

how the enemy expected to bring peace nearer by changing chancellors under the guise of an issue of parliamentary representation. The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* attempts to elucidate:

"The resignation of von Bethmann-Hollweg as Chancellor and the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as his successor must be regarded as a distinct move in the direction of peace. It seems to foreshadow not a separate peace with Russia, but a general peace.

"The German people unquestionably want peace, and they also want constitutional reform. When the latter becomes the *sine qua non* of the former, and is so recognized, it stands to

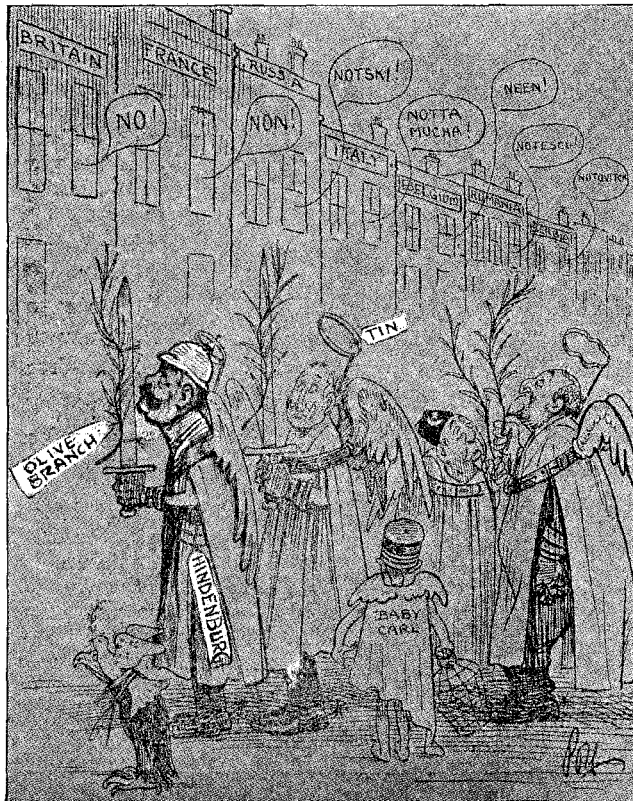
and believe that the Pan-Germans and the military clique have matters entirely in their own hands. The *Petit Parisien* says:

"Tho the Chancellor changes, the German masters remain the same. It is they and not the retiring functionary who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination. In what measure may they have changed their minds, and are they capable of speaking up now for peace? Just in such measure as they realize that victory has escaped them and that defeat is approaching, in such measure as the intolerable sufferings of their hungry peoples are growing.

"Bethmann-Hollweg is being dismissed because of his declarations and mistakes at the beginning of the war, but his successor will be no less bound by his acts and words than was this docile functionary, who never dared to take the initiative. Bethmann-Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hopes of his masters been realized by victory."

The *Paris Temps*, however, hopes that the mills are at last beginning to grind:

"The greater part of Germany, wishing peace, drives him out, because he is branded with having made the war. Other Germans, still desiring conquests, drive him out because they suspect he no longer wishes any conquests. The Emperor, who maintained him in office as a cover for himself, now abandons him to save himself. Justice is moving. Without illusions, but with legitimate satisfaction, we register its first step."



THE TEUTONIC PEACE-PARTY.

All drest up and no place to go.

—*Evening News* (London).

reason that it will be prosecuted with greater determination than would perhaps be the case in time of peace. Everything points to the people having thoroughly made up their minds to secure what they have set about acquiring with the least possible delay."

Apparently the device, whatever it was, failed, and we are told that the militarists have a firmer hold than ever. Theodor Wolff, the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has thus commented on the fall of the Chancellor, so often called "Poor Bethmann":

"The Crown Prince has apparently taken matters in hand. Our enemies will assuredly say his fall has been brought about by the Crown Prince's party of militarists, which will reduce, rather than enhance, the peace chances, as the Prince is regarded abroad as the very incarnation of militarism."

Hindenburg and Ludendorff are supporting the Crown Prince, says the Copenhagen correspondent of one of the leading American dailies. He writes:

"Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were again summoned to Berlin, not to interfere, according to the unanimous accounts in the Berlin papers, in the political side of the situation, but to side-track the proposed peace-resolution by encouraging reports of the military situation and to inspire the members of the Reichstag with belief in the possibility of obtaining that 'German peace worthy of the sacrifices made' to which von Hindenburg over and over again had committed himself in his published replies to the memorials of Pan-German organizations."

