

tion of the exchanges and the exploits of the German cruisers. The embarrassments of China were soon increased by the threatening attitude of Japan. A Persian correspondent declares that of all neutral countries Persia has suffered most. But in Europe at any rate the case of Switzerland seems to be the hardest. Tri-racial and tri-lingual, her sympathies are divided between three belligerents. Surrounded by war her people have the utmost difficulty in buying from and selling to the outside world. With dwindling revenues the little republic has had to maintain a large force mobilised in case her neutrality should be assailed. Finally, the chief industry of Switzerland—the hotels which serve the Playground of Europe—is almost at an end and can hardly hope to return for many years to its old prosperity even if peace should be restored in Europe before the end of this year.

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My book ends with Switzerland and the Red Cross. Pharaoh's heart hardened after each plague. But amid all these cruelties and atrocities it is well to remember that every Belligerent Power has done its best for wounded prisoners. Never has so much medical skill been lavished upon healing the wounds and mitigating the agony which devilish inventions have wrought. There is another little neutral country, Holland, whose Hague Conferences promised peace to mankind. Is it quixotic to hope that before this book has been long in print there may be repentance in Germany, or that the spirit of Holland and Switzerland will enter into the Chancelleries of Europe and inspire a settlement founded not on passion but reason, and pointing not