has been definitely agreed upon by both Governments. Even if Germany should continue to insist on having a numerical advantage in the exchange, we ought to agree: one Englishman is worth three or four Germans in such a deal, and the alternative is painful to contemplate. Increasing difficulties of transportation may be expected to interfere with the regular supply of parcels from home, and when the Germans are tightening their own belts, they may be relied upon to tell our prisoners to do likewise. This makes it the more incumbent on us to join with Mr. A. J. Balfour (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) in expressing very cordially our gratitude for all that the American Ambassador was able to do for their relief so long as he remained at his post in Germany. Without the good offices of Mr. Gerard and his colleagues of the United States Diplomatic and Consular Service things might have been much worse even than they have been. The records of Ruhleben and Wittenberg furnish ample proof of what the Germans are capable of. Some of the horrors that developed in these camps were no doubt in a way the natural outcome of a difficult situation, but many more were deliberately manufactured by heartless gaolers and brutal commandants The intervention of the American Ambassador was instrumental in saving many lives, and Mr. Balfour is saying no more than the bare truth when he gives his assurance that "the work done by the representatives of the United States of America on behalf of British subjects in hostile lands will not readily be forgotten either by His Majesty's Government. or by the British people."

THE NEW GERMAN the distortion of the German spirit and the perverted mentality of the people is their attitude to the divine. We have already referred to their habit of judging things good or evil according as they seem to them to advance or to retard German interests in the war. But in these judgements they actually seek to make the Deity a partner. In plain language, the modern German sets out