GERMANS HERE CALL WAR MOVE ITALY'S SHAME

Accuse Her of "Black Hand" Treachery," to Her Former Allies.

ONE RESERVIST SAYS: "MORE THE MERRIER"

Another Ridicules King Victor's Army—But Some Admit It Means Setback.

News that Italy had officially declared war against her former allies was received grimly in local German circles last night. Many Germans persisted until the last that Italy's extensive military mobilization was merely a bluff to coerce Austria into yielding all the demands of Rome.

Some based this belief on the assumption that Italy's honor would not permit her to take up arms against her former allies. Others thought that Italy had more to gain by keeping neutral than by entering a long and costly war. A few declared that Italy was not ready, that her military forces were insufficient to carry on successfully an offensive war. But when their predictions were shattered by the receipt of the news that Italy had declared war condemnation of her attitude was generally voiced.

"It's a shame," said a diplomat connected with the Kaiser's government in this country. "We ought to have realized long ago that their Latin temperament made them unreliable and false. I am convinced, however, that Italy's treachery will lend renewed strength to the arms of the Teutonic allies."

"Has it really come to the worst?" exclaimed Hans Howers, a German reserve officer, marooned in this city. "I cannot understand what prompted Italy to turn traitor to her allies. English gold and promises must have unbalanced her perspective of national honor. But what of that? The more the merrier! The whole world is now practically fighting Germany, if not with arms with other weapons. A strong man is made stronger by adversities. The German nation and her allies will be made stronger by this treachery."

Some Admit a Setback.

Others were more concerned over Italy's step and less confident of their Fatherland's ability to fight the world. "This is sad news, indeed," Professor Frederick Oechsner, formerly of the University of Berlin, admitted. "While I doubt whether Italy will be able to break through Germany's iron ring through the balance of power thrown on the Allies' side by Italy's fighting millions, it must be admitted that Germany's cause has suffered a setback. When one's own friends go back on one in the hour of need there is reason to ask, What's wrong? Those not familiar with history will be impressed by Italy's casting her lot against her former allies."

August Domschadt, secretary of the Neutrality League, called attention to the fact that a good deal of Germany's food supply since the beginning of the war has been shipped to her through Italy and Switzerland. He said:

"I am convinced that the shutting off of one of Germany's main food supplies is one of the most serious consequences which will arise through Italy's joining the Allies, in my estimation that is the most formidable weapon Italy has against Germany. Germany will never be conquered by invasion, but it may be possible that her starved civilian population may cause Germany's defeat."

The belief was generally expressed that Italy's injection into the war would not materially alter the result of the gigantic struggle so far as Germany was concerned, though it was admitted that it would prolong the war.

Reservist Derides Italians.

Albert Herzfeld, a German reserve officer, who has seen Italian soldiers in action in South Africa, said last night at his home at 621 West 115th Street:

"I have seen Italian soldiers in action. They go into battle with all the fiery enthusiasm and war fervor peculiar to their race. But at the least setback their spirit crumbles and they cease to be enthusiastically offensive. Their attacks become less frequent and less spontaneous. Their enthusiasm changes into fatalistic depression. Germany has nothing to fear from an Italian campaign.

"In my opinion the scenes of action will be somewhere near the Dolomitian passes and the Carnican Alps. Italy will probably try an offensive movement of great magnitude to gain a foothold on Austrian territory. According to latest reports strong detachments of German and Austro-Hungarian troops are already intrenched there. In the meantime Germany will undoubtedly try a counter movement in the shape of an offensive campaign in the Verona-Padua-Vicenza territory. If this is successful a straight drive for Verona—a distance of perhaps sixty miles—will completely isolate that portion of the Italian army which is operating further on near the Austrian-Italian border.

"Switzerland will remain neutral beyond a question. Four-fifths of the Swiss population are Germans. They are heartily in sympathy with the German cause and know their alignment with the Allies would not gain them anything. Therefore Germany's southern frontier, or at least the greater part of it, is safe from attack and invasion.

