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ESTABLISHED 1913

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

ESTABLISHED 1913

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PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

AUCKLAND, N.Z. OCTOBER 28, 1916

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



THE PROGRAMME of liberating and unifying all the Jugoslavs 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 Skupština (Parliament) in its Resolution in 1914 and 1915, and was repeatedly emphasized by the Serbian Government, through the Prime Minister, M. Nikola Pašić, and insisted on again and again by the present Serbian Government and was again included in the resolutions passed by the Skupština 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 Jugoslavs in Great Britain. Italians and Slavs on the Adriatic.

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 intent 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 Jugoslavs who also came from Austria, who were perhaps as hostile to the Austrian Government as anybody in the whole of Europe."

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 Jugoslav 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 'amarissima.' The results of my studies may be summed up as follows:—

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

"(2) A complete understanding between Italians and Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslavs 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 unthought of. 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 shortsighted than Austria, has for years aimed at uniting this whole Jugoslav 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 Jugoslavia, bound to Italy by genuine ties of friendship.

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

I 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 Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslavs, 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 Jugoslavia which would satisfy Italian and Jugoslav necessities.

"Read with lively satisfaction

"Corriere" and your concise and greatly

eloquent text:—

"Wickham Steed, London.

"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 Jugoslav unity can only be achieved under this condition, and only by a perfect understanding, by a cordial alliance with Italy can Jugoslavia 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 Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslav 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 Jugoslavs 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:—

"The eastern shore of the Adriatic permits of an understanding between Italy and Jugoslavia which would satisfy Italian and Jugoslav necessities.

"Read with lively satisfaction

"Corriere" and your concise and

very effective reply to M. Torre,

expounding the pivots of Italo-Jugoslav 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 Jugoslav nation, martyr of centuries. This will greatly help us Jugoslavs, Italy, and the future peace of Europe.

"The President, Jugoslav Committee,

"A. TRUMBIC."

France's Day and the Jugoslavs.

On the occasion of France's Day the Jugoslav colony took part in the great meeting in Hyde Park, carrying a banner with the inscription "Down with Austria-Hungary, the 'Bastille' of the oppressed Jugoslavs!"

Speeches were made on behalf of the Jugoslavs by Dr. H. Hinkovic, member of the Croatian Sabor and the Hungarian Parliament, and member of the Jugoslav Committee, and by M. D. Janic, President of the society "Jugoslavia." Dr. Hinkovic was also elected member of the delegation which presented the resolution of the meeting to the French Ambassador. During the reception at the French Embassy Dr. Hinkovic told Dr. Hinkovic that he much appreciated the banner carried by the Jugoslavs,

and from further conversation Dr. Hinkovic received the im-

pression that M. Cambon is exceedingly well-informed with regard to the Jugoslav question.
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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 Jugoslavs and the Third Conference of Nationalities in Lausanne.

The Jugoslav delegation, 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 Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslav Committee in London on May 15, 1915.

Jugoslav Nationalist Subscription in the United States.

According to news received from America, the subscription for the Jugoslav Committee, collected on the anniversary of the execution of Zrinski and Frankopan (April 30), proclaimed a Jugoslav national holiday by the Jugoslav 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, intimated 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 Moslems. 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 Jugoslav provinces to Serbia. The Serbs demand an outlet on the sea, and they must have a large part 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 Jugoslavs.

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

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

"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 arms, 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 Crotian delegate in the Budapest Parliament; Dr. J. Gregorin, Slovene deputy in the Vienna Parliament; Mr. D. Trinastic, Crotian deputy in the Istrian Diet; Mr. J. Banjanin, Serb deputy in the Crotian Diet, and delegate in the Budapest Parliament; and Messrs. Serskie 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 Jugoslav 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 to be reborn to 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 pernicious 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 break their spirit 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.

