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Other document types / Ostale vrste dokumenata

Publication year / Godina izdavanja: **1916**

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:270:022533>

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Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-03-13**

Repository / Repozitorij:

[Croatian Emigrant Press - Repository](#)

ESTABLISHED 1913

To uphold the rights
and to promote unity
of the Yugoslav people.

ZORA

(The Dawn)

ESTABLISHED 1913

Copies of this
Bulletin will be despatched
Free of Charge on application
to the Editor, Box 861,
G.P.O., Auckland.

1916

The Southern Slav Bulletin

1916

No. 5

AUCKLAND, N.Z. OCTOBER 28, 1916

YEAR 4

PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

London Committee—Dr. A. Trumbic (President), Dr. A. Biankini, Dr. Ivo DeGiulli, Dr. J. Gazzari, Dr. G. Gregorin, Rev. Don N. Grskovic, Dr. H. Hinkovic, Dr. J. Jedlowski, M. Marjanovic, I. Mestrovic, Dr. M. Mleic, Dr. F. Potocnjak, Prof. M. J. Pupin, Dr. N. Stojanovic, F. Supilo, Dr. D. Trinajstic, D. Vasiljevic, Dr. B. Vosnjak, Dr. N. Zupanic.



THE JUGOSLAWS (The Southern Slavs), i.e., the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, are by blood, language, and tradition, no less than by economic and political conditions, one homogeneous nation, with identical aims in their national life.

They form the compact population of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro (pop. 5,000,000), of the Yugoslav provinces in Austria-Hungary (Jugoslav pop. 8,000,000) and of the Italian district west of Gorizia (40,000 Yugoslavs), whereas 1,500,000 Yugoslavs live as emigrants in overseas countries.

In Austria-Hungary the Yugoslavs are subordinated to two dominant State organizations, viz., the German and the Magyar. Their territory is broken up into ten provinces; they are politically oppressed, socially persecuted, and in every way hampered and menaced in their intellectual, economic, and national development.

There are 2,100,000 Yugoslavs under the German administration in Vienna. Of these 410,000 live in Southern Styria, 120,000 in Southern Carinthia, 490,000 in Carniola, 155,000 in Gorizia-Gradisca, 70,000 in Trieste, 225,000 in Istria, and 610,000 in Dalmatia.

Under the Magyar domination there are 3,100,000 Yugoslavs, viz., 2,300,000 in Croatia-Slavonia, and 900,000 in Southern and South-Western Hungary (in the Medjumurje along the Styrian frontier, in the Baranja, Backa, and Banat).

A joint Austro-Hungarian administration controls the 1,900,000 Yugoslavs living in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Finally there are 40,000 Yugoslavs under Italian rule.

The Yugoslavs have always desired to form an independent State, and to lead their own national life free from all foreign domination, whether Turkish, Venetian, or Austro-Hungarian. Both in Serbia and Montenegro they have already achieved and developed their freedom, but all attempts to obtain even partial unification and the conditions for national development within the borders of Austro-Hungary have invariably proved unsuccessful.

All unredeemed Yugoslavs look to the successful issue of the present war waged by Serbia and Montenegro and their mighty Allies to accomplish their complete deliverance from foreign domination. And they hope that in accordance with the principle of nationality they will be permitted to realize their ideals of union with their free brothers in the two Kingdoms, and of the unification of the national territory in one single independent State.

pression that M. Cambon is exceedingly well-informed with regard to the Yugoslav question. E4

Magyars Against Croatia.

The "Pesti Hirlap," of June 17, protests energetically against the new Educational Reform Bill, brought in by the Hungarian Minister of Education, and providing for the facultative introduction of non-Magyar languages in secondary schools, where the majority of the pupils are of non-Magyar nationality, and justifying the measure by the need for future officials to know the language of the native population. The "Pesti Hirlap" looks upon this Bill as a violation of the Magyar State and says: "Those who have up to now dealt with the Magyarisation of the Slavs in Hungary know, and are convinced, that in those parts of Hungary where non-Magyars live no officials ought to be appointed except such as are absolutely ignorant of the vernacular. The Bill embodies a retrograde conception of the Magyar national idea and an anti-cultural solution of the question. This is especially out of place to-day when the Magyar language ought to be dominant everywhere. Instead of this Bill, a different one ought to be brought in—one which would guarantee the use of the Magyar language in all schools in Croatia."

