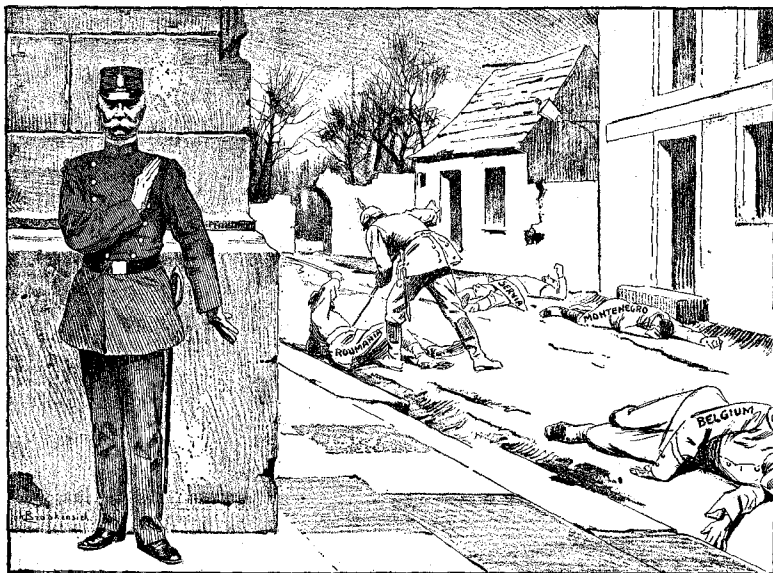


success of armies—was inadequate in Roumania, that immense quantities of munitions, guns, etc., sent by Britain and France to their future ally were on their way, that Roumania's intervention was meant to take place in the spring of 1917 under better conditions of supply and readiness, and was to coincide with a general offensive of the Allies. Launched under such conditions, Roumania's intervention could not fail to have been a serious danger for the Central Powers. That danger



A DUTCH VIEW.

POLICEMAN SARRAIL OF SALONIKI—"It is not on my beat; I can't interfere."
—De Amsterdammer.

was to be removed. By deciding that Roumania's intervention should take place in August last the Kaiser's Government realized a double advantage, one being of a political kind, as I have described above, the other being military—namely, the putting out of action of the Roumanian Army, not to mention the economic advantages which the occupation of Roumania offered, and which was certainly not to be despised."

Just why the German advance stopt at the river Sereth and has never moved since is explained by another Swiss paper, *Le Genevois*, which says:

"By Stürmer's Russo-German peace, Roumania was to be divided between Russia and Austria. Russia was to annex Moldavia, while Austria-Hungary took Wallachia, and that was why the armies of Falkenhayn and Mackensen came to a stop at the Sereth."

A CANADIAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE—The *Toronto Globe* predicts that the war will unite the English-speaking nations in a way that they have never been united before, and proceeds to urge a formal Canadian-American Alliance. It says:

"Never again may the belligerent countries revert to pre-war conditions in the relations of the citizen to the State, of capital to labor, of nation to nation, or of man to man.

"Swept away forever are the hide-bound traditions which in the past impeded reforms along democratic lines. The millions of men engaged in the war and millions more at home will never relinquish their hold on the fundamentals of national efficiency which statesmen have put forward as necessary for purposes of war. What democracy had been assured was impossible has been accomplished in the prosecution of war. What the nation has found to be practical and helpful in days of war can not be set aside as impossible of realization in days of peace.

"On this continent Canada and the United States have been brought into closer relations as belligerent countries, united by a common resolve to defend and perpetuate democratic government and democratic thought. The future is opening out for Canada—a future indissolubly bound up with the growth and development of the Anglo-American idea in this new world, and with the future relations of this continent to the new Europe that is already emerging from the smoke of battle.

"Canada and the United States, in closest alliance, may yet play a great part in the building up of a strong and vigorous democracy on this continent—a democracy inspired by the ideas of justice and liberty for which the Allies are fighting in Europe."