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

"After the lecture, all the Serb deputies and their colleagues of the Jugoslav 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, Djordje Dakic, Mihajlo Savic, Dimo Djokanovic, Aleksa Jaksic, the priest Milan Petkovic, Rade Gjuric, the priest Dimitrije Jevremovic, the priest Simo Begovic, Vasilijs Grgic, Mirko Tomovic, Milutin Jovanovic, Cedo Milic, Petar Biljanica.

Sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude: Arsen Krstic.

Sentenced to 18 years' penal servitude: Petar Milosevic, Andrijko Urosevic, Sava Cupovic, Dr. Volislav Besarovic.

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

To 15 years' penal servitude: the priest Drago Urosevic, Nedeljko Zaric, Ljubo Kovacevic, Timotija Savic, Rajko Markovic, Toso Stancic, the priest Atanase Kosoric.

To 14 years' penal servitude: Jovan Siime, Branko Cubrilovic, Matija Miladinovic, Maksim Gjuric, Vladimir Malic, Gjorje Djankovic.

To 12 years' penal servitude: Risto Stefanovic, Jovan Perenovic, Josip Simic, Atanasije Sola, Jefte Dueci, Jovan Eric, Jakov Eric, Milan Jovanovic, Jefto Jetic, 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, Yukasin Babunovic, Atanasije Krstic, Gjoko Nikolic, Milan Majstorovic, Gjorgje Mihajlovic, Milos Gjuric.

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

To 7 years' penal servitude: Vicentija Savic.

To 6 years' penal servitude: Jovo Lukic, Stevo Zukala, Cedimir Jelic, the priest Vaso Medan, Gjorgje Obradovic.

To 5 years' penal servitude: Lazar Bavlic, 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 and indemnification amounting to the huge sum of £14,644,769 (kr. about £620,000).

"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 person-

ages 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; Bonnefond-Sibour, deputy Mayor; the Comte de la Salle, President of the official Franco-Serbian Committee; Princess Karagjorgjevic; Valentin de Gortof, formerly Russian and Serbian Consul; Dr. Ivanisevic, Serbian Consul; Pierre

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 Jugoslav Committee will shortly publish a special pamphlet dealing with the motives underlying the trial and all proceedings connected with it.

On May 24, at the International Club (for Psychical 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 vulture 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 Tsaritsa 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

Russia and the Jugoslavs.

Mrs. Copeland Barkworth's Lecture.

During the visit of Mr. Pasic to Petrograd, the Russian press dealt with the Jugoslav 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 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 Jugoslav aspirations, says: "Does the Jugoslav question still exist for us or not? Have we, or have we not, our special view on that question?

The 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 methods, no stronger proof of the common sense, which fills the hearts of the Jugoslavs 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 Jugoslavdom?

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 Jugoslav 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. Monteiro 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.

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 Jugoslav question. After explaining who the Jugoslavs are, and in a brief historical sketch demonstrating the persistent tendency towards unification on the part of the three branches of the Jugoslav 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 Jugoslavs, 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 Jugoslav 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 "Jugoslav tongue." In the same year a congress of Croatian, Slovene, and Serb patriots assembled in Ljubljana, the capital of the Slovene lands, to proclaim the unity of all the Jugoslavs. The most illustrious apostle of the Jugoslav idea in the Habsburg Monarchy was the Croatian Bishop Strossmayer, founder of the Jugoslav Academy and the University of Zagreb. From that time forward the whole of their native political life was concentrated on the Jugoslav idea. But the more this idea progressed, the more it roused the hostility of the Germano-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 Jugoslav unification. It was in vain that the Habsburgs broke up the Jugoslav territorial block into eleven administrative and fourteen legislative units; 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 Jugoslavs. 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 Jugoslav dyke should be created by amputating her seven and a half million Jugoslavs and uniting them with Serbia. A restored and even an aggrandized Serbia would not be equal to fulfilling 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 Jugoslav 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 Jugoslavs."



High Treason Trial in Aliens in the Forces. Szegedin.

DECISION BY AUTHORITIES.