The Yugoslavs and the Third Conference of Nationalities in Lausanne.

The Yugoslav deputation, representing the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which was to have taken part in the third Conference of Nationalities in Lausanne, found itself obliged to abstain in view of the fact that the attitude of the Conference was obviously biased and hostile to the Allied Powers. Having been informed of this fact, the Yugoslavs are anxious to give public expression to their perfect solidarity with the Serbian nation and Government, as well as to their unshakable confidence and their profound devotion to the Entente Powers, from whose victories they expect, together with the other oppressed nations, the realisation of their national aspirations, as they have been formulated in the Memorial drawn up by the Yugoslav Committee in London on May 15, 1915.

THE PROGRAMME of liberating and unifying all the Yugoslavs was formally proclaimed by the Crown Prince Regent of Serbia in his Official Declaration in London and Paris in 1916. It was accepted by the Serbian Skupshtina (Parliament) in its Resolution in 1914 and 1915, and was repeatedly emphasized by the Serbian Government, through the Prime Minister, M. Nikola Pashitch, and insisted on again and again by the present Serbian Government and was again included in the resolutions passed by the Skupshtina in August, 1915. The Principle of liberty and unity for the smaller nations has also been emphasized by the representatives of the great Allied Powers who have gone to war in defence of this principle.

Treatment of Yugoslavs in Great Britain.

On June 29, in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Samuel, dealing with questions regarding the treatment of alien enemies, made a declaration for which all the Slavs belonging to Austria-Hungary in residing in Great Britain owe him the utmost gratitude. The Home Secretary said:—

"Then they came to the class of friendly aliens who were technically of German or Austrian nationality, but who were not German and not Austrian in the ordinary sense of the word, and whose sentiments, so far from being German or Austrian, were in the majority of cases violently hostile to Germany and Austria. There were the Czechs, a fairly considerable community, a large proportion of whom had fled from Austria because they were in fact in revolt against the Austrian Government. It would be absurd that after they had come to this country we should inter them because they were of Austrian nationality. There were also a certain number of Poles. There were Italians from the Trentino, with Italian names and speaking Italian, included in the 22,000, because they were technically of Austrian nationality. There were Yugoslavs who also came from Austria, who were perhaps as hostile to the Austrian Government as anybody in the whole of Europe."

Italians and Slavs on the Adriatic.

The "Corriere della Sera," of July 7, publishes a letter from Mr. Steed, director of the foreign policy of the "Times," in reply to an article by M. A. Torre, member of the Italian Parliament, which was published in the issue of May 27 of the same paper. We quote the letter:—

"Monsieur le Directeur, 'Permit me to correct a word with respect to what M. Torre has written in his recent article on 'Italy and the Yugoslav Programme.' He says that, although a friend of Italy, I have 'made myself the champion of almost the entire Slav programme on the Adriatic in opposition to the Italian programme.'"

"If, instead of writing 'although a friend of Italy,' M. Torre had written 'because a friend of Italy,' we should have been of one opinion."

"I believe I understand the Slav programme and that of Italy in the Adriatic. I have studied the Adriatic problem for nearly twenty years—in Italy, where I lived for several years, in Vienna, and on the far side of the 'amarrissima.' The results of my studies may be summed up as follows:—

"(1) There is no necessary and inevitable contradiction between Italian and Yugoslav interests.

"(2) A complete understanding between Italians and Yugoslavs is not only possible and necessary, but it constitutes a European interest of the first order.

"(3) If this understanding is not arrived at the Adriatic will

never be either Italian or Slav, but German.

"(4) The worst enemies of both Italians and Yugoslavs and the best friends of the Austro-Germans are those who excite or foment the misunderstandings and antagonisms between Italians and Slavs.

"(5) Whoever desires Italy's welfare, and is acquainted with the facts, cannot wish Italy the possession of regions where the Yugoslavs are in great majority, a possession which would prevent the necessary good understanding.

"(6) Through such an understanding, the language, civilisation, commerce, and political influence of Italy would not only be maintained, but would extend over the further shore and the Balkans in a manner hitherto unhoped for. Failing this understanding, the Italians would see all Italian influence disappear at every point which is not occupied by an overwhelming military force, and they would attract the fierce hatred of twelve million robust and tenacious souls who would open their schools and their gates to the commerce and language of the Germanic block.

