

of German conquest. On the other hand, Denmark has been drawn more and more toward England, not only because here Denmark has found one of her best markets, but because of its keen realization that England more than any other Great Power has an interest in protecting a country which may be said to hold the only key to the Baltic and one of the main keys to the North Sea. The events of 1801 and 1807 have grown very vague in memory; and it is probably the Fleet of Great Britain which more than anything else has drawn the friendship of Denmark. At the same time, Denmark alone among the Scandinavian countries has established friendly relations with Russia. The original cause was sentiment—and the Danes are at once very sentimental and very practical—based on the marriage of a Danish Princess to the Heir to the Russian Throne. But this friendship has acquired more and more of a practical import with the growth of Russian hostility toward Germany and friendliness toward England. Thus it is not surprising that in the present conflict the sympathies of the Danish people turn almost exclusively toward the Allied cause.

But just because of these sympathies, which are not unknown in Berlin, the little country to the north, with a population of less than three millions, and with open shores, that lie almost within gunshot of the German coast, has been forced to maintain its neutrality as punctiliously as did Belgium. I do not think anything but a direct invasion of her territory could bring Denmark to forget the caution enforced by her dangerous proximity to the most unscrupulous of the warring Powers. That all fears for Denmark's safety are not directed southward will probably surprise Englishmen very much. But several travellers recently returned from Denmark assure me that one of the most harrowing apprehen-