In Szegedin (Hungary) the trial for high treason of twenty-three Serbo-Croats from Velika Kikinda has now begun. The defendants—all members of the dissolved "Sokol" Society—are accused of Pan-Serbian propaganda before the war, and especially of having during the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 collected money for the Serbian Red Cross. Of the defendants three are lawyers, two priests, two Government officials, five teachers, one is a student, six are tradesmen, and three artisans. The Court is composed of purely Magyar judges, and the defendants were not allowed to have their own counsel; but two Magyar lawyers were appointed ex officio to conduct the defence. The result of the trial can only be a foregone conclusion.

'Fair Play' and British Justice.

Mr. G. H. Mackley, a well-known gentleman of Kaikohe, took a great interest in our Jugoslav nationality, and when the Commission sat to enquire into our loyalty, he explained the Jugoslavs' aspiration and situation in this war. At a meeting held at Kaikohe for the purpose of segregating Dalmatians, before a Commission was thought of, he explained our situation to the public, and the resolution was passed with sympathy with the Jugoslavs and full confidence of their loyalty. Shortly afterwards he was attacked through the press by some people from the North, but nevertheless he remained firm, and said: "I am British, and therefore love justice."

We heard that our Jugoslav brothers at Kaikohe recently presented Mr. Mackley with a handsome present in recognition of his work in substantiating their loyalty. This morning our President received the following letter from Mr. Mackley:

Kaikohe,
Bay of Islands,
October 24, 1916.

G. L. Scansie, Esq.,
"Zora" Newspaper,
Auckland.

Dear Sir,—I wish to tender my sincerest thanks and appreciation to the Dalmatians of Kaikohe and elsewhere for the very handsome present recently handed to me in token of the assistance I rendered to their cause during the recent agitation to segregate them on Parangia. In supporting their cause, or rather in opposing the opposition shown to your countrymen by a certain uninformed section of the community, I can assure you it was done solely out of fair play and British justice. The geographical, domestic and political history of your country was closely studied by me, and this, combined with my personal knowledge of the Dalmatians locally, encouraged me in the stand I took on their behalf. It was as pleasing to me as it must have been to you to read the Commission's vindication of the unfounded charges of disloyalty that were laid at the door of the people who afterwards realised how misinformed they were on the matter. Again thanking the donors for their kind presentation, which is much valued by me.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. H. MACKLEY.

WOODEN BOOTS IN CROATIA.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of leather a factory has been recently established in Zagreb to provide wooden soles and heels for boots. The sole and heel will be made in one, from a single piece of wood. The "Zagreb Obzor" wonders whether such boots will find any purchasers as all, and how the population will take to the new "war-boot."

CENSOR'S NEW MEASURES IN AUSTRIA.

All Austro-Hungarian newspapers now arrive in neutral countries without the advertisement pages. The military censors on the frontier have decided to tear out these pages for fear that valuable information may be conveyed abroad under the guise of apparently harmless advertisements.

LONDON, September 8.

The New Zealand military authorities have had to consider "the whole question of the employment, as soldiers, of men deriving their extraction from foreign parentage." This they have had to do purely as a precautionary measure, and with considerable reluctance, inasmuch as the loyalty of the men has always been above suspicion. There is no individual case in which there has been reason for doubting the sentiments of those New Zealand soldiers who happen to be of foreign birth; but, as a matter of precaution, it was decided that men of enemy extraction should be withdrawn from the front line, and redistributed in employment in other capacities. In pursuance of this decision, 70 men from various units were brought back to England this week from France, and put on the strength of the reserve group at Sling, whence they will be distributed as opportunity occurs. They will probably be engaged in the Labour Companies on lines of communication. It is fair to state that a considerable number of these men are Croats from the North of Auckland, and that their enemy extraction is purely technical, inasmuch as the Croats are one of the Slav nationalities who hope to be liberated from Austria by the present war.

Letter from the Front.

JUGOSLAVS IN FRANCE.