"(7) Germany, less short-sighted than Austria, has for years aimed at uniting this whole Yugoslav world under her hegemony, with the double object of thus assuring her own predominance in the Adriatic, and of depriving Italy of so strong a bulwark of her safety and independence as would be provided by a united and compact Yugoslavia, bound to Italy by genuine ties of friendship.

"This, Monsieur le Directeur, is why I have 'made myself the champion' of the Yugoslav cause—just precisely because

feel myself to be a friend of Italy.—Yours very truly,

"WICKHAM STEED."

This letter was followed by an article by M. Andreas Torre. In this article the able Italian publicist and politician developed his point of view in contrast to that of Mr. Steed. M. Torre agrees absolutely with the first four points in the above-quoted letter, and he adds: "I also am of opinion that the Italians and the Yugoslavs must agree for their mutual protection and for the assured development of their nationalities. I also believe that without such an understanding the Adriatic will never be either Italian or Slav, but German. I had already pointed out that an Italo-Slav entente does not only concern Italy and the Yugoslav lands, but also the peace of Europe; it is obviously a European problem by its reactions elsewhere. The misunderstandings between the two nations must therefore be dissipated. Opposition must be eliminated. A good understanding must be desired with a sincere heart and a clear intellect by one side as well as by the other."

After these declarations, M. Torre develops his thesis and demonstrates the various pros and cons connected with a final solution of the problem, such as history, geography, the traditions and power of civilisation, strategic defence, and the mastery of communication by sea, and he concludes:—

"The eastern shore of the Adriatic permits of an understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia which would satisfy Italian and Yugoslav interests, and greatly meet the necessities of both."

"This, I repeat, cannot be constituted in Italy; she can, and

must, be constituted in agreement with Italy; with the sincere and unanimous support of our nation. The formation of Yugoslav unity can only be achieved under this condition, and only by a perfect understanding, by a cordial alliance with Italy can Yugoslavia be sure of her own independence, her own liberty, her own national and political development. Wickham Steed sees a danger in the Pan-German programme, and he is right. But the means to obviate the Pan-German peril, and to obviate it for ever, is precisely the good understanding with Italy which the Yugoslavs must desire and realize. They can realize it if they will loyally recognise the limits imposed by nature on their nationality, if they recognise the rights with which these three indissoluble factors, history, geography, and political reason, alternately limited and completed, have invested our country. We can proceed by mutual support. In Italy there are many who are disposed to support Yugoslav unity, but there is no one who would conceive it as a power which would constitute itself in opposition to Italy and to her prejudice. I, for my part, desire the entente, because I am profoundly convinced that the Italians and the Yugoslavs can be allies, and that it is to their most vital interest to act together for their own joint defence and mutual support."

This article was followed by a telegram from the President, Mr. Trumbic, to Mr. H. Wickham Steed, of which we append the text:—

"Wickham Steed, London. 'Read with lively satisfaction 'Corriere' and your concise and very effective reply to M. Torre,

expounding the pivots of Italo-Yugoslav agreement. Admiring the clear objectivity and clear-sighted political intuition and sincere sentiment in favour of understanding and durable friendship between both nations, I thank you cordially in the name of the Committee for having raised your authoritative voice yet once again in expressing wish for independence and unification of Yugoslav nation, martyr of centuries. This will greatly help us Yugoslavs, Italy, and the future peace of Europe.

"The President, Yugoslav Committee, 'A. TRUMBIC.'"

France's Day and the Yugoslavs.

On the occasion of France's Day the Yugoslav colony took part in the great meeting in Hyde Park, carrying a banner with the inscription "Down with Austria-Hungary, the 'Bastilles' of the oppressed Yugoslavs!" Speeches were made on behalf of the Yugoslavs by Dr. H. Hinkovic, member of the Croatian Sabor and the Hungarian Parliament, and member of the Yugoslav Committee, and by M. D. Janic, President of the society "Jugoslavia." Dr. Hinkovic was also elected member of the deputation which presented the resolution of the meeting to the French Ambassador. During the reception at the French Embassy M. Cambon told Dr. Hinkovic that he much appreciated the banner carried by the Yugoslavs, and from further conversation Dr. Hinkovic received the im-

pression that M. Cambon is exceedingly well-informed with regard to the Yugoslav question. E4

Jugoslav Nationalist Subscription in the United States.