"Austria's Adriatic coast is safe from attack by the Italian navy because it is so strongly mined that approach would be equivalent to suicide. The Italian fleet probably will operate in the Dardanelles. It is a force to be reckoned with, because it is not only efficient but includes some of the best sea fighters of modern history.

"Another important question is: How will Italy supply her armies? She has no wheat, no coal, no iron and no oil. The Allies can barely scrape up enough to supply their own troops. Then there is the question of transportation, which is one of the most serious problems in Italy even in times of peace. Her railway system is abominable, her organization admittedly inferior to that of any other European power and there are no great military leaders in Italy."

Warns Italy of Mailed Fist.

Captain Otto Becker, an active German army officer connected with the war relief fund in this city, permitted his name to be used with this statement:

"Italy to all intents and purposes is the ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Both countries have not only overlooked Italy's failure to live up to her treaties when war began, but they have persistently refused to resent Italy's open show of sympathy with the cause of the Allies. But when Italy goes so far as to enter the war on the side of the foes of her right allies, then it is time to use the mailed fist. She will be beaten in her own exuberance of enthusiasm. The Allies cannot support her, because they need all the resources themselves."

George Sylvester Viereck characterized the Italian attitude as "European Black Hand methods." He added:

"Italy richly deserves the defeats and humiliations she will suffer. The mailed fist of Germany is still very active and her power by no means spent. The more adversaries turn against Germany and her allies the stronger they become."

Dr. Karl Otto Wertling, a civil engineer who has been in Italy as the representative of a large German manufacturing concern, pointed out last night that many street railways, most of the heating and lighting plants and many of the waterworks in Italy had been installed and were now in charge of Germans.

"What will become of these vital interests?" he asked. "All Germans in Italy will turn against the Italian government. They will be arrested, of course, but who is qualified to take their jobs?"

Organization and Size of Italy's Field Army

Twelve Army Corps and Three Cavalry Divisions Provide 400,000 Men—Strength of Mobile Militia 326,000—Territorials in Reserve.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows: French frontier, 200 miles; Swiss, 418; Austro-Hungarian, 484; frontier of San Marino, 34; in all (exclusive of San Marino), 1,202 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles; of Sicily, 630; of Sardinia, 830; of Elba and the small islands, 64; the total length of coast being 4,140 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, the chief strong places in the region being Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua, these two belong to the old Austrian quadrilateral), Venice and Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places: Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro and Gaeta; works in the Strait of Messina, Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts.

Service in the army or navy is compulsory and universal. The total period is nineteen years, beginning at the age of twenty. The young men of the year are divided into three categories, the first being posted to the permanent army, the second, also to the permanent army, but with unlimited leave, and the third, also exempted from active service, to the territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the "complementary force."

Terms of Service.

The term of service in the ranks of the permament army is two years for all arms. After passing through the ranks the men are placed on "unlimited leave"—i. e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a term of eight years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is four years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains seven years, thus finishing his military service at the age of thirty-nine.

Second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first eight years of their service. During this period they receive from two to six months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterward to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive thirty days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On mobilization regiments are filled up by recruits from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists have previously served in the unit which they join on mobilization.

The field army consist of twelve army corps and three cavalry divisions. The army corps consists of two divisions, except the Ninth Army Corps, in the Roman district, which has an additional division. There are two brigades of infantry, each consisting of two regiments of three battalions, and a regiment of field artillery (five batteries) to each division, which has a war strength of 4,156 officers and men, 1,200 horses and 30 guns. There is a regiment of field artillery (six batteries of six guns), two or three heavy batteries, a cavalry regiment and a regiment of bersaglieri to each army corps. Cavalry divisions each consist of two brigades of two regiments and of two horse artillery batteries.

Light Infantry Organization.

Each regiment of bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of three battalions of infantry and one battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops specially organized to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy. They consist of eight regiments (twenty-six battalions) of Alpine infantry and two regiments of thirty-six mountain artillery batteries. There are furthermore one regiment of horse artillery of eight batteries, two regiments of heavy artillery of ten batteries each and ten regiments of fortress artillery.

