

of friendliness, and readiness to be of service to them. The friendliest enemy an invader ever encountered. Then there were the children again. Acting? Well, just as you know children do act, but unconsciously overcoming the suspicions of the soldiers.

Our men implicitly, or explicitly distinguished between the German people and the German military machine, whose synonym is Prussianism, and in this they were following the implicit example of their President. Moreover, here in the Rhineland Prussianism is less welcome than in any other part of Germany. The people are nearly all Catholics, and as Catholics they have felt the iron hand of Prussia in the prosecution of the Church. They are Germans, and in fact claim to be more truly German than the Prussians, but before the war and since the armistice, they have ever entertained the aspiration to be delivered from Prussian domination, and already the voice of the people has spoken for a republic, made up of the Rhineland and Westphalia. The people here repudiate the atrocities of the German soldiers. They refuse to believe them. Our men talking with the people cannot get them to admit to them. Their answer is a familiar one, propaganda. I found only one priest who would admit that these atrocities were practised. He said that with shame he had to confess that some Saxon divisions in the beginning of the war were worse than barbarous. Our soldiers may be too unsuspecting, they may be wrong in finding the Germans not unlikable. Perhaps they should be sterner and more unrelenting with the enemy, but these are your own boys from your own homes, and you know it is not in them to wreak their vengeance on women and children, or be irresponsible to what they believe to be a bit of motherly kindness. There are other contributing causes of which we may not here speak, but the American soldier in Germany has rubbed his eyes to see if he is awake, has told himself and his "bunkie" that some change has come over him.

Of course this friendliness is not unknown to the military authorities. In fact it has become a matter of international concern, and M. Clemenceau has made it the subject of a discourse. Our military authorities from the beginning issued strict laws against fraternizing with the enemy, but the friendliness exists as a fact. It is an astonishing fact that the American soldier, who came over with a strong man's hatred against German militarism, and an undying determination to crush it, and in doing so left his many comrades back there in thickly populated cemeteries on the hills of France, is now friendly with the German people. It may be a dangerous friendship. It may be the result of German trickery and propaganda as is asserted, but it is a fact, the outstanding fact of the American Army of Occupation.

Over here the American soldier thinks that the war is over, and he has forgotten about it. He is now on a sight-seeing trip which offers much to interest him. But as much as is offered, there is one sight he would give the world to see just now: home. In lieu of this the vine-clad hills and the castle-topped mountains of the Moselle and the Rhine have taken his fancy.

At one place on our way, Cochem, with antiquity and modernity entwined, we got a view of a castle not in ruins, but it seems, now inhabited. It was truly an imposing pile, breathing vastness, might, majesty. We were told that it was an ancient imperial castle, restored according to original designs, and occupied by some German Captain of industry.

Nightfall brought us into a railway yard with lights of a large city near by: it was Coblenz, our destination. Detraining was accomplished in the orderly and soldierly fashion of the army, and after our life of luxury, we had a little bit of soldier life again. Instead of feather beds, in a clean house, we found planks in a railway warehouse. Most regiments in the march to the Rhine came all the way on foot, about 200 miles, in parallel lines crossing the western border of Germany, and streaming into the land like flowing rivers of men, a quarter of a million in all, eddying in every town and city in the American area of occupation. Morning found us at Coblenz at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, whence the city gets its name (Latin: *Confluentes*) with Ehrenbreitstein towering above us, dominating the two valleys.

The multiplicity of military barracks and forts that confronted us recalled the saying of I know not whom, "Germany is not a nation, but an army." The forts are antiquities, but the barracks efficiencies. Coblenz is both old and new, the modern city with its wide streets, up-to-date dwellings and stores, being much like an American city. Here again there are no ravages of war to disfigure the city, business as usual, stylishly dressed people on the streets, theatres open, stores filled with people. The soldiers were not long on leave before they were flooding the stores, buying souvenirs to be sent to the U. S. A. The old adage is changed to-day to "A soldier and his money is soon parted." This lavish spending of money on the part of the "doughboy" soon exploded one particular notion with which the German people were indoctrinated. It seems that when America entered the war the people were taught that Americans were money-worshippers: they came into the war for gold. The people had to be given some explanation; this was supposed to be a strong one. But never again will this go down with the thrifty German who sees with wonder and glee the American soldier toss off packs of the German paper money, which he calls "soap wrappers" and, indeed, seems to value as only such. Incidentally, the lavish American soldier is tiding the hungry Germans of these parts over some lean days.

