

## ROBERT EDWARD LEE

Mexico." He continued to revive old memories as if he had forgotten the purpose of the meeting. Finally, Lee said, "I asked to see you to ascertain upon what terms you would receive the surrender of my army." The terms were stated, surrender of arms and a general parole. Some papers were signed. "This will have a very happy effect upon my army," Lee said, and enquired if the men would be permitted to retain their horses. "I shall arrange it so that the men may take home their horses to work their little farms." "This will do much toward conciliating our people," Lee concluded. Throughout the interview Dr. Freeman observes "Grant's fine consideration, the noblest of his qualities and the surest evidence of his greatness." Brooding over that scene was the spirit of Lincoln too. Three years before his second inaugural address, made memorable by his great saying: with malice toward none; with charity for all; he had written, I shall do nothing in malice; it is too vast for malicious dealing.

Those who desire may compare with this the conduct of Marshal Foch when he was about to accept the German surrender on a railway train in the forest of Compiègne. "What do you want," he asked of the two German emissaries. The terms were handed to them, "dished out as to a dog, as Erzberger said, to swallow whole. If I refused it meant the loss of ten thousand lives every day. Cold sweat broke out upon me. I signed the terms and then went out and was sick." Even Clemenceau for all his "tigerish" temper declared that Foch lacked a magnanimous heart. They may also compare the calm of that "Virginia home" with the atmosphere of hysteria, hatred, and revenge that prevailed in the Palace of Versailles, when the thing that was signed was not a treaty but merely a truce, which after twenty years the world yet awaits to be finally broken.

The spirit of Lee and Grant soon vanished. It was replaced by a spirit of cruelty against the South. Dr. Freeman