

London

London, May 31. In high quarters... atrocities of the... exclusively or even... constitutional lust... rapine, but a herit... forefathers, who... on their march to... too behaved much... their descendants... century later. The... their maniacal in... struction of the... cold-blooded man... hapless men, worn... part of a deliberat... They are designed... to terrify the pop... lands and force the... erment in the dis... patching up of pe... place it is hoped by... work and the three... in other directions... mirably for prote... perse the fleet und... Admiral Jellicoe, a... man ships a chance... the safe anchorage... sionally made poss... of Heligoland.

SHIPPING

It is pleasing to... of these designs i... far from being ala... pressed by the co... tion of passengers... lines news of his c... gened national reso... cost in blood and r... to the irremed... the spirit of mi... many, which has... accumulated human... months. As for the... the fate of the Lus... the Admiralty to sp... er or destroyer fro... fleet, Mr. Winston... ing to a question... Commons, made it... departure from settl... been thought of by... he pointed out, a... boundless resources... navy do not make... destroyer escorts of... senger ships, more... on the average arriv... every day. The Ka... bottling up of his... ered line of Atlant... has the satisfaction... the Cunard Comp... arily withdrawn fr... Lusitania's sister sh... But as a glance ove... vestments in the... shows, business is... carried on as usual.

GERMAN BR

In conversation w... nurse home on brie... front, I heard of... brings into lurid h... credible brutality... boasted German E... after the outbreak... lady-daughter-in-l... General who took a... during the Boer War



ITALY BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA



SIGNOR ANTONIO SALANDRA



GENERAL CONTE L. CADORNA



VICTOR EMANUEL III KING OF ITALY FROM THE GRAPHIC

THE DANTE ALIGHIERI

Italy! how, Italia! looking on thee,
Full flashes on the soul the light of ages,
Since the fierce Carthaginian almost won thee,
To the last lull of the chiefs and sages
Who glorify thy consecrated pages:
Thou wert the throne and grave of empires; still,
The fount at which the panting mind assumes
Her thirst of knowledge, quaffing there her fill,
Flows from the eternal source of Rome's imperial hill
—FRANCIS CHILDER HAROLD.

By Richard C. Conover.



AFTER ten months of turgid at the faint leech of diplomacy Italy has slipped her collar to spring at the throat of Austria. Four countries of constantly baffled hate are in the spring. There is a cornucopia of reasons for this hate. Call the roll of causes in ordinary and you'll soon possess a lengthy list. Check up the causes fundamental and you'll find the Italian hates the Austrian for the same reason the Frenchman hates the German. It's the Goliath against the Roman—the Teuton against the Latin. But it is one thing to tell why a nation hates another thing to tell why it wants war or goes to war. History is full of instances of bitter hatreds laid in check by very nice political business, so that war never came for decades. And when it did come the superficial reason for the conflict was not at all the animus at the heart of things. The devil in charge of the Subterranean War Department must have conjured a carload of emble in 1882 when the famous Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy was signed. Germany had soundly and expeditiously whipped Austria only sixteen years previously. Austria had thrashed, ravaged, divided and subjugated Italy for centuries. All through the historic "boot" peninsula the men who had fought with Garibaldi and their sons it had to thrash an Austrian. Yet the Triple Alliance was signed. Such an incongruous and unnatural combination could hardly be expected to survive. Revenge was seething in the Italian breast ever while his statesmen signed their names to the most important document of the time. Across the road of Venice the gate of the Italian sea was thrust. Back to the fifteenth century went the Venetian, when the entire eastern coast fringe of the Adriatic Sea belonged to the Venetian. It got bit they had been torn from their home flag, and the colonial throes of hundreds of years were severed by the Austrian's sabre or his diplomatic double dealing. Land love revenges are the longest lasting. Strike a State a blow and the humiliation of the buffet will lessen and fade with the years. It was the fortune of war, and defeat did not mean disgrace. But seize a slice of the same State's soil as a supplement to the buffet and you've acquired a regular St. Vitus dance of secret rebellion. Every time the allied State holds the foreign flag on a territory once her own the wound is torn open again. So it has been with Italy and Austria. It is the real reason why the descendants of the Romans have been straining to get at their ancient enemy. All the Green Books in the world will not give the true explanation. Diplomats desire to have the world think the superficial reason the animating cause of martial action. Language of state does not permit of saying that popular demand is "Get out of my way and let me be at home." But Rome has rung with cries of this sort for many months, let the Green Book say what it will. In tabloid the bludgeoned veneer setting forth why there has been demand for war is this:—When Austrian troops invaded Serbia Italy announced that such a movement entitled her to compensation, in accordance with Article 7 of the Triple Alliance Treaty. After waiting from December, 1914, to March, 1915, Austria refused to discuss the question of compensation. On April 2 Austria announced that she would give to Italy the districts of Rovereto, Riva and Trentino, besides a few villages, if Italy would guarantee to maintain: First, benevolent, political and economic neutrality during the war; second, give Austria a free hand in the Balkans; third, agree to the maintenance of the existing accord regarding Albania; and fourth, renounce all further compensation.