In this region, as in the other parts of Germany touched on our march, there never was any danger of starvation. Young and old seem to be robust and healthy. War's toll of young men is not strikingly manifest. Nor does one meet as many wounded as our men had anticipated. German soldiers in uniform there are a plenty; seemingly going to and from their work, or engaged in work. Perhaps their inability to purchase civilian clothes at the present high cost with their present lean purse, accounts for the retention of the uniform. There seems to be plenty of work for the returned soldiers and no sign of idleness. The German soldiers show no sign of hostility to our men, they seem to have learned to respect them in the late little encounter. They are always quick to salute American officers in the precise, rigid German manner of salute, and nothing but their soldiers' uniform distinguishes them from the civilian population in the attitude towards our soldiers which here, as in other parts of the Rhineland, is one of friendliness. They do not consort with our soldiers as much as do their mothers and sisters, and the reason is obvious.

Opposite and above the city of Coblenz looms the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. It is a long, high ridge of rock like some mighty monster rising out of the Rhine. It seems less a fort than a multiplicity of forts, for on its crest and brow and sides, are many and mighty forts,

towers, and barracks. It is said that there is accommodation in these barracks for 100,000 soldiers. But in modern warfare as a fortress it is obsolete, a relic. The stone buildings strewn over it are yellow with age, and against the verdure of the hill, gleam golden in the morning sunlight. No life, no activity appears there to disturb the scene. Though a thing of war it presents a scene of peace, beautiful, obsolete, more beautiful, because obsolete. What a charming picture if all the armaments of the world were obsolete. Is it only a golden dream?

Resume of the Peace Terms

Last Wednesday, May 7th, the terms of the allies were handed to the German plenipotentiaries in Versailles. They were told at the same time that, if they intended to make any objections or observations, they have to do so within 15 days. The document is a very long one, containing 80,000 words. A resume of the document in 10,000 words was published in this country by the Canadian Government. Our space does not permit us to print the whole text of it, so that we can bring only a short summing up of the principal points, omitting all details.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitute an act of war.

German navy to be reduced to six battle ships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

Other war vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.

German warships must be replaced only at expiration of 20 years for battleships and 15 for destroyers.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000 men.

Germany forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

All Heligoland fortifications must be demolished.

Kiel canal to be open to all nations.

Germany must surrender her 14 submarine cables.

Details of disposition of German fleet and cables left to allies.

Germany's naval and military air forces abolished after Oct. 1st.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometres east of the Rhine razed.

Left bank of the Rhine. As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine, hold any manoeuvres nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany to accept full responsibility for all damages to allied and associated governments and nationals.

Germany must reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks in gold and ships.

Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by the reparation commission.

Germany must pay shipping damages, ton for ton.

Germany must devote her economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions.

Germany must apply to all the allies her pre-war "most favored nations" tariffs without discrimination.

Germany must allow freedom of transit through her territories to allied nationals.

Germany must accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, and economic and financial matters.

Germany must accept highly detailed provisions for internationalization of her roads and rivers.

Germany renounces all her colonial, territorial and political rights outside of Europe.

Disposition of former German colonies left to allies.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Germany agrees to territorial losses towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of territory between Luxembourg and Holland; to France 5,600 square miles (Alsace-Lorraine) and to Poland 27,686 square miles.

Germany cedes most of Upper Silesia as well as the greater part of Posen and West Prussia to Poland.

Germany's cession to Poland isolates East Prussia from the remainder of Prussia.

Danzig permanently internationalized.

Free use of Danzig waterways and port facilities are assured to Poland.

Germany cedes Memel to the associated powers.

Germany consents to the abolition of the treaty establishing Belgium and Luxembourg as neutral states.

Germany ceases to be a member of the German tariff union.

All government property in Alsace-Lorraine goes to France without payment.

Germany accepts internationalization of the Saar basin for 15 years.

Commission created to govern the Saar basin pending a plebiscite fifteen years hence.

France gains permanent possession of Saar coal mines regardless of result of Saar plebiscite.

Commissions created for plebiscites in Malmédy, Schleswig and parts of East Prussia.

Commissions to supervise the Saar Valley, Danzig and overseas plebiscites will act under direction of the League of Nations.

Germany to accept the League of Nations in principle but without membership.

Promulgates the League of Nations.

International labor body created.

International labor office to be established in Geneva as part of League of Nations organization.

First meeting of the international labor body will be held in October at Washington (simultaneously with first League of Nations meeting) to discuss international rights of labor.

Various international bodies to execute provisions of the treaty.

Germany shall be bound to accept any agreement reached by the allies with her former allies.

The ex-*kaiser* to be tried by an international high court.

Holland to be asked to extradite the ex-*kaiser*.

Other violators of laws of war to be tried.

Germany is responsible for delivering other violators of international law.

Germany accepts abrogation of the Brest Litovsk treaty.

Allies reserve the right for Russia to obtain reparation from Germany.

Germany renounces to China remainder of Boxer indemnities.

Germany renounces to China all public property and concessions in China except Kiao Chau which it renounces to Japan.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights in Shantung peninsula.

