on a vast scale as well as extensive farming and wine growing regions.

The most important cities are Cologne, Coblenz, Bonn, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the most westerly province of Prussia, by which it was acquired in 1815.

Next in size is Alsace-Lorraine. Torn from France after the Franco-Prussian war, its restoration to the mother country has been one of the chief points upon which the allies have insisted in outlining their terms. Its area is 5,600 square miles, and its population about 1,875,000.

The principal towns are Metz, Strassburg, Muehlhausen, and Kolmar. It contains the great iron ore district of Briey, one of the principal sources of German supply, and the extensive Saar coal fields. Its textile industries are among the most important in Germany.

The Palatinate is 2,372 square miles in extent, and has about 950,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly a farming and wine growing country, although there are some large manufacturing industries. The capital is Speyer.

Birkenfeld is a principality belonging to, although detached from, the grand duchy of Oldenburg. It is inclosed in the Rhine province. Its area is 194 square miles, and its population about 45,000.

The total area of the grand duchy of Hesse, about one-third of which lies west of the Rhine, is 2,965 square miles, and its total population is 1,300,000. The capital of Hesse, which is on the west bank of the Rhine, is Mainz, one of the principal fortresses of Germany.

Evacuation of this territory also frees from German control the nominally independent grand duchy of Luxembourg, which, invaded by Germany at the beginof the war, has been completely under its control since that time.

Of the final fate of Germany there seems little doubt. Each day brings the abdication of another of the minor monarchs of the former empire. That these republics will be held together under a general republican form of government seems probable. There seems no likelihood that even a vestige of the absolute form of government

Y. M. C. A. Hut in Front Line Trench.