DALMATIAN FROM N.Z.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am getting on alright, and that we are fighting here in France, and making good progress. Will you kindly send me "Zora" now and again, as it is a job to get reading matter over here. I have met a good few of our countrymen over here and we had a jolly time the nights we met. I thought I was the only one here, but there are a good many more. I would like to see them all over here, and if you know of any who are coming, and they can't speak very good English, tell them they will soon find someone who will help them along. I think they all should come, for as you know, the Huns have kept us in darkness all our lives. If we think what they are doing to our old people it would be enough to make anyone go against them. I would like you to comment on this in the paper, as I would like them all to join us, and get it over."

I am, etc.,
ANTON POSHA.

"Zora," OCTOBER 28th, 1916.

Za Našu Slobodu i Pravicu.

Nas, ostake izmrvarene jugoslovenske rase, ceka velika zadaca, da budemo nosiocima ideje i same zive sile, koja ce sluziti bazom buduce nase narodne drzave. Moramo priznati, da su nas ovi veliki odlucujući dogadjaji nasli dostatno nepriravnima—osim casnih iznimaka—govoreci naime o pokrajinskom osvijestjenju u narodnom smislu. Da doskocimo tome, sto je prije propusteno „morama sada naciniti—kad smo u moguenosti—da izmenjimo misli i prijateljski onima, koji do danas naciljena negirali su izmjenicki jedni druge—tako da su u tom svojem djelovanju nalazili uvijek vatrenu potporu sa strane (majice) Austrije.

Kratkovidni i mrzljom zasljepljeni nisu opazili, da služe zadnjecnikom im neprijatelju i da udaruci jedini na druge trose i gube snagu i energiju, koja je moralna bila upotrebljena u drugom sa svih nase koristnjem pravcu. Izigravanjem, podmetanjem raznih afaira i svim mogucim sredstvima, u kojima bijase austrijska majorica, jer joj to bijase njenova povjesta zadaca, nastojace ona da cim dulje razvaja rodjenu bracu—videci u tome svoj jedini spas.

Kad nas Srbo-hrvate i Slovence ne bi vodila nikakova veca i svjetila misao, nego sto je nase narodno ujedinjenje, moralno bi silom nametnuto od strane Austrie—naime jednostavno nase celo samoobrane i samoodrzanje—da nas grupise i organizira na otpor protiv onih, koji uzesi sebi za cilj unistjenje naseg roda. Moramo biti na cistu, da je putanje južnih zemalja Austriju

ugarske monarkije bilo blizim povodom ovom svjetskom ratu. Mi ga nijesmo izazivali, jer na nasoj strani bijase pravica, a vrijeme bijase nase najbolji saveznik i pomocnik. Prilike su kod nas danomice tako na bolje isle, da bi kroz nekoliko godina pitanje prelasti Slovena u Austriji bilo rjeseno na korist istih—te bi u tom slucaju Austrija bila prestala biti pionircem Germanije. Za nas Srbo-hrvate i Slovence—obitavajući kompaktu teritorijalnu poslu—granicice sa srodnim, krvlju i idealima, slovodnim srpskim kraljevinama—bijase jedino teziste centrifugalne gravitacije k njima. Rasputina svijest i ekonomsko jasanje naseg naroda bijase mogucim elementom—koji pozurivase spomenuti proces. Vladajući krugov odavanja uvidjewe, u cemu stoji nasa snaga—te nijesu proputali nikakove prilike da one moguće kakav podhvat ili poduzece narodnog elementa. Ne samo da se je austro-ugarska vlast pasivno prema nami, nego je direktno aktivno radila, da nam skodi i onemoguci razvitak. Dostatno bi bilo spomenuti tarifalnu politiku u Hrvatskoj—pitanje dalmatinskih zeljencica—nesubvencioniranje nasiparobrodarskih drustava a—i pogaranje tudjinskih—sve, sve to bijase nekim stalnim planom provedeno, da nas osiromasi, uniisti i prisili da trazimo hleb po Americi ili Novoj Zelandiji. Parallelno sa ekenomskim pitanjem idjase i kulturno. Pitanje valjanosti i reciprociteti zagrebačke univerze—skolsko pitanje u Ugarskoj, unistenje rijecke gimnazije—i uopće pogaranje i otvaranje njemackih—madjarskih i talijanskih skola, u svrhu odnardođivanja naseg roda na korist tudjinskih elemenata.

