

federation under the presidency of the Pope, and Tuscany and Modena were to be restored to their respective princes.

In 1864 Prussia and Austria invaded Schleswig in an endeavor to wrest it from the Danish. They met with slight resistance, and the provinces of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg were made over to the two powers.

The division of the spoils caused a war with Prussia. In 1866 Prussia entered into an alliance with Italy against Austria. Austria was defeated in the ensuing year, and by the Treaty of Prague, Austria gave up Venetia and four provinces to Italy and recognized the new formation of Germany, in which she was to have no part. She also ceded to Germany, Holstein and Schleswig and paid a war indemnity of twenty million dollars.

The suspension of the concordat with Rome in 1870 was a very beneficial change and served to bring some measure of friendship between Austria and the Kingdom of Italy.

In 1870 the Triple Alliance was entered into between Germany and Austria, the two powers to combine to resist an attack by Russia, but to remain neutral in complications with any other power. This alliance was joined in 1882 by Italy, and is still in force.

In 1878 Austria was invited to occupy and assume a protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the interests of the peace of Europe. In 1908 she annexed these two principalities, to the great dismay of Servia. This created a smoldering volcano of hatred against Austria which resulted in the murder of two Servian monarchs because of their leaning towards Austrian rule, and the eventual assassination of Francis Ferdinand of Austria, which precipitated the present war.

Russia, owing to her war with Japan, was not in position to play her usual role of protector to the Balkan Slavs in 1908.

Universal suffrage was granted to Austria in 1907, all men over twenty-four being given the right to vote.

In 1912 it was seen that a great European war was inevitable. Austria feared Servian ambition, and mobilized her army. Russia did the same in aid of Servia. Germany declared herself with Austria. War was then averted by a thread.

The assassination of Francis Ferdinand and his wife and the investigation which followed, together with the Servian defiance, caused Austria to declare war upon Servia in 1914. Russia interfered, and Germany came to Austria's aid. When the war in Servia had been in progress for several weeks, Austria proclaimed war on Russia on August 6th, 1914.