According to news received from America, the subscription for the Yugoslav Committee, collected on the anniversary of the execution of Zrinjski and Frankopan (April 30), proclaimed a Yugoslav national holiday by the Yugoslav Committee, was remarkably successful. In spite of the opposition propaganda spread by Austrian agents, considerable sums were raised everywhere in the United States, where there are Serb, Croat, and Slovene colonies.

Many of the subscribers, intimidated by the Austro-Hungarian consulates with threats of vengeance upon their families, besought the Committee which organised this subscription not to publish their names till after the cessation of hostilities. With regard to this request their wishes will be respected.

The Future of Europe.

N. J. Holland Rose, Professor at the University of Cambridge, England, has written an article on the future of Europe, which appeared in "Scientia" in its number of April 1. In this article the author depicts the peril whereby Europe and humanity are threatened by the German plans. A German Empire stretching from Boulogne to the Persian Gulf has been the aim prepared by the Germans for generations, which would give them, in accordance with an old vow of William II, the protectorate over 300,000,000 Muslims. Besides the uninterrupted territory stretching from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean, the colonies of Belgium and Portugal would go to swell Germany's African possessions.

It is the will of the Entente Powers to reorganise Europe on the basis of the principle of nationality. Where a mixture of nationalities renders the question of frontiers difficult, the author proposes a European Commission to fix the delimitations.

A similar Commission ought to solve the difficult problems which arise concerning the delimitation of the Italo-Slovene frontier in the North-East of the Adriatic. In this quarter we are threatened by a probability of fresh wars if the problem of nationalities is not solved with wisdom and justice.

"Jugoslav sentiment is very deeply rooted, and it would resist an Italian assimilation just as it has resisted Austro-Magyar tyranny. I am certain that the Italian people desire nothing more than a just solution of this question. It proposes that Trieste, an Italian town, should remain open to Austro-German commerce, under the most favourable conditions, as otherwise the hinterland of Trieste would be exposed to want, and hindered in its development. It is probable that fifty years hence economic questions will outweigh considerations of nationality. The latter must be satisfied, both in Trieste and in the Trentino. Austria must cede Trieste and the Trentino to Italy, and the Yugoslav provinces to Serbia. The Serbs demand an outlet on the sea, and they must have a large art of the Dalmatian coast. But, as I have said, the Italo-Serbian frontier delimitation, like the future of Albania, should be confided to a special commission at the Peace Conference."

Le "Temps" and the Yugoslavs.

The "Temps" (Paris) of the 10th May, contained the following article under the heading "La Situation Diplomatique":—

"A great number of political men among the Slavs of the Dual Monarchy have succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the police of Francis Joseph. They have taken refuge in France or England, while Austro-Hungarian tyranny punished, shot, and decimated those among their brothers who were in the ranks, and overwhelmed the civilian suspects with prosecutions, which usually terminated in several hangings."

An important group of these Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes recently journeyed to Nice to fraternize with the deputies of the Kingdom of Serbia who had foregathered in the Riviera. This party of Austro-Hungarian Slavs included Dr. Trumbic, President of the Club of the Serbo-Croat majority in the Dalmatian Diet; Dr. Hinkovic, the celebrated counsel for the Serbian defendants in the scandalous Agram trial, deputy in the Croatian Diet, and Croatian delegate in the Budapest Parliament; Dr. J. Gregorin, Slovene deputy in the Vienna Parliament; Mr. D. Trinjastic, Croatian deputy in the Serbian Diet; Mr. J. Banjanin, Serb deputy in the Budapest Parliament; and Messrs. Serskic and N. Stojanovic, Serb Deputies in the Diet of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

These patriots, members of provincial diets or deputies in the Parliaments of Vienna or Budapest, who have fled abroad in order to make heard the voice of their nation, which has been reduced to silence by its implacable oppressors, most emphatically give the lie to the mock demonstrations of Yugoslav loyalty which have been organised by the police of Francis Joseph. They went to Nice, as they went to Rome, to Paris, to London, and to Petrograd, to reassert their faith in the victory of the Allies. To their Serbian brothers of their race they expressed their hopes for a reborn liberty and independence at the same time when the Serbs of the Kingdom realise their common aspirations. In a public lecture given in the Petit-Casino at Nice, one of these exiles exposed the sufferings of the Slavs of Austria-Hungary and their desire to be set free from the perfidious and cruel yoke of the Habsburgs. "By your example, O men of France," he said to his listeners, "you have taught us to love liberty. We desire to follow your noble teaching. No power in the world will henceforth be strong enough to tear from our hearts the ideal which you, the French, have helped to implant there."

