

# PROFESSOR FROM AUSTRIA TO GIVE LECTURE SERIES

## Will Speak at Several Alberta Points in Interests of Allies

Prof. Onufrius Getseff of Lemberg, Austria, who is at present in Edmonton making a lecture tour of Canada and the United States, will speak at Shapince on November 21, at Shandro on the 22nd, and Chipman on November 26. His addresses are in Russian and delivered in the interests of the Russian nation and the Allies now at war with Germany and Austria. He will spend some time in this district, then go to Calgary, and from there to the Pacific coast and San Francisco, after which he hopes to return to Edmonton.

The Russian people of Edmonton by more than 2,000 men with music and national flags of England, Russia and France, met on Saturday, October 24 the professor of Lvov (Lemberg), Onufrius Getseff, who came from Galicia to make a lecture tour of Canada and the United States. The great procession walked throughout the principal streets, Jasper avenue, and ended at the Russian Orthodox church, where a meeting took place.

Prof. Getseff has addressed many meetings in the United States, at New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Hartford, Passaic, Pittsburg, etc., during three months, and since October 11 he has addressed meetings at Winnipeg, Gonor, Sifton, Selater, Man.; Edmonton, Mundare, Westock, Rabbit Hill, Alberta. Next he will address a meeting on Saturday, November 21, at Shapince; Sunday, November 22, at Shandro; Thursday, November 26, at Chipman, and Sunday, November 29, at Egrmont.

His lectures are political and historical. They are in the Russian language, addressed to Russian people. They deal with the history especially of Galicia, whose veritable name is Red Russia or Kingdom of Halich (Halich).

The ancient kingdom of Red Russia (Russia rubra), which includes the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina and Northern Hungary, in which the most severe fighting of the present war took place, was an autonomous government until the year 1340. The last King of Halich was George III. (Boleslas Troidenovich), cousin of Casimir the Great, king of Poland. He had no successors and Casimir captured the kingdom with the new capital of Lvov (Lemberg), which was built by Daniel Romanovich the king of Red Russia, about 1250. Red Russia remained a part of Poland until the partition of the kingdom in 1772. On the partition of Poland the Austrian share of the plunder was known as the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (Vladimiria from the capital of Volhynia, Vladimir), now the

province of Galicia. This partition took place during the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, rulers of Austria, who claimed rights in the country, because in the 13th century kings of Hungary, Andrew, Koloman and Bela have sometime ruled over Red Russia or Galich.

On the conquest by Poland the aristocracy and the merchant classes identified themselves with the Poles, but the peasants (hlop) and priests (popes) remained Russian. Austria established German schools, but since 1866 Polish and Red Russian languages have been taught in the schools. The Russian language, which the professor maintains is the literary language of all Russia, has been prohibited in the schools and in the administration since that date. The Orthodox Greek Catholic religion of the Russian people was also persecuted and prohibited, and the men who had professed the re-

ligion were imprisoned and severely punished.

The name Ruthenian to the Russians of Austria had been given by the governor of Galicia, Count Stadion, in 1878 to make a distinction between the Russians in Russia and in Austria.

After 1863 the Polish revolution and great war of Prussia against Austria in 1866, the chancellor of Germany, Prince Bismark, wished to divide the Russian people into three nations: Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians, and in this manner defeat the empire of Russia. He had found among the Russians of Galicia some who, for money and profit, were willing to begin the agitation for an autonomous kingdom of Kief, autonomous Poland, etc. These followers were strongly sustained from Germany, Austria, Polish and Jews. The last few years all these allies (Germans, Polish and Ruthenian, whom

the emperor of Austria, two years ago, named Ukrainians) have strongly persecuted and oppressed the Russians of Austria-Hungary.

The Ruthenians—Ukrainians—had promised to the heir of Austria, the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the crown of Ukraina of the kingdom of Kief with 35 million Ukrainians, who, the professor says, may probably be in heaven, but are not on earth. The Ukrainian nation is till this day, unknown.

These Ruthenian-Ukrainians are the greatest friends of Germany, and some of them are making strong agitation in America and Canada for the kaiser, declared the professor.

In Galicia, Bukovina and Northern Hungary are five million people of the Russian race, whom the Russians of Canada desired to see incorporated in the Russian empire.