

transforming the Dual Monarchy from a highway into a barrier. But the counter arguments are overwhelming. In the first place, it is doubtful whether Charles I would have the will-power and ability to free himself from Germany, even if he set about the task in solemn earnest. Furthermore, and this is fundamental, it would not be right for the Allies to employ him as a tool even though such a course might seem expedient. Ever since the Congress of Vienna the Hapsburg State has existed in defiance of both democracy and nationality. Waiving all arguments which can be brought under the head of democracy, it is absurd that the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Roumanians should be compelled to repress their national sentiments for another century. In time of peace injustice and oppression are often endured because they seem more tolerable than the carnage begotten of war. But now that the cataclysm has come it would be the height of political immorality to follow a shortcut at the cost of leaving 25,000,000 people subject to an allegiance which is unnatural and distasteful. Finally, the existence of personal rivalry between Charles I and William II could not possibly form a sound reason for leaving the Dual Monarchy intact. The weakness of Austria-Hungary through racial division must inevitably render her sovereign subject to German blandishments or German threats—despite any momentary effort to kick against the pricks. Fortunately there is no indication that the Powers of the Entente are being tempted to toy with considerations of expediency. It is now an avowed purpose to free Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Roumanians on the broad ground of right.

“THE NEW EUROPE” At a time like this when we are all thinking about the basis of territorial and economic reconstruction a special welcome must be extended to “The New Europe” (Constable & Co.). Though the tide of weekly publications tends constantly to mount, this is one which ought to be on every library table in Canada. The list of collaborators contains a large pro-