The Austro-Hungarian authorities have pronounced these people traitors to their country. Since they could not wreak their spite upon their persons, they have confiscated their possessions. Thanks to the generosity of their countrymen in America, these champions of the Southern Slavs can devote themselves to making known among the free peoples the claims of ten million of their brothers who await their deliverance from an odious and hypocritical tyranny. They represent a considerable fraction of the population of one of the countries with whom we are at war, and it is from us, from the Allies, that they seek help against the butchers of their nation.

Where are the representatives of enslaved peoples who have in their exile gone to seek liberty in the Central Empires, demanding that which the Austrian Slavs are seeking in their mission? The confidence of those who are oppressed is the honour and the glory of the Allies. It is also a presage of their triumph.

Meeting of the Southern Slav Committee With the Serb Deputies in Nice.

The members of various Austro-Hungarian Parliaments and Diets, who belong to the Southern Slav Committee in London, recently proceeded to Nice in order to enter into personal contact, and exchange their views on the general situation with their colleagues of the Serbian Skupstina, 104 of whom are there at present. The meeting took place in the morning of April 18 in the Great Hall of the Mairie (the Town Hall), which the town of Nice had kindly placed at the disposal of its guests. M. Kosta Stojanovic, President of the Serbian Club, speaking in the name of the Serbian members of Parliament, extended a glowing welcome to their Yugoslav colleagues from Austria-Hungary, whom the unheard-of misfortunes which have befallen the common mother country on both banks of the Sava and the Drina have now brought together so tragically in exile on the friendly soil of France. Then M. Ante Trumbic, President of the Yugoslav Committee, in a most graphic speech, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, gave an account of all the propagandist work accomplished by the Southern Slav Committee during these twenty months of war in all the allied countries, and in several neutral states as well, for the realisation of the ideal we all share in common, viz., the assurance of the unification of all our race, in one State under the native dynasty of the Karagjorgjevic! After M. Marko Trifkovic, in the name of the Serbian deputies, had reaffirmed the complete accord between the Serbian Club and the Yugoslav Committee, not only with regard to their political programme, but also as to the methods of the propaganda, the President declared the proceedings terminated.

Next day, April 15, M. Hinkovic, Member of the Yugoslav Committee, gave a lecture on "Serbia and the Yugoslav Problem." All the local and provincial papers reported it both sympathetically and eulogistically. We quote the report of the "Petit Marsellais":—"This afternoon the lecture of M. Hinkovic, advocate, and Member of the Croatian Parliament of Budapest, took place before a huge audience in the Municipal Casino. "All the Serbian Deputies and officers, the Russian colony, numerous allied officers, and several notabilities of our town had made a point of hearing a fiery speech of the great Croat patriot. "The lecturer, who is a deputy in the Croatian Sabor and delegate in the Budapest Parliament, set himself to demonstrate the close connection between the Yugoslav question and the European problem in general, which must be definitely solved in the future peace. "During the course of a thrilling peroration he referred to the declarations of M. Poincare, made at the dinner given in honour of the Prince Regent Alexander at the Elysee, which precisely embody the programme which must be realised in Serbia at the moment when peace is signed by the Allies. "Ardent applause marked these concluding words, and all hands were stretched out towards the eminent orator, who was heartily congratulated. "Among the notable persons present, we will only mention General Schmitz, commander of the sub-division of Nice; General Goiran, Mayor of Nice; Delbarre, Chief Secretary, who represented the prefect; Bonnefoy-Sibour, deputy Mayor; the Comte de la Salle, President of the official Franko-Serbian Committee; Princess Karagjorgjevic; Valentin de Gortoff, formerly Russian and Serbian Consul; Dr. Ivanovic, Serbian Consul; Pierre

Martin, municipal councillor; Lieut.-Colonel Giraud, Chief of Staff; Emmanuel, Chief Secretary of the Prefect. Many ladies were present.

"After the lecture, all the Serbian deputies and their colleagues of the Yugoslav Committee, the various notabilities and representatives of the local and provincial press, dined privately at the Hotel Cecil, where, in glowing words, the future victory was again spoken of, the victory which shall realise the aspirations of valiant Serbia."

We must not omit to mention that the Chief Secretary of the Prefecture expressed to the lecturer the sympathies of the Government of the Republic.

Monster Trial in Banjaluka.