Engineers are organized as six regiments. Two consist of pioneers, one of pontoon troops, one of telegraph troops, one of sappers and miners and one of railway troops. The aeronautical service consists of a specialist battalion of five companies, an experimental section, a flying battalion of two companies and a growing number of field squadrons of seven aeroplanes each. There are to be thirty complete during the course of this year. Italy possessed nine airships in 1913.

The carabinieri are the military police. They are recruited by selection from the army and remain in the force until they have completed three years' service. They then serve in the reserve of the carabinieri for four years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the rest of their service and are reckoned as part of the army.

The strength of the field army (twelve army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000 combatants. The nominal strength of the mobile militia is 326,000, but the numbers put into the field would not perhaps exceed 200,000. The complementary troops should be sufficient to maintain the strength of the first line and mobile militia in the field. The territorial militia is strong numerically, but only about half the number—viz., the first category men, who have passed through the army and mobile militia—could be made use of should its services ever be required.

The weapon of the Italian infantry is the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, a magazine arm of 6.5-millimetre calibre. The territorial militia has the old Vetterli. The field artillery is being rearmed with De Port gun and carriage, calibre 7.5 centimetre, model 1912.

Italy's Peace Strength.

The peace strength of Italy's standing army is as follows:

Three hundred and eighty-nine battalions of infantry, with 7,627 officers, 154,217 men and 6,205 horses.

One hundred and fifty escadrons of cavalry, with 1,006 officers, 20,404 men and 25,467 horses.

Two hundred and sixty-three battalions of artillery, with 2,359 officers, 51,174 men and 23,084 horses and mules.

Eighty-two companies of pioneers, with 630 officers, 15,206 men and 1,284 animals.

Twelve regiments of carabinieri, with 726 officers, 20,690 men and 5,362 horses.

Thirteen companies of mountain scouts, with 778 officers, 4,893 men and 420 animals.

Twelve sanitary corps, with 452 officers, 5,488 men and 81 animals.

In addition there are 361 staff officers, 88 district officers, 358 administration officers, 404 officers attached to military schools and 213 officers and 17 animals comprising the veterinary corps.

This brings the peace strength of Italy's army up to 15,123 officers, 289,910 men and 64,345 animals.

The war strength according to the latest available statistics of 1914, published in the "Almanach de Gotha," is 41,692 officers and 3,118,144 men.

The garrison of Libya is not yet fully organized. There are to be 3 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, 2 field batteries and 2 mountain batteries as colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for three years' service. The native army is to consist of 12 battalions, 6 squadrons, 4 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

Military Budget.

The total military budget of Italy for 1913-14 amounted to 14,222,000 lire. In 1908 extra credit of 8,920,000 lire was granted, to be spread over nine years. This amount was to be spent on the rearmament of the artillery, guns for permanent works, fortifications, railways, barracks, mobilization stores and horses.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythren, consisting of three companies of white infantry and ten native battalions, one squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians) and a native mountain battery. Its total strength is about 5,000 of all ranks.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of fifteen infantry companies, one camel company and one artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength, about 4,700 of all ranks.

Personnel of the Army.

Generals in Command: His Royal Highness Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Aosta, lieutenant general and Senator, and Lieutenant Generals Zuccari, Brusati, Frugoni and Nava.

Chief of the General Staff—Lieutenant General Count Cadorna.

Army division commanders:

First Division, with headquarters at Turin—Lieutenant General Ragni.

Second Division, with headquarters at Alexandria—Lieutenant General Escard.

Third Division, with headquarters at Milan—Lieutenant General Camerana.

Fourth Division, with headquarters at Genoa—Lieutenant General Masi.

Fifth Division, with headquarters at Verona—Lieutenant General Alliprindi.

Sixth Division, with headquarters at Bologna—Lieutenant General Porro.

Seventh Division, with headquarters at Ancona—Lieutenant General Garioni.

