

rendering the keeping of peace impossible, but of preventing war. Here we have the "Mailed Fist" again: don't speak civilly in case your correspondent thinks you are afraid of him! Lastly, Professor Delbrück overreaches himself in an impudent attempt (foot of p. 239) to suggest that Sir Edward Grey failed to tell the German Ambassador "that France would not violate the neutrality of Belgium and that England was ready to guarantee that France would keep this obligation." A reference to Nos. 115 and 159 of the British White Paper will enable any person of even less than average intelligence to dispose of this suggestion.

W. P.

IN the days when Gladstone was fulminating against the Bulgarian atrocities, he had the vigorous support of Edward Augustus Freeman. As it was Freeman's function to interpret the present in the light of the past, he at once plunged into the fourteenth century and set before an oblivious England the stately figure of Stephen Dushan. At that time the affairs of Serbia were wont to awaken somewhat less interest than those of Timbuctoo, but the resuscitation of Stephen Dushan proved to be a real historical novelty. Freeman himself was overjoyed at the ready response of the country to this historical allusion. Indeed he boasted that his life had not been misspent, since writers of leading articles in the daily press now showed as much familiarity with Stephen Dushan as they did with Napoleon.

Thirty-nine years have elapsed since the Bulgarian atrocities, and beneath our own eyes Europe to the south of the Danube has been remade. With Serbia at last under the spotlight, it may be permissible, once again, to bring Stephen Dushan from his nook in the cupboard, to remove the cobwebs from him, and to recognize the fact of his forgotten greatness. Certainly if ever one moment were more suitable than another for this work of resuscitation, it is now, when the bombardment of the Gallipoli Peninsula