

up of the German cruiser *Konigsberg* in a shallow river in German East Africa. The eastern seas are free of German ships. With the fall of Kiau-Chou and the consequent release of Japanese and British cruisers there for other duties, it is highly improbable that the German squadron in the western Pacific can escape much longer.

In the meantime, the British navy has done its duty in a way that has been thorough and effective if not spectacular. Less than one per cent. of British shipping has fallen into the enemies' hands. British merchant ships go everywhere, while German commerce is swept from the seas. Food in England is cheap and abundant. Troops are carried safely across the ocean from the farthest parts of the earth—India, Australia, and Canada, and landed safely in England or France. Whatever partial reverses are sustained, this central fact should always be remembered.

The outbreak of the Turkish force on Germany's behalf has greatly widened the area of the war and points to further complications. For weeks German arms, ammunition, and men have been poured into Turkey and at last the two German ships, the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*, under Turkish names, have precipitated Turkey into the struggle, perhaps against her will. A threatened Turkish invasion of Egypt and North Africa directly affects Italy whose new territory there was so lately wrested from the Turk.

A revival of the Balkan crisis may still further widen the area of the struggle. Albania is without a settled government, and the situation invites foreign intervention. Already Italy has landed troops from her warships at Avlona to establish hospitals and make sanitary arrangements. Greece has sent troops into Northern Epirus, never reconciled to its inclusion in the Kingdom of Albania after the late Balkan war. Now that Austria is unable to intervene, there may be a new arrangement of frontiers throughout the Balkan Peninsula.

The Dutch, too, we are told, are taking additional precautions against violation of their neutrality by Germany now that the seizure of Antwerp puts temptation in the Kaiser's way. The Scheldt, it is said, is being mined and 300,000 Dutch troops are stationed on the frontiers. All this, in spite of the German assurances that they will respect the neutrality of Holland.

The insurrection in South Africa seems destined to be short-lived. When we heard that Col. Maritz's uprising had been seconded by men so distinguished as General Beyers, lately Commander-in-Chief of the South African forces; and General De Wet, formerly leader of the Orange Free State, we began to ask ourselves if the early and generous grant of self-government to South Africa had done all we hoped and supposed. The loyal support and vigorous action of General Botha, late leader of the Boer armies against Great Britain, supplies the answer. W. E. M.