AUSTRIA FIGHTING OFF TEUTONIZATION

A PRETTY QUARREL seems likely to develop between Germany and Austria over the determination of the young Emperor Karl to summon the Austrian Parliament for the first time since the war began. The German papers are furious because they regard this step as likely to delay the Teutonization of Austria, which has been actively going on during the past three years. The Amsterdam correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*, commenting on the tone of the German press, remarks:

"Tho the majority of the papers in Germany demand the postponement of German domestic reform until after the war, they do not hesitate to criticize severely any similar disposition in Austria. That is because the promised reforms in Austria were for strengthening the German position and language in that country, and for the redivision of Bohemia into constituencies which would favor the Germans as against the Czechs."

The details of this complicated political situation are succinctly stated by the *London Times*, which says:

"From the beginning of the war it has been clear to experienced observers that the policy of the Hapsburgs was suicidal. A German victory could only mean their permanent enslavement to Berlin; a German defeat must mean, at least, the partial dismemberment of their realms.

"Speculating upon victory, the Austrian Germans, guided and directed by Prussia, laid their plans for such a Germanization of Austria as would give them—who form a minority of some 9,000,000 souls in an Empire of 30,000,000—that complete mastery of the Austrian state for which they have always striven in vain.

"The introduction of universal suffrage in 1907, itself the indirect outcome of struggles between Austrian Germans and Slavs, placed the Austrian Germans for the first time in a definite minority in Parliament. Hence their plan, worked out with the help of Prussia, for the destruction of the Slav majority as an indispensable preliminary to any convocation of the Reichsrath, which has not met for three years."

Such was the position when the Emperor Karl ascended the throne; since then the domination of Potsdam, says *The Times*, combined with the moral effect of the Russian revolution, has driven him more and more into the arms of his Slav subjects:

"The young Emperor, frightened by the Russian revolution, felt the impossibility of further compression of his Slav subjects and proposed to convene the Reichsrath unmodified. The disappointment of the Austrian Germans is keen, as is the indignation of the Pan-German press, which proclaims that the 'new policy' means the end of the dream of German predominance in Austria and of the great project of a Germanic Central Europe.

"Relations between the Emperor and his German subjects are certainly strained and his predicament is thoroughly unenviable. He no longer controls his Army. Between him and the Czechs, some 2,000 of whom have been hanged during the war, the breach is already irreparable."

The German papers are anything but pleased at the prospect of what the Austrian Parliament, with its non-German majority, may do, especially as the "Central Europe" scheme might be endangered. The *Essen Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, the Krupp organ, writes:

"Austria stands or falls with her Germans, and Germany can not be indifferent to the development of events in Austria after the war, because the German Empire has a fundamental interest in the future shaping of the Austrian state.

"Germanism in Austria is now proceeding toward grave and serious days. . . . The first result of democracy in Austria during the world-war is bound up with a grave danger for Germanism. We fear that the further results of democracy, not only in Austria, will be at the cost of German interests in the world."

The Berlin papers are by no means pleased. The *Tägliche*

Rundschau says that the Austrian Premier, Count Clam-Martinitz, himself a Czech, "has betrayed the Germans of Austria and has been false to Austria's faithful ally, Germany." Count zu Reventlow remarks in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* that "the Emperor has been led astray by bad advice," while the *Neueste Nachrichten* thinks that "the new policy just adopted by Austria, if carried out, means the end of the great project of the Germanic Central Europe." In Austria itself the step was unexpected. The *Vienna Zeit* says that "members of the Reichsrath were more surprised than any one else," and the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* expects stormy opposition and obstruction from the German Nationalist group in Parliament, tho both papers agree with the *Innsbrück Nachrichten* when it says, "the new policy means the end of the dream of German preponderance in Austria."