Eighth Division, with headquarters at Florence—Lieutenant General Della Noce.

Ninth Division, with headquarters at Rome—Lieutenant General Mariani.

Tenth Division, with headquarters at Naples—Lieutenant General Count Barattieri di San Pietro.

Eleventh Division, with headquarters at Bari—Lieutenant General Cigliana.

Twelfth Division, with headquarters at Palermo—Lieutenant General Nicolis di Robilant.

Commanding General of Infantry—Lieutenant General Zoppi.

Commanding General of Cavalry—His Royal Highness Victor Emanuel, Count of Turin.

General inspectors:

Board of Strategy—Lieutenant General D'Allessandro.

Engineering Corps—Lieutenant General Bonazzi.

Pioneers—Lieutenant General Ghirardini.

Artillery—Lieutenant General Leguio.

Surgeon General—Lieutenant General Ferrero di Cavallerleone.

Quartermaster General—Major General Barocelli.

Judge Advocate—Lieutenant General D'Ottone.

Territorial Division Commanders.

Commanders of territorial divisions:

First Division, at Turin—Lieutenant General Sorato.

Second Division, at Novare—Lieutenant General Count Nasalli-Rocca.

Third Division, at Alessandria—Lieutenant General Prelli.

Fourth Division, at Cuneo—Lieutenant General Reisoli.

Fifth Division, at Milan—Lieutenant General Briccola.

Sixth Division, at Brescia—Lieutenant General Roffi.

Seventh Division, at Plaisance—Lieutenant General Vinaj.

Eighth Division, at Genoa—Lieutenant General Lang.

Ninth Division, at Verona—Major General Ferri.

Tenth Division, at Padua—Lieutenant General Scrivanie.

Eleventh Division, at Bologna—Lieutenant General Ruelle.

Twelfth Division, at Ravenna—Lieutenant General Ciancio.

Thirteenth Division, at Ancona—Lieutenant General Druetti.

Fourteenth Division, at Chieti—Lieutenant General Angelotti.

Fifteenth Division, at Florence—Major General Lenchantin.

Sixteenth Division, at Livorno—Lieutenant General Trabucchi.

Seventeenth Division, at Rome—Lieutenant General Saveri.

Eighteenth Division, at Perosa—Major General Carol.

Nineteenth Division, at Naples—Lieutenant General Piacentini.

Twentieth Division, at Salerno—Lieutenant General Coardi di Carpenetto.

Twenty-first Division, at Bari—Lieutenant General Mazzoli.

Twenty-second Division, at Catanzaro—Lieutenant General Signorile.

Twenty-third Division, at Palermo—Lieutenant General Airaldi.

Twenty-fourth Division, at Messina—Lieutenant General Sollier.

Twenty-fifth Division, at Cagliari—Lieutenant General Capello.

Cavalry division commanders:

First Division, with headquarters at Friouli—Lieutenant General Pirozzi.

Second Division, with headquarters at Venice—Lieutenant General Vercellana.

Third Division, with headquarters at Lombardia—Lieutenant General Quercia.

Director of the Military Geographical Bureau—Lieutenant General Gliamas.

Commandant of the War College at Turin—Major General Montuari.

III. NAVY.

The Italian navy estimates for financial years ending June 30 were as follows:

1911-12	[illegible]
1912-13	[illegible]
1913-14	[illegible]
1914-15	[illegible]

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organized: An assistant secretary, a vice-admiral as chief of staff, a superior board consisting of two vice-admirals, the lieutenant general of the Genio Navale (naval architect), the major general of engineers' corps, a captain as secretary, and a civil member, a general surgeon at the head of the sanitary service, a member of the Genio Militaire (military architect), at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations, a general paymaster directing the sections of account. A rear admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the personnel (officers), another rear admiral the personnel (men), a major general of the Genio Navale of that dealing with naval construction, and a rear admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for the Navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three departments: (1) Spezia, (2) Naples, (3) Venice, (4) Taranto. The vessels are apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the four departments. There are torpedo stations all around the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice.

