

unprepared: That the war will end is of course certain, and it may end as suddenly and as unexpectedly as it began. It would be a reproach to us if we permitted its ending to surprise us and to find us as unprepared, industrially, as its beginning found most of the world unprepared in military matters. For while we did not know that the war would ever begin, we do know that it will end. Preparedness is the wise order of the day. But there is an industrial preparedness as well as a military preparedness, and while we are cultivating the one, as we greatly need to do, it would be deplorable for us to neglect the other, of which we have no less need. We believe in the prudence and the wisdom of the injunction that in time of peace we should prepare for war. It is no less wise that in time of war we prepare for peace.

### GREECE AND THE POWERS

KING CONSTANTINE is his own best spokesman. The neutral course of Greece in the War of the Nations has been variously commented upon, pro and contra. It has been defended against criticism by the Greek statesmen who have guided it, and by men in other countries who approved it because it comported with their interests. But by far the most lucid explanation of it, and the most convincing vindication of it, so far as it is to be vindicated, came from the lips of the King of the Hellenes himself, in his very frank talk with a press correspondent.

The present predicament—for such it must be called—of Greece in her relation to the warring Powers constitutes, however, one of the strangest ironies of history, a review of which inevitably arouses sympathy with the Allied Powers in their thought that the Hellenic Kingdom should array itself outright upon their side. We scarcely need the reminder that after the raids and conquests of Macedonians, Romans, Serbs, Bulgars, Crusaders and Venetians, it was the Turks who finally crushed Greece into poverty and barbarism, so that the very name was lost. That, then, is the first count in the story, that Turkey was the despoiler and oppressor of Greece. The second is that the first impulse for the political regeneration of Greece was given by Russia. That was in the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Russian emissaries incited the Greeks to plan rebellion against their oppressors; when a Russian expedition—not

official but not officially disowned—invasion Greece and strove to lead a general uprising for independence; and when, finally, Russia went to war with Turkey, defeated her, and in the ensuing treaty constituted herself the protector of the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire, and thus made it possible for Greek merchants to sail under the Russian flag. It was then, in 1774, that the Greek national movement really arose.

The third count, a complex one, came in 1820-21. The Congress of Troppau met, under the dominance of that "Holy" Alliance of Metternich's against which we had presently to issue the Monroe Doctrine. The Greeks made an appeal to it for aid and sympathy. Under Austrian dictation this was refused, and Prussia said "Ditto" to Austria. Here then were the present great Teutonic Powers turning a deaf ear to the Greek prayer for rescue from Turkish tyranny. But worse than that soon followed.

In 1821 the Greek Revolution began. Turkey strove to crush it with ruthless cruelty. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople was officially murdered at the door of his own cathedral and his body treated as carrion. Several other Greek prelates shared his fate. The entire population of the island of Chios was massacred, and Turkey prepared to mete out a like fate to all Greece; as now, under German patronage, she did to Armenia. What, then, was the attitude of the "Christian" Powers of Europe?

Alexander I of Russia, as the Protector of the Greek Church, purposed intervention, and his Ambassador presented to the Turkish Government a strong protest against the savagery that was being practised. His note was in fact a scathing indictment of Turkey for unspeakable infamies; comparable with those of Timur Leng—and Wilhelm II. But Russia did not wish to intervene single handed. It was desirable, she thought, that several of the great Powers should unite, partly in order to make the intervention more irresistible, and partly to avoid the appearance of designs of selfish aggrandizement on the part of any one of them. At that time Austria was the foremost of the Continental Powers, and application was accordingly made to her, at least for her good will and approval, if not for her actual aid. What was the Austrian reply, to which Prussia continued to say "Ditto"?

The Austrian reply was threefold. First, Metternich

wrote, with a cynical and callous wickedness for which we shall look far to find a parallel, that "for three or four hundred thousand people to be hanged, impaled or otherwise butchered was nothing to him!" Even Timur Leng had been satisfied with a tower of only eighty thousand human skulls! Afterward he hoped that the Greek question would be solved by the simple expedient of killing off the entire Greek nation. Next, he wrote to the Sultan, or the Sublime Porte, urging and encouraging an accession of ruthless severity in the suppression of the Greek Revolution. Finally, he persuaded the visionary and fanatical Czar that the Greek Revolution was in fact only part of a widespread and wicked conspiracy against all sovereigns, which it was the duty of all members of the Holy Alliance to suppress. In that way he actually succeeded in getting Russia to withdraw all aid and sympathy from Greece; until after the death of the deluded Alexander I in December, 1825, and the accession of his brother Nicholas, who was not so easily duped by the Austrian trickster and tyrant. So Greece was left to work out her own salvation.