Germany renounces all rights in Morocco.

Germany recognizes British protectorate over Egypt.

Germany to confirm renunciation of the treaty of Bucharest.

All German concessions in Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to be transferred to allied reparations commission and credited to Germany.

Germany must demobilize within two months after peace is signed.

All German munitions establishments must be closed within three months after peace is signed except where otherwise specified by allies.

No militaristic societies shall be permitted in Germany.

Allies will retain German hostages until persons accused of war crimes are surrendered.

Reciprocal exchange of information regarding dead prisoners and places of burial provided for.

Germany must restore French flags taken in Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Germany must pay entire cost of armies of occupation from date of armistice.

To discharge her indemnity obligations, Germany's domestic taxation system must be proportionately as great as that in any allied country.

Germany must agree to build 200,000 tons of shipping annually for the account of the allies for five years.

Clearing houses to be established in all belligerent countries to handle adjustment of pre-war debts and contracts.

Allies liquidate German private property in Allied territory as compensation for property of their nationals not recompensed by Germany and for debts owed their nationals by German nationals.

Total of German indemnities to be determined by the inter-allied commission before May 1, 1921, after a fair hearing.

Schedule will be fixed for discharge of Germany's indemnity obligations within 30 years.

Germany irrevocably recognizes full authority of inter-allied reparation commission.

Fire insurance contracts not dissolved by the war.

All signatories agree to international control of opium traffic.

All German ports, free before the war, must continue in that status.

Parts of Elbe, Oder, Danube and Niemen rivers are internationalized.

The Rhine is placed under control of an Allied-German commission. Belgium to be permitted to build a canal connecting the Rhine and the Meuse. France may take water from the Rhine for canals in Alsace, but Germany may take none for canals on her side.

Germany must leave Czechoslovakia wharfage in Hamburg and Stettin for 99 years.

Czechoslovakia to have rail rights into France and Trieste.

Germany to accept all decrees as to German ships by allied prize courts, but allies need not recognize decisions of German prize courts.

Germany must pay civilians for acts of cruelty ordered by her representatives.

Germany must pay for maltreatment of prisoners.

Germany must pay damages for enforced labor by civilians, for levies or fines imposed.

The treaty becomes effective for each nation as that nation formally ratifies it.

Long-faced, sanctimonious people are generally avoided, and very justly so, for who wishes to partake of their malady? Whereas, those accustomed to look on the sunny side of life, are ever courted for the genial spirit they diffuse about them.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

In all ages the church has raised up saints, putting their example before the world that men may not forget the things of highest value or spend themselves in vain ambition.

The immediate successors of the apostles were known chiefly as teachers. Polycarp of Smyrna, Ignatius of Antioch, Clement of Rome, are looked up to as the great teachers of the first century.

When the ship of the Church had safely emerged from the narrows of Judaism and reached the high seas of Greek and Roman civilization, it was her Bishops who piloted her through the fierce storms of rationalism that beat upon her from the East and from the West.

Theirs (the Bishops') were the schools and colleges and universities of the Middle Ages, where the twin lights of faith and science were kept brightly burning.

Ignorance has never been accounted a virtue by the Catholic Church.

The very nature of man demands an infallible guide, and this infallible guide God has given to man in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The saints are conspicuous for habitual cheerfulness, because they have an upright conscience, and cheerfulness is the fruition of a good conscience, or of a soul at peace with God and men.

What then is a saint? A saint is one who keeps the commandments of God and the precepts of the Church, and discharges with fidelity the duties of his state of life. He bears with Christian fortitude and patience the trials of life.

Alas! what will it profit us to have steered our course majestically and with flying colors through the ocean of life, if we bring to the harbor of eternity nothing but a soul shipwrecked by sin.

The loss of the good opinion of one's friends is to be regretted, but the loss of self-respect is the only true beggary.

No one becomes great except by identification with a great cause.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than conquer him. Your victory may deprive him of his power to hurt for the present, but reconciliation disarms him even of his will to injure.

Many a friendship, long loyal, and self-sacrificing, rested at first on no thicker foundation than a kind word. A kind word, perhaps a mere report of a kind word, has been enough to be the commencement of an enduring friendship.

The violence with which the Papacy is assailed is a proof of its utility as well as of its divine institution, and should make it as dear to the statesman as to the Catholic. This secret hostility, which for so many ages has been manifested against it, proves that it stands in the way of tyrants and of lawless passion; that it is, in fact, a shield interposed between the many and the ambitious few, between the masses and their oppressors.

When will parents realize that instead of shielding and protecting their children by indulging their every wish, they are doing their utmost to sow the seeds of selfishness, laziness and discontent in their hearts and minds, from which later on they will reap a harvest of misery.

Taxes are unjust when demanded for the special benefit of a privileged class within the state, be that class rich or poor.