Mi smo to predobro uvidjali i shvacali, da Austro-Ugarska ide za unistenjem naseg roda, te smo prema tome i udesavali i rad nas u "okviru"—u koliko bijase moguće. Posljednih godina poceo je vladajući sistem jos agresivniji bivati, jer je cuvstvovalo, da mi jacamo i to na takav nacin, kojemu on ne mogase na put stati. Bijase uzadljivo apsenje pravka slobodoumnikih stranaka, stvaranje velezajdajnickih parnicapljenjenje i sistiranje novina, sve—i sve—da bi osporilo nemovni tok tog naravnog procesa.

Autokratska habsburška dinastija sa lozinkom "divide et impera"—imadjase još jedno uspjesno sredstvo—koje joj

prema ovoj politici tako privremeno pomoci—da dijeli i razdvaja—da posvadjuje jedan narod triju imena i triju vjera. Tomu su mnogi nasiđiali, —govoreći o idealistima svijih triju plemena—jer ne cemo da gorimo o pokvarenim elementima, —koje su vodile druge intencije i necisti ciljevi. Ti prvi vodjeni ekskluzivisticim, sovenskim i vjerskim nacilima negirali su izmjenicki jedni druge—tako da su u tom svojem djelovanju nalazili uvijek vatrenu potporu sa strane (majice) Austrije.

Pravda je velika.—Sudbinika ceka austro-ugarska rjesenja, te se cemo da gorimo o pokvarenim elementima, —koje su vodile druge intencije i necisti ciljevi.

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ju ceka. Vodecim krugovima u Beuu i Pestji bijase jasno—da pustanje mirnog razvijeta Jugoslovena znaci naravno rjesenje doticno likvidaciju Austrije—i s njome nestajanje habsburške dinastije.

Mirnim razvijanjem sujen je Austriji konac; uspjesan rat proti slovenskim drzavama moze one-mociti ili u najgorem slucaju odgoditi zlo, koje joj prijeti. Zato vidimo vec od 1908, pak dalje 1912, već u tom slucaju Austrija—da balkanskog rata—nastojanje Austrije—da nadje kakovitku izliku ili protest, da se bacu na Srbiju i da je unisti i pokori, te da na taj nacin oduzme Srbo-hrvatima i Slovincima gravitacije. A sada dolazi—cas odmazde! Taj cas eto je pred vratima. Griesna habsburška kuca gori sa svih strana; sve, sto je prosviceno u Evropi diglo se, da toj nakazi zada poslednji udarac, tako, te ne bude na sramotu svijeta. A sada dolazi—cas odmazde. U srcu Slavena, u slavenskoj Rusiji sakuplja se—nasa vojska, vojska Hrvata i Slovaca, vojska Slavena, dojucer austrijskih podanika, vojska hrabrih osvetnika da sveti sve patnje nase, sve muke i nevolje nase.

O toj vojski pise bratska nasa novina "Jadrana," sto izlazi u mjestu Buenos Aires, u Juznoj Americi, slijedece:

Cudnovato ce mozda izgledati mnogim citateljima naseg "Jadrana" gornji naslov i kimatne nebekovinje nepovjerenjem misleci valja, da je kakova izmisljotina. Ali ipak nije tako. Nasa vojska opstou, ziviti, bitise a vremenom ee i neprijatelj osetiti njezine udare.

