

stand no nonsense from America after this War." I wonder if he has ever thought about that since. But that has been the dream of the pan-German and the war party there. It did not come out of Germany, although their speakers and their orators and their newspapers were all proclaiming it, because in the first place their censorship would not let it out, and in the second place, I am sorry to say, a great many of our American correspondents there were pro-Germans.

Von Tirpitz issued a manifesto to his adherents, in which he said, "We must keep the coast of Flanders, because we need it to make war on England and America," and in an interview published in the press, where his identity was very thinly veiled, he said, "We must take up this submarine war and in two or three months we will bring England to her knees, and as a condition of saving England from starvation we will accept the British Fleet, and then with that fleet we will sail to the United States and collect from that fat, cowardly nation the expenses of the War." And the German Foreign Minister told me, talking of the submarine campaign, "We only want two months of this to finish England, three months to sign the peace—that is all we require."

That has been their belief, so think of their disappointment, and think how long it is since February 1st, when they declared it, when they thought that America had sunk so low, that my country had fallen to such a state of degeneration that they would stand under a blow in the face without a murmur.

And the one thing that all of us have got to look out for is to see now that there is no German peace. It will be impossible ever again to put together such a league of nations against the Prussian military autocracy, and they hope to make a peace which will enable them to detach some of the Allies, to bring some of the Allies perhaps over to their side, and then commence this over again; once more start for the rule and conquest of the world; prepare themselves in the light of their experience in this War; have ammunition at hand at the Battle of the Marne, when there will be no Joffre, like a

second Martell, to drive back the hordes.

The German people are not yet sick of war, and I don't think we can bring them down by either starvation or revolution. Revolution is practically impossible. I have seen the poor, miserable workingmen of Berlin come creeping out of their cellars and try to hold a meeting, and the whole town was immediately cut up into districts, and the streets in all the districts lined with police, so it was impossible without a pass to cross from one district to another. And then they have all their men from 18 to 45 in the ranks of the army. As you know, the German officers are all taken from one class. In our country a young man who goes out to war, goes out with the belief that if he behaves himself and shows capacity and bravery he may become an officer. Some of the highest officers in your army today came from the ranks. But none of these poor Germans, no matter what capacity or bravery they show, can ever become an officer, because their system is that each regiment is like a club. The Kaiser can make a man an officer, but not an officer of any regiment, that regiment could keep him out. There are a certain number of reserve officers, but these very seldom attain to a rank higher than that of captain. The reserve officers are men of education, who pass a certain standard of examination and serve for one year in the army instead of two. They serve for a period of seven weeks one year and again another seven weeks the next year and become reserve officers. The control of the army is kept in the hands of the Patente Officers, who all belong to that Prussian ruling class.

Now, I know perhaps that you want to know some things about Germany that I am able to tell you, or about the War, so I am going to take the chance of allowing you to ask me any questions, and I will try to answer them.

Hon. E. G. Prior: Mr. Gerard, I have been requested to ask you the following question—There was an article in *The Colonist* this morning, in which it mentioned that perhaps you would be glad to give us a little information as to whether, in your judgment, the appeal of your President to the German people, differ-