressive attitude on the frontier of Macedonia. On the other hand Greece insists that Turkey has been the aggressor. Crete, which was the original cause of the conflict, seems now to be overlooked.

Unless some of the great powers intercede there is certain to be great loss of human life before the quarrel is settled.

Greek subjects in Constantinople will probably remain under the protection of Mr. Terrell, the American minister.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated midnight, says the Greeks have captured Menaxa after severe fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy; the Greek comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greek fleet has destroyed half the fortresses at Prevesa and silenced their guns. I am assured that the bombardment will be continued to-morrow (Monday) morning."

"The latest news received here is that the Greeks have captured and hold all the positions except Ana and Milouina along the Thessalian line. I have had access to an important document from a European capital showing that the powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they have hoped that Greece would be either financially ruined or soundly beaten by Turkey. If Turkey gets Larissa she will remain there until Greece evacuates Crete. It was Germany that urged Turkey to declare war."

The correspondent of the Associated press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on Trichala and Pharari. If these also are captured Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardan-

GEN. RUGER RETIRES.

STORY OF A VETERAN SOLDIER'S STORMY CAREER.

Graduated from the Military Academy in 1854—Among His Classmates Were Gen. Stuart and Gen. Lee—He Saw the First Smoke of Battle in Civil War.



THOMAS HOWARD Ruger, major-general of the United States army, who was retired according to law on April 2, has been a fighting man for forty-three years. The retirement of an army officer is always a source of gratification to other army officers, lower in rank, and General Ruger's is not an exception to the rule. The usual promotions will follow and the effect of the retirement will be felt in military posts throughout the entire country. The general himself does not share the pleasurable feelings his exit from the service inspires in the breasts of his blue-coated, epauletted co-officers. Although he is he is by no means superannuated, literally, and would, if left to his own desires, continue in the command of the department of the east. But the law is plain. His term of office is filled and he must spend his remaining years in such pursuits as his means or inclination dictate. The prospect for him, indeed, is not over brilliant, for long custom has used



MAJ.-GEN. RUGER.

him to the regularity of army life and the rupture must necessarily be violent. His desires will be subdued and many of them will be left behind with his eagles at headquarters.

General Ruger is a native of New York. He was born, as may be gathered from the date of his retirement, on April 2, in 1833. When he came out of the military academy in 1854 he stood third in a large class. That class was headed by G. W. Custis Lee, a son of Robert E. Lee, and among its members was J. E. B. Stuart, who not many years afterward earned a reputation of a dashing and able cavalry leader in the forces of the confederate army. On his graduation he was given brevet of second lieutenant of engineers, and for one year he served the army at New Orleans. This much experience did not seem to please him with his prospects, and in 1855 he resigned and turned his attention to the law as offering him a wider scope for his capacities than the barracks. He returned to his home in Janesville, Wis., and practiced law from 1856 until 1861.

In the five years he spent in civil life Lieutenant Ruger did not forget the training he had received on the Hudson. When the war came he promptly closed up his law practice and offered himself to the United States as a soldier. Men like Ruger were not to be picked up on bridges, and he was given a commission as a lieutenant-colonel in the Third Volunteers of Wisconsin. He was in command of that regiment during the operations in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley from 1861 until 1862. Meanwhile he had been promoted to a colonelcy. He took part in the movement to Harrisonburg, Va., in the combat of Winchester, in the retreat to Williamsport, in the advance to Little Washington, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the whole of the northern Virginia campaign, in the battle of Antietam and the later march to Falmouth.

All this he did as a colonel. In 1862 the army of the Potomac was wanting an efficient commander, and Colonel Ruger was made a general of the brigade in the volunteer service. He was assigned to a brigade in the Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He fought in the campaign of the Rappahannock, was an important figure in the battle of Chancellorsville, and commanded one of the divisions in the battle of Gettysburg. Next the general went south and had a brigade in the Twentieth corps and helped to invade Georgia. He took part in the battle of Resaca May 15, 1864, fought against Hood in Tennessee, and was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1866. During his career in the volunteer service General Ruger was a fearless commander and possessed the instinct of quick and correct action in emergencies. In 1864 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Franklin, and in 1867 he was brevetted brigadier general of the United States army for the same sort of service he had rendered at the battle of Gettysburg. He served as provisional governor of Georgia for six months while he was at Atlanta. In 1866 he was reappointed in the regular army as colonel of the Thirty-fifth

infantry. He was in command of the district of Alabama until 1869, when he was transferred to the Seventy-eighth infantry.

General Ruger was superintendent of the military academy from 1871 until 1876. He was then placed in command of the department of the south, and later went west as commander of the district of Montana. In 1886, after two years as commander of the department of the Missouri, he was transferred to Dakota, where he remained until 1891, when he was given command of the military division of the Pacific coast. The general came east from that position when General Miles succeeded to the command of the army. General Ruger has won many friends during his stay in New York. He has not as yet matured any plans for the future.

It is pretty generally admitted that General Ruger's place will be filled by Major-General Wesley Merritt, now in command of the headquarters of the Missouri at Chicago.