Kad je nastao rat u sukobilu se vojske, ruska i austrijska, bilo je u austrijskoj mnogo nedovoljstva i neraspolozenja za borbu. Svaki je Slaven osjećao da svojim zivotom mora suniti slavu zlocinaca sa Spreve i pokrivali luteske racune i novne razbojnike iz ugarskih nizina. Uvjeren o tome uskocio je u bratsku ruksu vojsku ne samo, da spasi sebe, nego da kasnije radi za druge. Veliki je broj Slavena iz Austrije uskocio. Cesir su se uredili u dobrovoljake legije i svojim junackim djelovanjem na ratistu stekli priznanje i bili povaljeni sa najvecim mjestima radi svog odvaznosti.

Nasi su pak bili po raznim mjestima te je bilo teze urediti cete, ali posljije proglaša "londonskog odbora" za legiju pocepo se je medju nasima raditi.

Danas se nalazi u Odesi lijepe cete—nasih junaka, spremnih na boj. Njihov je broj narastao takodje, da sacinjavaju citavu ratnu diviziju.

Na utjehu nasu najveci broj oficira jesu bacani Hrvati. Ovo osobito isticemo, da se oprovrige misljenje, da se Hrvati bore za austrijsku vlast.

Nas je ujedno i u sredstvu sreće, da se u bojnim poljanama i vjesama divljači i kamicaka za uspomenu. Iz djackih redova celi su se i velikosrpski poklici, i pjesma "Srbijanci i Bosanci." U Kalesiji je Alaupovic dopustio da su mu katolicki djaci i vjeroucitelj Marko Trpkovic prijavili, da srpski djaci imaju tajne sastanke, ma da je po vladinom naredbi od 19. septembra 1913. trebalо strogo paziti na tajne sastanke, pa cak prizvati i pomoc policije.

3.) Alaupovic je dopustio dјaca da u skolskoj biblioteci citaju propagandistički jugoslovenski list Zora.

4.) Dao je profesoru Stevanu Zukuli dopust da Beograd, ma na to nije bio ovlasten.

5.) Priredio je djacki izlet iz Tuzle u Zvornik u cisto srpskom duhu, jer se obratio na tamoznji srpski Soko, da im ide na rukulu. Stoga je srpski "Soko" docekao djake u sokolskoj odjeci. Djaci su s njegovim dopustenjem ucestvovali u javnoj sokolskoj vjezbi sa srpskim znacjkama i pojasmima. Dopustio je djacima da predaju u Mali Zvornik u Srbiju, i da pjevaju tom prilikom "Pozdrav domovini," "Ora klikee" i druge srpske pjesme, pa da kleknut i poljube srpsku zemlju, i ponese cvijete i kamicaka za uspomenu. Iz djackih redova celi su se i velikosrpski poklici, i pjesma "Srbijanci i Bosanci." U Kalesiji je Alaupovic dopustio da mu djaci defiluju sa srpski sokolski mars, pa im tako da prilike da dadu slobodna maha krajnja nacionalnim osjećajima. Alaupovic nije dopustio da se ove stvari predresu u profesorskoj kolegiji, nego je podnove svoj vlasti nevjernjan izvjestaj, kako je izlet lijepe prosao, a preuceo je izlet u Mali Zvornik. Svima ovim postupcima on je ucinio zloupotrebu zivanci vlasti.

Cara se je ugodno dojnjio jučnici hod nasih vojnika i zadovoljan, sto se svii Slaveni pod njegovom zapovijedi bore proti vjejkovom dusmanu, pozdravili u nasem jeziku: "Zdravo vojnicu!" Oni su mu odvratili: "Zivio Care!" i zadovoljni, sto su se pred njim pokazali spremni, da vrse svoju duznost prema domovine, odmarisire.

Taj car nije caru ostao neopazen. Kad je s njime razgovarao gosp. Pasic, car mu je osobito naglasio, neka posjeti tu izvrsava se i danas, a nad grie-

ju ecka. Vodecim krugovima u Beuu i Pestji bijase jasno—da pustanje mirnog razvijeta Jugoslovena znaci naravno rjesenje doticno likvidaciju Austrije—i s njome nestajanje habsburške dinastije.