HINDENBURGITIS

THE DEMIGOD FIELD-MARSHAL has given his name to a new disease, and it would appear from the German press that the entire nation is suffering from it. Hindenburgitis is a mental malady consisting in the fixt idea that the great Field-Marshal von Hindenburg can successfully oppose his genius to a superiority in men and munitions and still win. How badly the enemy is suffering from this disease can be seen when we find the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* describing the operations on the Western front as:

"the beginning of the decisive fight between brainless piling up of material and the living genius who inspires his tools with his will and employs them according to his laws. Doubtless it is possible for the Entente, by increasing its material expenditure, to broaden the effect of its attack and to raise to a still higher pitch the horror which this process of development has given to the modern battle. That can not frighten us. We have firm confidence in our supreme leader—confidence that his fine art will be equal to the most difficult situations and will ruin the plans of his enemies."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* indulges in lyrical enthusiasm when extolling Hindenburg's genius:

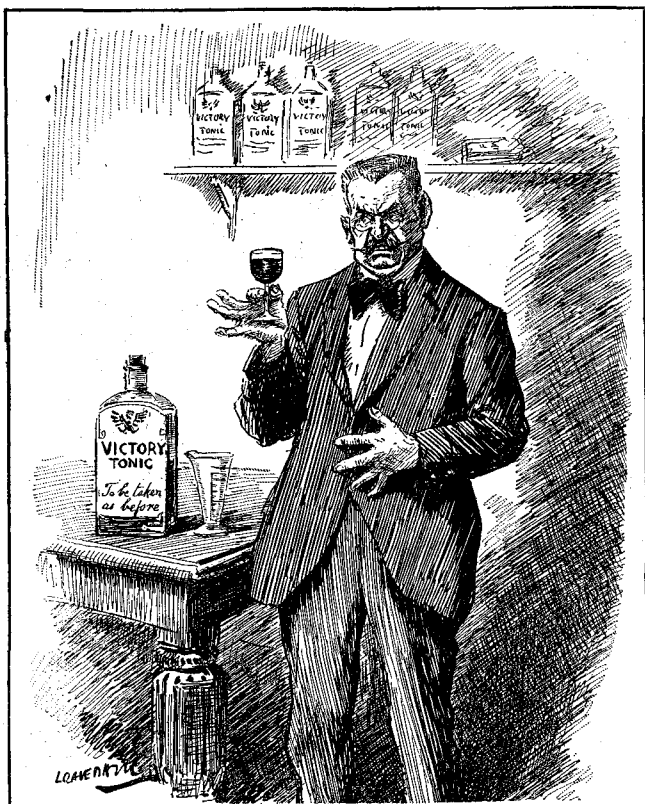
"Hindenburg was able to order retreats which had the character of victorious marches, and now he is able to order the evacuation of our Ancre position, thereby yielding a step in space, but in reality going a thousand steps forward on the road to victory. Strategic genius can demand of the troops things which talent does not dare to ask—things, indeed, which simply can not be successfully accomplished if it is only talent that asks them. Strategic genius enjoys confidence where there is no longer understanding—precisely there, indeed, because where we understand we do not need to trust."

Of course some may unfeelingly think the real reason why the German papers seek to infect the nation with Hindenburgitis is that the more discerning minds realize that he and they are up against a pretty tough proposition, which has become all the tougher since America took a hand in the game. For example, Captain von Salzmann, the military expert of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, admits that we and our Allies have the "mechanical superiority," what we lack is "intellect." In a long article in his journal, which the Berliners love to call "Aunty Voss"—and she seems to be justifying the affectionate appellation—he first comforts his readers by saying:

"Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and then they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hand, and he will know how to use it when the time comes, in the old style of Moltke. As is well known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our Supreme Commander has these nerves, as we know, and in that fact we can place our blind confidence."

Passing on to discuss the "mechanical superiority," he writes:

"The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports received from abroad we see that only the brilliantly



THE DOPE.

GERMAN CITIZEN—"I used to swallow this stuff with a relish, but somehow it doesn't seem to go down quite so easily now."

—Punch (London).



THE FETISH.

ASTONISHED ENTHUSIAST (who has climbed to the top to hammer a nail in his head)—"Mein Gott! His head is empty, except for the gramophone."

—Passing Show (London).

TWO STUDIES IN DISILLUSIONMENT.