Italy declared this a contemptible offer and prepared an ultimatum. News came from Vienna that Austria did not believe that Italy "meant business" and would not declare war. This maddened the pro-war party more than ever. They pointed out that Austria's invasion of the Balkans meant a new cutting up of the States there if Germany and Austria won. This meant trouble for Italy. And across the Adriatic, stretching all the way down to Montenegro, was the strip of coast that was once hers and which she meant to get again from Austria. It was crawling no nearer her flag through Austria's invasion of Serbia. Better get hold of it while the general trouble was on and he occupying it when peace came. So Italy prepared her demands on Austria, reading thus:— 1. Cession of the entire province of Trent, in the Austrian Tyrol. It belonged to Italy in 1811. 2. The cession of Eastern Tyrol as far south as Nofels, including Pustertal, Pflers, Tainach, Gamsau, Gauritz, Montafione, Comen and intervening territory. 3. The cession of a State-independent of Austria, consisting of Trieste, Capo d'Istria and Pflers. 4. Cession of the Islands of Curzola, Lissa, Lesina, Lepodra, Uzzia and Nisida, off the coast of lower Dalmatia. 5. Absolute abandonment of Austrian interests in Albania and the acknowledgment of Italian sovereignty over Avonza. These five demands are likely to go down into history as the reasons why Italy mobilized for war in 1915. They will suffice. They mean an addition of territory that Italy for generations has considered hers by right. They are a good diplomatic reason for war. But the "way-down-beneath" reasons in detail—what are they? Well, if Germany and Austria and Turkey win this war, goodly Balkan States. Austria will push forward as far as she can get in the dike over the division of dominion. She will stretch as far toward the Aegean and Ionian Seas as she can go until she encounters Turkey stretching in opposition to her. Between the two the Balkans may be nothing but a land of deposed kinglets. Montenegro and Albania will be likely to land under the Austrian flag, and everything along the coast fringe of the Adriatic Sea will fly the banner of Franz Josef. The old time provinces of Italy will be further away than ever, for the ending of the war with a German-Austrian triumph will cement the Teutonic power for decades. This is the diplomatic "dope" of the Italians who have been urging war for months. They say there will be no stop to the two Kaisers if the Allies are defeated. In fact, Italy has been warned by her political analysts to beware that she is not torn in twain by such victors because of her refusal to stand by the Triple Alliance. Not only will the Adriatic sea-coast fade further and further away from her, but her antebellum frontier might be in danger. And the crafty ones of the Italian war party have also pointed out that should the Allies win the division of the spoils might not include Italy as generously as she would like. Not to have lived up to the Triple Alliance has benefited the Allies, but to be negatively helpful only does not make for beautiful prospects of territory when the plans are picked. So these abroad advisers have urged that the land wanted by Italy be occupied now and when peace is signed possession will be held in due points of the law in the situation. Pretty fair reasons for fighting, as present day reasons go. Merely political prudence, many would say. It satisfies the diplomats. It's a good enough surface explanation. But away back of it all the



DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI

Austria. If what they did at the battle of Solferino be any earnest of what they might be expected to do against Austria in present day battle, then there is little doubt that Franz Josef's soldiers will find their hands full whenever they come in contact with the descendants of the Piedmontese. In an article recently published by the author, entitled "Scarabald—Fighting Qualities of the Italian," it was pointed out that it was at Solferino that an Italian lagoon charge turned the tide and won the brilliant victory at the San Martino portion of the field, after many repulses. All through this war the Italian attacked the Austrian with the greatest fury and sometimes in the face of the greatest odds. The negotiations for the agreement upon the details connected with the Triple Alliance indicated very clearly that while a treaty might be concluded it was plain there would be no particular love covenant between the Italians and the Austrians participating in it. In fact, for quite a time it looked as if the negotiations would fall through. Bismarck, however, had set his heart upon it, and through his superior diplomacy the signing was brought about. Austria's desire was to so associate herself with Italy in some kind of an international agreement that the latter country would feel bound not to attempt to regain the Italian provinces still in Austria's hands. She also figured that with Italy tied to her by solemn compact in the event of war with Russia she would not have to keep so watchful an eye on her Alps border, thus enabling her to turn all her attention to her Muscovite enemy. Prime Minister Mancini, who represented Italy in the Triple Alliance negotiations, had his hands full with Bismarck, one of his rival negotiators. Austria refused at first to acknowledge the integrity of the Italian kingdom because of not wishing to hurt the feelings of the Vatican. Mancini, not to be impeded that way, at once refused to acknowledge the integrity of the Austrian territory, which then included several Italian provinces subject to that empire. Mancini also demanded that in exchange for the assistance Italy might give Austria in accord with her expansion plans in the Balkans both Austria and Germany should guarantee to help protect her interests in the Mediterranean. This Austria refused, and it looked for a time as if the since famous Triple Alliance would never be an accomplished piece of diplomacy. Finally Bismarck found the solution. He induced Austria to suggest that Mancini draft a note setting forth all of the demands essential to Italy's acquiescence in the alliance programme. Mancini did so, and the list of demands was long. Austria sent the draft to Bismarck. His solution was to have Austria agree to the acknowledgment of the territorial integrity of Italy, provided Italy agreed to the same acknowledgment of Austria's territorial integrity. Italian provinces included, but without the provision that Germany and Italy should assist Italy in case of Mediterranean trouble. There was also a final clause that the contracting parties should confer upon questions of common interest. Thus pieced together the famous Triple Alliance treaty was signed May 20, 1882. Italy did not publicly acknowledge it, however, until March, 1883. It was only revealed then by indirect allusion by Mancini in the Italian Chamber. The complete text has never been made public. At various times, however, in the Parliaments of all the three signatory countries reference has been made by Cabinet members clearly indicating that in the main the agreement is for defence of reciprocal territory in the case of attack. It has also been said, from time to time, in connection with debates covering crises, that the Triple Alliance contained a stipulation that Italy would never aid in war on Great Britain, because of common ties and interests in the Mediterranean and otherwise. Several times those supposed to know have said that the famous treaty contained a military convention fixing the amount of military forces each country was to place at the disposal of the other, in case of attacks that might be made on them by France or