Personnel of the Italian navy:

Grand Admiral—His Royal Highness Prince Thomas de Savoie, Duke of Genoa.

Navy yard commandants:

At Spezia—Vice-Admiral Garelli.

At Naples—Vice-Admiral Leonardi Cattolica.

At Taranto—Vice Admiral Presbitero.

At Venice—Vice-Admiral Borea Ricci.

At Maddalena—Vice-Admiral Corsi.

Commanders of battleship fleets:

Ranking admiral in charge—His Royal Highness Prince Louis de Savoie, Duke of the Abruzzi.

First Division—Rear Admiral Corsi.

Second Division—Rear Admiral Cutinelli Rendina.

Third Division—Rear Admiral Cito Filomarino.

Fourth Division—Rear Admiral Cagni.

Fifth Division—Rear Admiral Triferi.

Commandant of the Naval Academy—Rear Admiral Millo.

The Italian fleet up to September, 1914: Eighteen battleships of the first class, aggregating 260,000 tons displacement; five battleships of the second class, aggregating 85,000 tons; two battleships of the third class, aggregating 9,000 tons; four battleships of the fourth class, aggregating 14,200 tons; seven battleships of the fifth class, aggregating 17,552 tons; eight battleships of the sixth class, aggregating 6,500 tons; thirty-three torpedo boat destroyers, aggregating 15,100 tons; twenty-eight high sea torpedo boats, aggregating 5,952 tons; forty-three torpedo boats of the first class, aggregating 5,800 tons; fourteen torpedo boats of the second class, aggregating 1,100 tons; five torpedo boats of the third class, aggregating 200 tons; twenty submarines, aggregating 4,850 tons; sixty one auxiliary cruisers, aggregating 242,389 tons; eighty-five vessels for harbor and patrol duty, aggregating 13,500 tons. This makes a total of 383 war vessels, with a total displacement of 637,000 tons.

Under construction were seven battleships, fourteen torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat and twelve submarines.

The groupings of the fleet are as follows:

DREADNOUGHTS

Name.	Displacement.	Date.	Armament.	Turbine.	Speed. Knots.	Cost.
Andrea Doria	22,700	1914	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	4	21	[illegible]
Caio Duilio	22,700	1914	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	4	21	[illegible]
Conte di Cavour	22,700	1914	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	4	21	[illegible]
Dante Alighieri	19,456	1912	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	3	21	[illegible]
Leonardo da Vinci	19,456	1912	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	3	21	[illegible]
Giulio Cesare	19,456	1911	13 13.5 inch, 18 4.7 inch	3	21	[illegible]
Four new ships, each	23,000	1915	13 15 inch	4	22	[illegible]
PRE-DREADNOUGHTS						
A. di Saint Bon	9,800	1914	4 10 inch, 8 4.6 inch, 8 4.6 inch	2	22	[illegible]
E. Filiberto	9,800	1914	4 10 inch, 8 4.6 inch, 8 4.6 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Giuseppe Garibaldi	9,800	1914	4 10 inch, 8 4.6 inch, 8 4.6 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Regina Margherita	13,500	1904	4 12 inch, 8 4.6 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Napoli	13,500	1905	4 12 inch, 8 4.6 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Regina Elena	13,500	1906	4 12 inch, 12 4 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Vittorio Emanuele	13,500	1907	4 12 inch, 12 4 inch	2	22	[illegible]
Roma	13,500	1908	4 12 inch, 12 4 inch	2	22	[illegible]
ARMORED CRUISERS						
Marco Polo	6,232	1890	2 10 inch, 6 6 inch	2	19	[illegible]
Vettor Pisani	6,200	1890	2 10 inch, 6 6 inch	2	19	[illegible]
Carlo Alberto	9,800	1906	10 10 inch, 8 6 inch, 14 4.6 inch	2	20	[illegible]
G. Garibaldi	9,800	1907	10 10 inch, 8 6 inch, 14 4.6 inch	2	20	[illegible]
Varese	9,800	1907	10 10 inch, 8 6 inch, 14 4.6 inch	2	20	[illegible]
Ferrara	9,800	1907	10 10 inch, 8 6 inch, 14 4.6 inch	2	20	[illegible]
F. Ferruccio	7,000	1904	4 10 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	23	[illegible]
G. Giulio	7,000	1904	4 10 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	23	[illegible]
Pisa	7,000	1904	4 10 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	23	[illegible]
Amalfi	10,118	1908	4 10 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	23	[illegible]
Pisa	10,118	1908	4 10 inch, 8 4.7 inch	2	23	[illegible]