The monster trial of 156 Serbo-Croat patriots for high treason before the Austrian Military Court in Banjaluka (Bosnia) has resulted in the conviction of the great majority of the defendants. The following sentences were passed:—

Sentenced to death: Gnjatic Kosta, the priest Matija Popovic, Bosko Capric, Djorgje Dakic, Mihajlo Savic, Dimso Djokanovic, Aleksa Jaksic, the priest Milan Petkovic, Rade Guranovic, the priest Dimitrija Jevgevic, the priest Simo Begovic, Vasilj Grgic, Mirko Tomovic, Milutin Jovanovic, Cedo Milic, Petar Bijba.

Sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude: Arsen Krstic.

Sentenced to 18 years' penal servitude: Petar Mileosevic, Andrija Uroševic, Sava Cupovic, Dr. Voljislav Besarovic.

Sentenced to 16 years' penal servitude: Kosta Krajsumovic, the priest Kosta Bozic, Svetozar Lukic, Toso Beatovic, Danilo Acinovic, Nikola Jovanovic, the priest Vasa Kosoric.

To 15 years' penal servitude: the priest Drago Uroševic, Nedeljko Zanic, Ljubo Kovacevic, Timotija Savic, Rajko Markovic, Toso Stancic, the priest Atanasija Kosoric.

To 14 years' penal servitude: Jovan Simic, Branko Cujbrilovic, Matija Miladinovic, Maksim Gjurkovic, Vladimir Malic, Gjorje Dujanovic.

To 12 years' penal servitude: Risto Stefanovic, Jovan Perencic, Josip Simic, Atanasije Sola, Jefko Ducic, Jovan Eric, Jakov Eric, Milan Jovanovic, Jefko Jeftic, Bozo Radulovic, Nedeljko Vukadin, Simo Kovacevic, Bozidar Zecevic, Dusan Subotic.

To 10 years' penal servitude: Jovo Bandjur, Stevan Nikolic, Jovan N. Popovic, Ljubomir Mijatovic, Dragutin Dakic, Petar Bozic, Simo Mirkovic, Vukasin Babunovic, Atanasije Krstic, Gjoko Nikolic, Milan Majstorovic, Gjorgje Mihajlovic, Milos Gjuran.

To 8 years' penal servitude: Dusan Lukic, Stevo Tomkovic, Rajko Milanovic, Milan Kljajic, Gjokan Gjoric, Dusan Bogunovic, Jovan Kaldesic.

To 7 years' penal servitude: Vicentija Savic.

To 6 years' penal servitude: Jova Lukic, Stevo Zakula, Cedomir Jelic, the priest Vaso Medan, Gjorje Obradovic.

To 5 years' penal servitude: Dr. Jovo Simic, Jakov Mladenovic-Milojic, Gajo Davidovic, Milan Obradovic, Kosta Vukadin, Dr. Vladimir Corovic, Dr. Vojislav Keemanovic, Ilija Sakota, Veljko Vujsinovic, Samuljio Dabic, Spiro Soldo, Cvjetin Bobar.

To 4 years' penal servitude: Darinka Malic.

To 3 years' penal servitude: Dr. Risto Jeremic, Dr. Vasilj Rund.

To 2 years' penal servitude: Lazar Bavric, Petar Jojinovic.

Fifty-three of the accused were acquitted. Those convicted are furthermore condemned jointly to pay the entire costs and indemnification for loss of time, etc., caused to the State by the trial, such costs and indemnification amounting to the huge sum of 14,644,769 kr. (about £20,000).

Three of the accused died in prison during the trial which occupied 175 days. The speeches of the two State Prosecutors lasted 14 and 11 hours respectively. Of the counsels for the defence one spoke for 17 hours, the second for 27, and the third for 26 hours. The Yugoslav Committee will shortly publish a special pamphlet dealing with the motives underlying the trial and all proceedings connected with it.

Russia and the Yugoslavs.

During the visit of Mr. Pasic to Petrograd, the Russian press dealt with the Yugoslav question in an interested and very sympathetic spirit. The "Retch" says: "This question is one of the most vital, although it is far easier to solve it geographically and ethnically than practically. Nevertheless, the Serbian Premier has every reason to trust confidently in the unanimous intention of the Allies, the intention of making Serbia's restoration one of the principal objects of the present war." The "Novoye Vremja," which is an old champion of Yugoslav aspirations, says: "Does the Yugoslav question still exist for us or not? Have we, or have we not, our special view on that question? That settlement and decision of that question means the solution of the Serbian question in particular as well. But in order to approach it, it will be necessary first to clear up the ambiguous position of Italy."

