

*national* (the rise of Germany to world-power, Serbia), *diplomatic* (the Balance of Power, the Eastern question, Turkey), *international* or *economic* (trade rivalries, Imperialism), and *social* (democracy or autocracy).

The course of the war thus far has brought out clearly some notable features. If we consider the Teuton-Turks, we instinctively say Germany, because she is dominant over Austria and Turkey. And first we have had it forced home to us that the military party has for long years been planning, preparing and providing for this conflict. And even if the Kaiser was for over forty years the consistent friend of peace, as claimed by Jules Cambon (Yellow book), Alfred Fried (Nobel Peace-Prizeman) and hosts of genuine admirers, we must all feel that he has backslidden terribly. The atrocities against which Liebknecht protested, and upon which the Bryce Commission has reported within the last week, force one to believe that this great nation, or, because there are those within it who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of militarism, the military caste in it, decided upon ruthlessness as a means to the end, victory. And now that the horrible crime of the sinking of the Lusitania is fresh in all minds, and sorrow so deep in so many hearts, the wave of indignant protest that is sweeping over the world may well indicate that henceforth the German star is to decline, for surely the moral strength of the world is on the side of the Allies. But German efficiency and thoroughness will make it no easy task to win against her, if, as many authorities believe, she can still put millions of fresh men into the field. Nor can she be starved out, because any nation which produces 85 per cent. of her foodstuffs in normal years can easily make that amount do in war time, especially if they are so carefully and scientifically looked after as are the Germans. In regard to munitions of war, it is said that a shortage of copper, petrol and rubber exists. The scientific German will, or may, find some substitute for the first two but for the third the problem is very difficult.

The monetary situation seems the weakest spot because, although Germany had been growing wealthy, she has now