Meantime, what of the other Powers? Byron and Canning in England were foremost in pleading the cause of Greece before the world, and in giving her actual aid; the former at the cost of his fortune and his life. In France, too, Thiers, Cousin, Hugo, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, Béranger, de Broglie and their compeers and many others were ardent and effective advocates of the Greek cause. From both those countries money and arms were freely sent to aid the revolutionists; even long before there was organized and official intervention in their behalf. So it came that in 1825 the representatives of the Greek people formally placed their "liberty, independence and political existence under the absolute protection of Great Britain."

Austria, too, intervened, but as an ally of the Turks. In 1825 the Turks were besieging Missolonghi, the chief stronghold of the revolutionists. Some of the chief operations were on the water, between the Greek and Turkish fleets. But many of the Turkish vessels flew the Austrian flag; and when at last the Greek commander, Sakhtouri, won a victory which was almost a modern Salamis, among the vessels which he captured were five Austrian transports, laden with 1,300 barrels of gunpowder. It is an interesting coincidence that now, just ninety years later, the Teutonic Powers should

again be rushing arms and ammunition from Central Europe down to aid the Turks in a war against Christian peoples.

The curtain rose on the last act of the drama late in 1826, when Nicholas I of Russia, freed from the Austrian obsession which had controlled his brother, determined upon effective intervention. He announced this to the Teutonic Powers. The answer came from Metternich for Austria, and from Bernstorff—there was a Bernstorff then—for Prussia, to the effect that they would not join Russia in any such act, and that if she persisted in it they would hold themselves free to pursue an independent policy. This was meant as a veiled threat to Russia, that Austria and Prussia would ally themselves with Turkey against the former Power. At the same time Metternich wrote to the Turkish Government, encouraging it to hold out resolutely against Russia, and suggesting the reply which it should make to Russia's demands.

But Nicholas was not to be deterred by the Teutonic menace, when he knew that the two great Powers of Western Europe were ready to assist him. So in July, 1827, Russia, France and England entered into an alliance; just as they are allied to-day. The treaty was made in London, and it bound the three signatory Powers to intervene for the ending of the war in Greece, by mediation if possible, and if not, by force. Of course, the only ending which they would accept would be one granting independence to Greece. Mediation failed, and so recourse was had to force. A French army of 14,000 men under General Maison was sent to Greece for a land campaign, and many British officers aided the Greek troops. Finally in October of that year came the decisive naval battle of Navarino, which destroyed the Turkish Power at sea. On the Greek side were the allied fleets of England, France and Russia. On the other side were the fleets of Turkey and Egypt, with Austrian ships close at hand with supplies of ammunition for them. Practically it was a battle of England, France and Russia against the Turks and Teutons. The Austrian Emperor denounced it as an act of assassination.

The work of Greek redemption was completed during the following year by the Russian land campaign against Turkey. Already a former Russian Minister had been chosen President of the Greek Republic. After independence had been completely established, another treaty was made at London by the same three Powers, Great Britain, France

and Russia, by which Greece was placed under their protection and its independence was guaranteed by them forever. The first King of the Hellenes was a Bavarian, who proved so unsatisfactory that the Greeks expelled him, and almost unanimously elected an English prince, the eldest brother of Edward VII. in his place. But the three protecting Powers had bound themselves not to place any member of their reigning families on the throne; so, on the nomination of Great Britain, the Danish prince, George, was chosen, the father of the present King Constantine, and was provided with a civil list from the treasuries of the Powers.

This, then, is the present situation: Greece stands between two groups of allied Powers. On the one side are Turkey, Austria and Prussia, her traditional oppressors. On the other side are Russia, France and Great Britain, her liberators and protectors and the founders of her present ruling dynasty. On the one hand her traditional foes, on the other her effective friends. Between the two, her king insists upon maintaining the largest possible degree of neutrality. Yet it is not surprising that a large part of the Greek people find their sympathies going out almost irresistibly toward the Allies to whom Greece owes her independence and her very existence as a nation and a people, and to whom King Constantine owes his crown. Nor is it strange that those Allies have thought that Greece should show her gratitude for their inestimable services to her, by giving them her aid against not only their present enemies but also her own traditional and inveterate foes.

### HYMEN'S WIRELESS

THE flowers of Deutschland's culture are perennial, innumerable, and beyond praise; but the most delectable that we have yet culled has been blooming modestly in our midst for we know not how many fragrant months or years, yet we have only just encountered it. Its native soil is Berlin, where, in the sunny spaciousness of Unter den Linden, it has flourished as the *Heirats-Zeitung*, under the affectionate nurture of Herren Fritz Podzeus (most mellifluous of cognomens!) and John Ringlau; but it had an offshoot in these barbarian States, where it thrust its leaves and blossoms through the hospitable soil of upper New York. Let this precious manifestation of sweetness and light be