

defend the latter's Asiatic possessions, for which service she was to receive the right of occupying Cyprus.

The Congress opened at Berlin on June 13, its final act being signed exactly one month later. Its principal decisions were as follows. The Great Bulgarian State established at San Stefano was split into three portions. Macedonia was returned unconditionally to Turkey; Eastern Roumelia became an autonomous province under Turkish rule, but with a Christian governor; Bulgaria proper was established as a tributary Principality whose ruler the inhabitants were to elect. Bosnia and Herzegovina were retained by the Porte, but were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, which further received the right of garrisoning the sandjak of Novi-Bazar. These last provisions put an effective barrier to union between the two Serb States. Serbia became independent, with considerably increased territory; Montenegro, along with the final recognition of complete freedom from Turkey, received a port—Antivari, but the policing of this, and of the coastal territory, was confided to Austria. Roumania lost Bessarabia, but received her independence, along with the Dobrudja and the islands of the Danube delta. An article of the treaty compelled her to emancipate her Jewish inhabitants, a clause which has since been the source of serious disorders. Russia abandoned most of her Asiatic gains, while Greece was gratified by a rectification of her frontiers in Thessaly and Epirus. The Sultan once more engaged himself to grant religious liberty, with social and political equality, to his Christian subjects, an engagement honoured in the breach rather than the observance.

The treaty as a whole bore evident marks of the mutual jealousies and suspicions in which it originated. By checking the legitimate aspirations of Serbs and Bulgars it sowed