Dr. Bogumil Vosnjak's Lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute.

Dr. Bogumil Vosnjak, Member of the Southern Slav Committee and late lecturer on Constitutional Law at the University of Zagreb (Agram), delivered a well-attended lecture on "The Aspirations of Serbia: Jugoslavia," on May 18, at the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Montague Bell, formerly "Times," correspondent in the Balkans, acted as chairman.

The lecturer pointed out that in one of its aspects the world war is the realisation of one of the powerful and the most original federations the world has ever seen, viz., the British Empire. There is no stronger argument against German political methods—no stronger proof of the efficacy of British political common sense, which fills the hearts of the Yugoslavs with so great an admiration for England than the path which is leading to the federation of the British Empire. The Dominions will be called upon to answer the question, Has Austria any right to exist? The Dominions will be faced by the question whether they desire to co-operate in the creation of a democratic Jugoslavlom?

The audience, which included many colonial visitors, listened with special attention to the lecturer's resume of the nationalist struggles of the Slovenes. "The Slovenes," he said, "have waged a life-and-death struggle against the Germans from the days of Charlemagne to the outbreak of the great war. Without any outside assistance they have preserved their country from Germanization, and have rendered themselves worthy of the gratitude of the Allies.

The great war afforded Serbia an opportunity of proving to Europe, and in the first place to Britain, that the realisation of the Yugoslav programme is an absolute necessity for Europe. Jugoslavia will be a thoroughly democratic State without class or caste. The backbone of that country will be the small landholder. Both British and Americans are agreed that this class provides the finest material for the building up of a strong commonwealth, and no other State is so rich in this respect.

It will be the supreme task of Jugoslavia to reconcile West and East. The new Commonwealth will strive to be guided by the ideals of Western civilization, and at the same time be a bridge to the East.

In the problems of self-government, the nationalization of land, in the question of organisation, the new country will find a helpful teacher in British political experience.

Mr. J. F. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Saxon Mills, and Mr. A. Montefiore took part in the discussion that followed the lecture. The vote of thanks was proposed by Sir Harry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G., Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mrs. Copeland Barkworth's Lecture.

On May 24, at the International Club (for Psychological Research), 22a, Regent Street, London, Mrs. Copeland Barkworth (Fanny S. Copeland) delivered a lecture on "Women of Serbia in tradition and history." Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B., acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer in a strong speech, calling attention to the unparalleled sufferings of Serbia at the hands of her persecutors, the Germans and Austrians, and their helpers the Bulgars, with "their unspeakable King, who combines the semblance of a culture with the instincts of a burglar." Mrs. Copeland Barkworth prefaced her lecture by remarking that from the nature of her own work she would have to approach her subject from the literary standpoint. After giving a short and graphic outline of the history of Serbia and the whole Southern Slav nation and pointing out their territorial and linguistic unity, and common hopes and aspirations, the lecturer entertained her listeners with brief sketches of some of the most notable women in Serbian and Southern Slav traditions and history, from Jevrosima, the mother of Kraljevic Marko, and Tzaritsa Milica, Lazar's widow, to Katharina Zrinska, and—in more recent times—Ljubica, the wife of Milos Obrenovic, not omitting to mention several notable women of our own day. Mrs. Copeland Barkworth added a few interesting remarks on the lives of Serbian and Croatian peasant women, and concluding with a picture of Serbian womanhood during the present war.

After the lecture Sir Alfred Turner spoke again, appealing most earnestly to all present to give all the practical help to Serbia that it might be in their power to render; and Dr. Svetozar Grgic replied by cordially thanking both Sir Alfred Turner and Mrs. Copeland for their sympathy. Miss Ratcliff Hoare proposed the vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss Felicia Scatterd, and most heartily responded to by the audience, which had shown its appreciation throughout by close and sympathetic attention.

Civis Italicus: Italy and the Yugoslav Peoples.

(Published by the Commission for the Study of International Relations, 1916.)

