

virtually brought the Great War to a close, the territorial alterations are still far from being completed. Only in the case of certain territories can the boundaries and ownership be stated with certainty, while in the case of some the greatest uncertainty covers their future.

One thing of which we are sure is that the Germany of to-day is quite different from the Germany that entered the war in July, 1914.

Toward the close of the war the German Empire found itself in the throes of a revolution. As a result of this revolution, not only was Kaiser Wilhelm forced to abdicate his throne, but the monarchs of the other German states were deposed. Republican governments took the place of monarchical throughout Germany.

By the treaty signed and ratified by Germany on June 23th, 1919, Germany lost at least one eighth of the area of her empire. If the plebiscites to decide the ownership of certain other portions result unfavourably to Germany, the loss of territory within Europe may amount to one sixth of the former empire. By other provisions of the treaty Germany gives up all her colonies outside of Europe, together with all claim to special concessions that she had obtained from other countries.

The treaty also restricts Germany's military strength, by reducing her army and by forbidding her to maintain or construct any fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

The surrender of the German fleet to the Allies, and the restrictions placed upon her programme for building and maintaining vessels of war, together with the destruction of all docks and fortifications in the great German naval station of the Island of Heligoland have put an end to Germany's dream of supremacy of the sea.