SHE PAINTS SIGNS.

The Newest of New Women Is Miss Edna Waymack.

The newest new woman is Miss Edna Waymack of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Hers is the distinction of being the only feminine out-of-door sign painter in the United States, says the New York Journal.

Miss Waymack hesitates at nothing in her line of business, no matter how arduous the work. She has painted huge advertising signs on the face of perilously steep cliffs, a task few men would undertake. Many large spaces, such as barn sides, the roofs of houses and the like, scattered all over the country, testify to the ability of this young woman as a realistic brush-wielder.

She is perfectly at ease on ladder or scaffold, and she can scale a taut rope in a way to make an old tar blush with envy. Swinging before the precipitous face of a mountain, she often works for hours laying on alphabetical color schemes with a steady hand and a touch that never loses its evenness.

Miss Waymack has many large contracts for big natural canvases which she hopes to fulfil next summer. For the most part her signs are made in the interests of several large tobacco firms.

The most daring piece of sign-painting she has ever undertaken is the lettering on the rough surface of a cliff at Bellefontaine, Ohio. This rock looms up above the surrounding meadow for a distance of some 350 feet with a sheer fall of 300 feet to the base of the cliff. For four days Miss Waymack swung at the top of this dizzy height, spending about eight hours each day on the big sign she had engaged to paint.

Every day, and all day long, a throng of men, women and children gathered at the foot of the hill watching the woman artist at work in the upper air.

Miss Waymack is accustomed to this sort of thing, however, and is not the least bit disturbed by the curious crowds that usually watch her operations and pass critical comment upon her work.

The working costume of the intrepid artist consists of a short, serviceable skirt of blue serge, a "jumper" of the same material, and a Tam O'Shanter cap pulled well over her face to keep out the rays of the sun. In manipulating her brushes Miss Waymack wears a pair of coarse mittens, a characteristically feminine fact, just as are the dainty patent leather boots that increase her small feet. Her apparel is always scrupulously neat, scarcely a paint speck being noticeable on her garments.

Miss Waymack has been pursuing her unique career as a sign painter since 1893, and has traveled more and farther than is the case with most business women. She is a comely blonde, and has enjoyed a good common-school education. Being a bright conversationalist, and a clever pianist, she is much



EDNA WAYMACK.

sought after in the quiet social circles of Bellefontaine, where she lives with her aged mother.

A Strange Legacy.

An original individual of Mons, who during his lifetime was fond of good living, has just died leaving a legacy of \$600 to five friends under the following extraordinary conditions: The legacy must be spent on dinners served at different restaurants, and the deceased had stipulated that at each meal a certain special dish and particular wine, of which he was very fond, shall be served, and that at dessert his memory shall be drunk. Furthermore, the five companions must dine in black clothes and black gloves, and must enter the dining room preceded by a flag and the music of an accordion. The first dinner took place at Brussels recently, and the injunctions were carried out to the letter. Of the five friends two are from Brussels, one from Antwerp, one from Mons and one from Charleroi.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her, and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured."—NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

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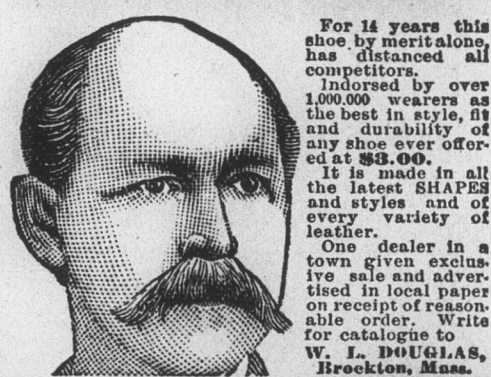
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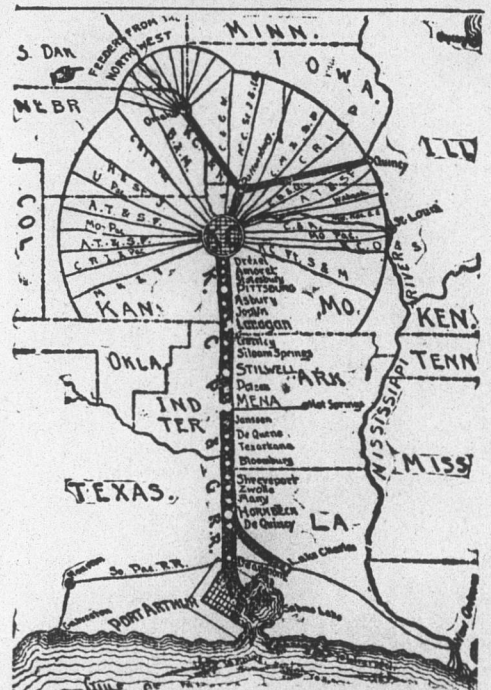


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WHERE THE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

The heavy dot on the southwest coast indicates the location of Prevesa, where the Turkish fortifications were situated which sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia, and which were subsequently destroyed by the Grecian warships.

The second dot on the line of the northern frontier between Ellassona and Larissa designates the scene of the heavy fighting at Milouina Pass.