"Civis Italicus" frankly admits that the Italians are exceedingly ignorant of foreign politics, and he adds that this ignorance has led the Italians to form quite an erroneous opinion of the "Jugoslav peoples," to despise and to hate them. This pamphlet was written with the object of enlightening the Italians, but it is written with but a limited knowledge of Yugoslav public life. Before "Civis Italicus" censures the ignorance of his countrymen he would be advised to learn a little more about what Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs really are, and then instruct his countrymen. There are no "Jugoslav peoples," but only one Yugoslav nation. It was the old Italian way to divide the Yugoslavs into innumerable ethnic groups, such as the Dalmatians, Carniolians, Carinthians, Uskoks, Ciel Bezjaki, Morlaki, etc., a method most repugnant to any man preferring a more scientific classification. But it should not be forgotten that these "peoples" had to fulfil a certain political role.

The Slovene branch, the Cinderella among the Yugoslavs, has been most hardly dealt with by "Civis Italicus." According to him they are the poorest and most ignorant of all the Yugoslavs. It is a pity that he omits to give statistics. Does "Civis Italicus" realize that only 20 per cent. of the Slovenes are illiterate? As a matter of fact, in the Littoral, where Slovenes live side by side with Italians, statistics are greatly in favour of the Slovenes, and there are practically no Slovenes there who cannot both read and write. "Civis Italicus" is fully aware that Italian statistics and parallels are somewhat out-of-date by this time. But, on the other

hand, his sweeping statement that the Slovenes possess no art, literature, or traditions "comes as something of a shock to all admirers of Slovene modern art, or the beautiful Slovene lyric poetry."

A Lecture by Dr. H. Hinkovic.

On April 20, at Nice, Dr. Hinkovic delivered a lecture, supported by much documentary evidence, on the Yugoslav question. After explaining who the Yugoslavs are, and in a brief historical sketch demonstrating the persistent tendency towards unification on the part of the three branches of the Yugoslav nation throughout their history, the lecturer traced the influence of the French Revolution on the awakening of their national consciousness, and the work of Napoleon, who was the first to achieve a partial unification of the Yugoslavs, by creating the Illyrian provinces. The new State only enjoyed an ephemeral existence. Nevertheless the idea of unification continued to progress, from 1830 to 1840, first under the name of the Illyrian movement, and subsequently under the Absolutist regime, under the name of the Yugoslav movement. In 1869 the Croatian Parliament unanimously proclaimed the "Political identity and equality of Croats and Serbs," and even passed a resolution deciding that their language should henceforth be called the "Yugoslav tongue."

In the same year a congress of Croatian, Slovene, and Serb patriots assembled in Ljubljana, the capital of the Slovene lands, proclaimed the unity of all the Yugoslavs. The most illustrious apostle of the Yugoslav idea in the Habsburg Monarchy was the Croatian Bishop Strossmayer, founder of the Yugoslav Academy and the University of Zagreb. From that time forward the whole of their native political life was concentrated on the Yugoslav idea. But the more this idea progressed, the more it roused the hostility of the German-Magyars, who see in it a danger to their hegemony. Thus it came about that the last thirty to forty years of Southern Slav history are only on a record of a fierce and unremitting conflict of the Austro-Magyar authorities against the irresistible movement of Yugoslav unification. It was in vain that the Habsburgs broke up the Yugoslav territorial block into eleven administrations and fourteen legislations; they did not succeed in breaking the movement for unity. Then Austria-Hungary decided to take drastic measures in order to definitely smother the national agitation. She saw the most efficacious means towards this end in crushing Serbia—who, in consequence of her victories in the Balkan wars, was looked upon by all the Southern Slavs as their Piedmont—and with her all the Yugoslavs. And as Germany also desired war, the assassination of the hereditary Archduke occurred at a most opportune moment to serve as a pretext.

The lecturer then proceeded to demonstrate the necessity of constituting a strong barrier against Austro-German pretensions and their designs upon the Balkans. It is important that a Yugoslav dyke should be created by amputating her seven and a half million Yugoslavs and uniting them with Serbia. A restored and even an agrandized Serbia would not be equal to fulfill this task, she would still be too weak. Her overwhelming has proved that the Austro-Hungarian State must disappear; its rulers have never done anything but oppress the various nationalities whom historical chance had ranged under their sceptre. They have never rendered any service either to humanity or to civilization, and the only peace they have preserved might justly be called the peace of a graveyard. The integral solution of the Yugoslav question thus forms part of the European problem. "The Victory of the Allies." This, the lecturer concluded, "will mark a new era in history, and on the horizon of the New Europe which will then arise we shall behold the dawn of the national resurrection of the Yugoslavs."

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