

restore it to China very shortly after the war. Nothing else that she could do would give her such prestige or so entitle her to a place among the leaders of the world.

No other act could so confound those who cry of the Yellow Peril and see Tokio fighting San Francisco. Such unselfishness would repay Japan a hundredfold for what it costs her.

In the matter of money indemnities, the sums which the beaten countries can pay are, of course, limited. Turkey can pay nothing. She is bankrupt and must go through insolvency. The highest amount which can be wrung out of what remains of Germany and Austria-Hungary after the trimmings already mentioned will not exceed ten billions of dollars, and may not be more than half of this.

Not a shilling must come to Great Britain. Her greatness denies that she may take money pay for what she has done.

Belgium must be given all the money needed to restore her so far as money can restore—probably one and a half billion dollars.

France must have back the ransom which Germany robbed her of in 1871, with good heavy interest, and also an indemnity for the destruction of her northern provinces. It may take two and a half or three billion dollars to pay the bill.

Servia and little Montenegro will also have to be paid; perhaps three-quarters of a billion for the former and two hundred and fifty million for the latter.

Russia should be great enough not to demand money, although she could hardly be blamed if she sought to be re-imbursed for part of her outlay and

for the destruction wrought in Poland.

Japan also can show her magnanimity to the world by demanding no money.

There remains the question of armaments. All of the German and Austrian dreadnoughts and ships of the line which have not been transformed into "unter see booten" must go to Britain. The world must trust Britain to guard the routes of trade until there shall be an international navy to do this international job. The history of the last hundred years proves that the world will be safe in so trusting Britain.

The Krupp works must be destroyed, except in so far as they are suited to the needs of peace. Such of the border fortresses as have not been destroyed must be demolished; those of Germany under compulsion; those of the victors voluntarily. The fact that they have proved of little use against modern siege artillery will make the nations more ready to do this.

Finally, the boundaries established must be guaranteed by every great power, each of whom must be bound to prevent with force of arms, if need be, any violation or forcible alteration of frontiers. If every great power is bound by scraps of paper, which will hereafter have more weight than in the past, to protect each guaranteed frontier, even as Great Britain protected Belgium, national usurpation of real estate will cease.

If these things are brought about, as they can be brought about, by the war, it will not have been fought in vain; and Tommy Atkins, Jean Francois and Ivan Ivanovitch will deserve very well of the world for which they have suffered and died. It is chiefly up to Sir Edward Grey to justify their deaths.

#### L. Goldman, Toronto.

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