The officers' personnel consists of one admiral, twenty-three vice and rear admirals, 252 captains and commanders, 414 lieutenants and 38,000 men.

CANADIANS BRAVELY MEET WAR'S BLOWS

Mother Proud to Have Sacrificed Sons to Cause—Child Eager To "Be Soldier, Like Daddy."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Toronto, May 23.—Scene: A little cottage in a suburb. A visitor has called with an offer of sympathy to a woman whose husband's name has last appeared in the casualty lists. A young son nestles on his mother's lap. The bereaved woman expresses thanks for the sympathy, and the conversation turns to the child.

"What was your father?" asks the mother.

"A soldier."

"How did he die?"

"For his country."

"What are you going to be when you grow up?"

"A soldier like my daddy."

Another scene: A large house in the city. The mistress has just lost the one thing which she prizes and which her fortune is not large enough to buy back again—the life of her only son. She is not a grief-broken woman.

"I thank you for your sympathy," she says. "But why do you not rather congratulate me? I am proud—proud that I had a son to give to such a cause and proud that he so readily offered his life."

These incidents are actual occurrences. They illustrate the spirit in which the first serious blow of war is being met.

But all the reserve fortitude is being called into play these days. Day after day the casualty lists run into columns—500 names of killed, wounded and missing in one day and 6,000 names in three weeks.

Perhaps the greatest anguish of spirit falls on the relatives of those reported "missing." "Missing" may mean any one of so many horrible things. The uncertainty of it is vastly more cruel, though the shock is less than that which greets the "killed in action," which has been quite as frequent. A few of the "missing" have been heard from through messages from German prison camps, but they number only half a dozen officers. The "missing," all told, number 1,000 or more. And no one knows if they are dead or in hospital or in prison.

RUMANIA HOVERS ON EDGE OF WAR, SORELY TEMPTED

Dare Not Take Plunge with Italy Until Vengeful Bulgaria Is Appeased.

GREECE LIKELY TO GO TO SERBIA'S AID

Balkan Situation Tense—Rumored Italo-Rumanian Pact May Drag Latter In.

Italy's entrance into the war stretches the already tense Balkan situation to the breaking point. It may be only a matter of days or hours before Rumania, too, declares war, and with her mobilization plunges Greece and possibly Bulgaria into the conflict.

The spoils of the war will go to the victor, and with an allied fleet hammering day by day nearer to Constantinople, with Italy's million men, intent on wresting a part of the east shore of the Adriatic from Austrian dominance, it is a sharp necessity that induces the Balkan States to draw the sword.

One thing alone has so far held back Rumania, which is understood to have a treaty with Italy providing for concerted action, from leaguing with Russia in her assault upon Austria and has kept Greece from coming to the assistance of stricken Serbia and ravaged Montenegro. Bulgaria is sullen and vengeful. Bulgaria awaits only an opportunity to smite Rumania in the rear and regain the Dobrudja territory lost at the close of the Second Balkan War. Bulgaria looks to the day when she dare strike against Greece and retake Kavala and Salonica, which she believes are rightly hers.

In all probability Rumania will enter the Allied ranks first, but she dare not go to war until Bulgaria is satisfied.