The French papers, generally, scout all ideas of a revolution

ANOTHER ISLE CRYING FOR UNCLE SAM

HALF AN ISLAND wants to join the United States, and the recent transfer of the Virgin Islands has raised the agitation there for American annexation to a practical issue. The island of St. Martin, due east of the Virgin Islands, is some 38 square miles in extent, of which 17 square miles belong to Holland and the rest to France, and it is the Dutch part that wants to be annexed—together with the neighboring islands of St. Eustatius and Saba. In the *St. Martin Day by Day* we find one of the powers in St. Eustatius, a member of the Court of Policy, advocating the cession of the islands by Holland:

"These islands are held to-day by a foreign Power, a land situated three thousand-odd miles away, speaking a different language, with different aspirations, different ideals, differing as much as two peoples can differ in most ways yet tied together for the benefit of neither. Holland can benefit nothing from us, and we nothing from her. Let her then hand us over to the United States, and for that last act of hers, as far as we are concerned, we shall bless her—perhaps for the first time in our lives.

"Is there not some practical way in which the most prominent men in these islands can work toward this end? At Washington, The Hague, and maybe at the conference which sooner or later must settle the affairs of European nations and their dependencies, our claims must be heard. Has there been no concerted attack to stamp out the language of a free people from the schools and in its place introduce that of a handful of people living at the mouth of the Rhine?"

The editor of *Day by Day*, after rebuking his correspondent for his temerity in calling the mother country "a foreign Power," proceeds to say:

"Annexation to the United States is much preferable to the anomalous, long-distance administration from Curaçao, which is unrepresentative, unsympathetic, opposed to our institutions, our world-wide language, and our political affinities, which is even un-Netherlandic in its principle no less than its practise, and which is therefore as ruinous to our material interests as it is incompetent in its achievements.

"If, however, in spite of the stress of the times and the universal democratic aspiration, Holland should indorse the recently announced tenets of the present governor of this colony, then the present proprietary and autocratic system of administration must continue, and many will rejoice, ourselves among the number, whenever the destiny of the Virgin Islands of the United States overtakes us, and we are gathered into the same orbit around the great center and champion of civil liberty, representative government, and progress."

JAPAN'S INTEGRITY

THE PERSISTENT DISTRUST of Japan so marked in certain papers of America and the British colonies is due, say the Japanese editors, to a lack of understanding of Japan's aims. What Germany's aims are were discust in a recent issue, where it appeared that the Kaiser desired to form a German-Russian-Japanese alliance which should dominate the world. In this connection, it is interesting to observe Professor M. Anesaki, who was exchange professor at Harvard in 1913-15, naively admitting in one of the Japanese magazines that Japan is, at heart, pro-German. He says:

"The German desire or need to have a 'place in the sun' is shared by many Japanese leaders in politics and industry. According to these men, the claims of Germany as to expansion in various directions are legitimate or urgently necessary. Some Japanese are unfortunately inclined to look askance at the pleas of the Entente Powers regarding German atrocities, and fail to be impressed by them because 'Germany has done pretty much the same as some other Powers did once toward us,' they say."

"Pro-Germanism is a disease in Japan, and the only remedy lies in convincing the Japanese people of the futility of the German methods. The way to do this is for the Allies to be finally successful, not only in military and naval engagements, but in social, moral, and educational reconstruction to be achieved brilliantly after the war."

In *Japan* (New York), the organ of the Japan Society, which exists to remove misunderstandings and promote good-will between Americans and Japanese, the question of a Germano-Japanese alliance is discust. *Japan* gives us the views of Mr. Motosada Zumoto, the proprietor of the *Tokyo Japan Times*, who was asked why Japan formed an alliance with Great Britain rather than Germany. *Japan* says:

"By way of assuring foreign observers as to the sincerity and singleness of Japan's aim and motive in the present situation, the editor answers this query.

"First of all, he says, it is natural for the Japanese to admire the scientific mind and thoroughness of the Teuton. But it is just as natural for Japan's naval men and constitutional politicians to admire Great Britain, or the business men and scientists to admire America. Furthermore, Germany's martial efforts appeal to Japan from the Bushido idea of blossoming and falling quickly, of the sudden and spectacular effort even tho followed by ultimate defeat. This latter, in fact, well expresses Japan's opinion of the present European situation—Germany has made her spectacular effort and is doomed.