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nio, i ako nije bio u njegovu programu taj put.

Tamo dakle u dalekom Rusiju kupi se nasa vojska. Ako mi odatle ne mozem pod pusk, moramo na drugi nacin dokazati nasu spremnu i volju, da radimo za svoj dom. Organizujemo se stoga po svim mjestima, jer je organizacija moc, snaga i sila.

same izdrzavaju, nego u uvajaju muku i sva moguca druga ziverna sredstva iz Ugarske i to preko Rijeke ili Trsta. Spoj sa zaledjem biva suhim putem ne morskim putem preko spomenutih luka uzduz istarske, hrvatske i dalmatinske obale.

Sada, kad je uslijed ratnih operacija prestatu saobraćaj po moru i kad mjesto 12—14 parobroda sedmico u istarske i dalmatinske luke putuje 1—2 parobroda i to vecinom osobnih, shvatljivo je, da je u Dalmaciji i Istri morao nastati glad i nevolja.

Trst, sam po sebi na polovinu evakuisan ne moze i nece, da ovo malo zalihe sto imade kod sebe drugima prodaje; Rijeka pako pod Ugarskom vlaštu, ne moze, da prodaje Istri i Dalmaciju svoje robe, jer to ne dozvoljava Madjari, da bi se robe iz njihove pole prodavale u austrijskim provincijama.

Ono, sto u Dalmaciji radja, vinove loze, masline i zeleni nije moglo, dugo potrajati za uzdravanje svog stanovništva. Drugi izvor jest ribarenje, kojim se veci dio naseljenja uzdravljen; no, posto je ribarenje zabranjeno i posto je minirana na mnogim mjestima obala, to je i taj jedini nacin one-mogućnosti.

Bilo je pokusaja dalmatinskih trgovaca, da Hrvatske uzmoze potrebita zivezna sredstva, no tome su stale na put madjarske oblasti, stvarajući sve moguće poteskoce. Osim toga po samoj naravi nije bilo moguće, jer nema zgodnih puteva ni komunikacija, a ako je sto importirano bilo, to je moralno tako skupo dociti, da apsolutno ne bijase pristupacno siromasnijem dijelu pucanstva.

Tako su te nesretne juzne provincije, koje su politički toliko stradale, izgubivši svoje sinove, sto na bojnim poljanama i vjesama morale da dođu do kraja, izdrzavajući neukajne djece i svoje majke i zene na njene zlocinacke plavove.

Ratiste.

Posljedice groznog porazanja Pflanzerove i Botmerove armije, koje su na samim zarobljenicima izgubile preko 200,000 ljudi, 210 topova, 660 mitraljeza, 400 aparata za bacanje bombe i silu drugog ratnog materijala, pokazali se je u pravom svjetlu tako, da je ostalo uzaludnim sve napravljeno Nijemaca, da ustave rusko pobijedosno napredovanje. Pol milijuna Austro-Nijemaca izbito je iz stroja za samih 14 dana; izgubili su na zemljistu oko 350 km i nacinjeni prorvni klin u pravcu Kovelja, svejednako daje prijeti njemackom zaledju i sjeverno od Pripajatja operirajućim armijama.

Na brzu ruku bacena njemacke rezerve iz unutrasnjosti i sa francuskog fronta nijesu bile kadre da ustave rusku lavinu, jer su pojedjanci dolazili u manjim grupama, koja nijesu mogle da opećuju ono, sto su lanjske godine provele na Dunaju.

Zauzeće citave Bukovine i približenje Rusa Kolomeji i Staničevu svakim danom vise prijeti obilazjenju i zauzeću Lavova sa juga tako, da bi austro-nijemacko protivljenje kod Bucaca, Vladimira-Volinjskoga i Kovelja samo od sebe postalo iluzornim i suprotnim. Doslo bi do prirodnog izravnanja fronta jer je armija gen. Leckic koga na kakovih 80 kil. zapadnje od ostalog sjevernog austro-germanskog fronta.