Russia. But the existence of such convention has never been proved. The attempt on the life of Franz Josef by a young Trieste, Guglielmo Oberdan, shortly after the Triple Alliance was signed, showed that the agreement on the document had not cemented the friendly feeling between Italy and Austria. Oberdan was a deserter from the Austrian army and a student in an Italian university. He was executed, and there was a great wave of anti-Austrian feeling throughout Italy. A bust of Oberdan was set up in the Democratic University Club at Rome and its seizure by the police provoked a riot. As well as the Austrian Embassy and discharged revolvers at the Austrian escutcheon. The Triple Alliance was for five years. Between times Germany and Austria signed a treaty with Russia—one of "benevolent neutrality"—without saying anything to Italy about it. This did not suit to the good feeling necessary for the proper carrying out of the ideals and intents of the document, and Italy bided her time to snub any proposition to renew it after the term of its expiration. In 1895 the diplomatic smelters began sniffing around to get her to offer to renew, but the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Robilant, was not made of milk and water stuff. He insisted that as a first necessity Bismarck himself should make overtures for renewal. All Bismarck had to do it. Feeling the renewal of the treaty, Robilant signed because he did not get sufficient support to warrant his continuing the negotiations. The move was with him, and he resumed his duties in the Foreign Office and carried the negotiation through with an amended stipulation that Italy's Mediterranean interests should be guaranteed, with the aid of Great Britain. At least so those who so often know about it have made known from time to time. It is a fact, though, that just as in the case of the first treaty, so in the case of the second, the only one except a government official who has had access to the document who can say positively what the terms are. The second treaty was signed March 19, 1902. Prominent politicians have said that Italy, in return for cooperation with her in the different difficulties that might have to be surmounted in the adherence of Great Britain to Italy's Mediterranean policy and purposes was deemed at the time to be a diplomatic victory. Another and better Triple Alliance was signed, this time for twelve years, on June 1, 1902. In 1902 the Triple Alliance was renewed, this time to extend to 1914. Feeling against Austria sufficient to cause a part of Italy to wish for war was aroused many years ago by the attempt to destroy the population of the population of Trieste and the occupation of Dalmatia that for centuries, since the Venetian occupation, had remained active. The subjects of Austria in these places insisted that they had a right to an Italian university, and they had to attend a German university, and they had to attend a German university, and they had to attend a German university. In Vienna attacks were made against the students and in Italy anti-Austrian demonstrations. The retaliatory order of the day for a time in the Adriatic there was continued manifesting the desire to take advantage of an opportunity of absolute independence of Austria would be doing things like content to her Italian subjects. So, cut loose from her thirty-two years, with her ancient enemy, Italy stands today in the House of Hapsburg and the House of Hohenzollern, both of which have taken a hand in carving up the past. On paper it looks as if the desire to take advantage of an opportunity of territorial aggrandizement. But along with paper ultimatums do not reach the old grudges must be reckoned with when you get to reasons. For Italy has not been attacked. She has promised more territory than she now possesses. She will "keep out of it." She has not been engaged. She is in an immediate danger. But she is facing Austria with a legacy of hate to satisfy the desire for the Hapsburg partitioning of the land and the cry of the Italian from across the Adriatic.



Ford... C. J.



Brantford... Scotland... Burford... Paris...