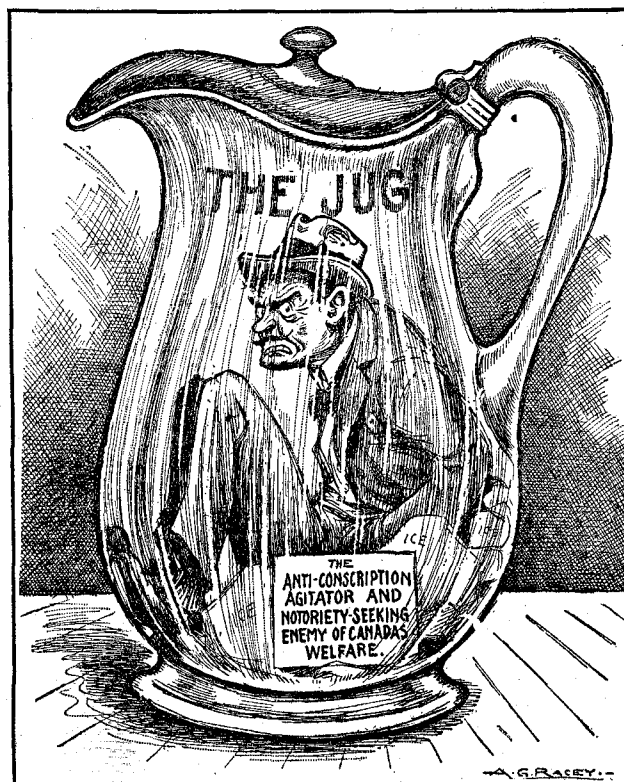
"Aside from all this, however, Mr. Zumoto points out that in the field of practical diplomacy there can be no Germano-Japanese *rapprochement*; that question was definitely and unequivocally settled in 1902. Russia, France, and Germany were then alike hated because of their interference in the peace-terms of the Chino-Japanese war. Japan could see no advantage in alining herself with any one of these Powers to offset the influence of the others. England, however, won the hearts of the Japanese when she refused to join the triple intervention; when she allied herself against Russia; when she helped Japan financially and otherwise in the Russo-Japanese conflict; finally, when she paved the way for Nippon's later *rapprochement* with Russia by coming to an *entente* with her first. The editor can not believe that Japan made a mistake in her alliance with the British, and thinks that the Teutons would make the worst possible friends."

As regards Russia, some British editors think Japan protests "too much" when she contends that she has never harbored sinister designs upon Siberia and that she is cordiality itself to the Muscovite. The *Tokyo Jiji* remarks:

"Japan has more confidence in the Russia following the revolution than in the Russia before the revolution. . . . It is astonishing to hear that Japan is suspected of entertaining ill feeling about the revolution. The rumor is false. Also there seems to be a rumor that in case Russia makes a separate peace with Germany Japan may attack her Far-Eastern possessions, and that a secret agreement has been agreed upon between Japan and the other Entente Powers. We, however, do not believe that Russia will listen to the talk of a separate peace."

CONSCRIPTION SPLITTING CANADA

STRONG TALK of French-Canadian secession from the Dominion to form a separate colony, or even a separate republic, shows how the rift in the Canadian lute has been widened by the conscription issue. French-Canadians appear determined to make their opposition felt in as strong a manner as they are able. At first sight, say the English-Canadian papers, it seems difficult to understand the attitude of these children of Old France, who might be expected to throw themselves into the cause of their motherland with enthusiasm



THE COOLER FOR HOT HEADS.

Canada follows Uncle Sam's wise footsteps.

—Daily Star (Montreal).

in this hour of her need; but, they say, thanks to the complete civil and religious liberty that Britain has accorded to the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, they have preserved their French characteristics while losing all sympathy with France, whose anticlerical policy of recent years has been *anathema maranatha* to these devout sons of Mother Church. Indeed, the English-speaking press of Canada tell us that the Catholic clergy are, in part, responsible for the attitude of the French-Canadians, and there seems to be something in the charge if the views of *La Croix*, of Montreal, a Catholic weekly of large circulation, reflect at all the clerical attitude. It advocates the separation of the Province of Quebec from the rest of Canada, as a measure of retaliation for the conscription issue, and says:

"From being the pioneers of this beautiful country we have become the valets of a race which pretends to be superior, but which is nothing more than the modernized products of the rapacious Jew. What advantage, minimum tho it be, have we got from confederation?

"We have worked hard, and it has all gone to enrich the Anglo-Saxons. We are already crusht by an enormous debt, and to-day they wish to impose by force a law as unconstitutional as it is anti-Canadian, which will send our sons and brothers to the European butchery like so many cattle.

"And no one speaks of breaking this odious régime which binds us to the chariot-wheels of the conqueror. How sweet it would be to live in a Lower Canada separated from Upper Canada—yet subject as at present to the British Crown."

Another of the Montreal papers, also a French organ, *L'Idéal*