

(c) That no trading licenses be issued to enemy subjects or to agents of enemy firms provided that there shall be reasonable safeguards in respect of existing licenses.

(d) That, subject to any agreement which may be made between Great Britain and her Allies, no foreign patent should be allowed to be held in this country unless they are worked or made in the British Empire.

(e) That enemy subjects holding certificates of naturalization shall be required within a reasonable period of the conclusion of peace, to produce papers of de-naturalization from the country of their origin, or satisfy a competent authority of their inability to obtain them.

Clause 2 is that in which France is deeply interested. Her public men acquiesce in the principle stated. It remains now for the tariff terms to be outlined. Not after the war, but now in 1918 must the proposals be sketched.

The Statesmen of Canada and Australia, etc., will consult with the Motherland about those terms, so that the reasonable needs of Allies and Dominions will not be forgotten.

Will peace leave Germany the equal right to trade with the Allies as she formerly had? Will Great Britain still cling to her Free Imports Theory even though she knows that that theory has been so fallible in actual practice?

From 1900 to 1910, the carrying trade in the Orient was staggered by German methods of subsidies. From 1880 to 1905 the sugar trade between Great Britain and the West Indies was well nigh ruined by the tariff policy of Germany, and dozens of English and Scotch Refineries had to close their doors.

Will the new economic proposals allow for this? These are some of the questions that will be paramount both in Canada and Great Britain. They should be answered by Canada before the Conference meets in London after this war.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Both France and Britain have wakened from their slumber of decades before the war, and fully realize now the marvelous commercial advance in Germany since 1900.

The merchant fleet development in Germany has astonished the world. In 1856 Germany had only one steamer