Rumania has the desire to join in the conflict. Her people, of ancient Latin stock—descendants of the Romans who fled from Dacia when it was abandoned by the Emperor Aurelian in the Third Century—have sympathized with France, have felt that their blood called more strongly for war since Italy armed. Their eyes are turned longingly toward Transylvania and Bukovina, Austrian provinces, peopled by Rumanians, oppressed and pillaged for years by the Dual Monarchy. That would be her price for attacking Austria. Doubtless the Allies would be willing to grant it to her. One thing alone has kept her so far at peace—Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian army bore the brunt of the fighting in the war against the Turks. It was the infantrymen of King Ferdinand who took Adrianople by storm, who captured Kirk Kilisse. It was the Bulgarian cannon that battered the Tchataldja lines about Constantinople. When peace came, urged on, it is believed, by Austria, Bulgaria made demands for territorial compensation, which her allies refused to accept.

Then came the Second Balkan War, in which Greece, Serbia and Montenegro robbed their erstwhile comrade-in-arms of most of her spoils of victory. In addition to losing her portion of Macedonia to Serbia, Greece took from Bulgaria the major part of Salonica, and Rumania, who had taken no part in the conflict, demanded that she be repaid for her neutrality by the cession to her of a portion of Bulgarian territory on the Black Sea—Dobrudja.

The gain in Turkish territory which she achieved did not compensate Bulgaria for what she regarded as theft of her own hard-won territory. Austria had stood behind her in her battle for Balkan leadership. It was Austria who robbed Serbia of Albania and made that territory autonomous. It was Austria and Germany was loaned heavy funds to the bankrupt Bulgaria.

Were there a probability of ultimate German victory, it is not improbable that Bulgaria would rank herself openly upon that side, and by a drive through Serbian territory open a direct line of communication from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople. As it is, she stands aside, nursing her sense of outrage, a menace to Greece and Rumania if they attack another foe. Before either of them goes to war they must appease Bulgaria with territory.

If war should come Rumania would doubtless be the first to strike. Of all the Balkan states she is the most solvent. The others are burdened with the debts of the Turkish and Bulgarian war. Rumania held aloof from this. Her army is well trained and in excellent condition. Her people are clamoring for action.

Transylvania and Bukovina belong racially to Rumania. For years they have been ground beneath the harsh rule of a Magyar aristocracy, taxed to the uttermost and denied a voice in the government. Although never a part of the Rumanian kingdom they take the place which Alsace and Lorraine and Trent and Trieste hold in the hearts of France and Italy, respectively. With the cession of the Dobrudja territory to Bulgaria that menace would be removed. The land that King Ferdinand claims is peopled with his subjects. As a balm to wounded pride it means much to Bulgaria. As an exchange for Transylvania and Bukovina it is a small price for Rumania to pay.

Once the Allied forces march into Constantinople pressure will be brought to bear upon Bulgaria which she will find hard to resist. Adrianople, which she won and lost, may be the price of absolute neutrality, or even active aid in the war on Germany and Austria. With this in view it is improbable that she will make exorbitant demands upon Rumania before permitting her to plunge into the conflict, with no thought for her southern frontier.

With Bulgaria appeased, Greece would hasten to the aid of her ally, Serbia. Rumania and Russia would operate together against Austria on her Eastern front. Rumania, Greece and Serbia would attack her on the south, and Italian men and warships would harry her eastern frontier. With the exception of Danish, Dutch and Swiss frontiers, Germany and her allies would be inclosed in a steel ring and completely isolated.

800,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN
18,000 SCHOOL TEACHERS

What an army! And every single one interested in better teeth because better teeth mean better health and greater happiness.

"The slogan, "Sound Teeth for Life," is *bigger* than New York's Public Schools. It hits everybody—it hits You.

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Cleanliness alone will not save your teeth because "Acid Mouth" is the greatest cause of tooth decay. Pebeco is the dentifrice which helps *save* your teeth because it checks "Acid Mouth"—as well as keeps teeth white and clean.

Put Pebeco on the job today. Use Pebeco twice daily and *every week* will be a Dental Hygiene Week.

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A ten-day trial tube and acid-test papers to test your mouth for acid—sent free. May we have your name and address?

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