

against Serbia might bring Russia upon the field, and that it might involve us in a war in accordance with our duty as allies. We could not, however, . . . advise our ally to take up a yielding attitude . . . nor deny him our assistance in these trying days."—Cd. 7860, p. 406. (This statement is particularly important as contradicting the assurance given by Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London, to Sir E. Grey, that "the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna," on July 21, 1914. Both are given in the British Official *Collected Documents relating to the outbreak of the European War*.—Cd. 7860, pp. 151, 406.

Maximilian Harden : "Why not admit what is and must be the truth, that everything was jointly prepared by Vienna and Berlin. We should be . . . unworthy of the men who achieved Prussian predominance in Germany . . . if fifty years after Königgrätz things could be otherwise."—*Zukunft*, August 1, 1914.

"Let us drop our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprise did we fling ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it; we had to will it."—*Zukunft*, November 1914 (quoted in the *Paris Temps*, November 20, 1914).

Baron Wangenheim, German Ambassador in Constantinople, on July 15, 1914, eight days before the communication of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, informed Senator Garroni, the