war is, the more humane it is, because it is so much shorter. A formidable arsenal of sophisms! Artillery no less dangerous than the other kind!"

Translated into terms of Mittel-Europa, this means that we should not slacken till all dangers are past which threaten the world from the German domination of Austria. Sixteen years ago Deschanel, like Chéradame, began to point out what was implied by German policy at Constantinople. Now he warns France never again to be caught off her guard. And if France should be vigilant after peace comes, a fortiori the Allies as a whole should steadily oppose a peace which would give the Prussian war machine a population of more than 150,000,000 from which to draw its cannon-fodder.

Like James VI and I, the new head of the CHARLES I Hapsburgs is entitled to write two numerals AND IV after his name, but in his case such a title is a sign of weakness. Nor is an impression of strength created by the apparent dependence of the young Emperor-King upon Prince Berchtold. It may well be that Charles I will attempt to escape from his vassalage to the Hohenzollerns, but will be sufficiently pertinacious and capable to break his shackles? In connection with the changes which have resulted or may result from the death of Francis Joseph, the Allies must ask themselves three questions. First, is the present ruler likely to attempt in good faith the emancipation of his dynasty from its present subservience? Secondly, is he likely to succeed if he enters upon this course? Thirdly, would it be proper for the Allies to use an ambitious Hapsburg as a means of checking an ambitious Hohenzollern? Any attempt on the part of the Entente to bolster up Charles I as an opponent of William II would involve recognition of the status quo throughout the lands of the Dual Monarchy—or, at any rate, a recognition of the status quo with some few modifications which would not be radical. In certain quarters there may be a disposition to block the advance of Prussia towards the Aegean by