of Lyons, says in a brochure printed 1916,— "As to England, our loyal Ally, she invites us to consider a special meeting of her Chambers of Commerce where she consults as to a common commercial pol.cy, offensive and defensive, between the nations of the Entente against those who are at war with us. The different markets of the world have been conquered by German commerce, by means of the co-operation of Technical Committees, of organization of the banking system, and of heavily subventioned steamship lines. I lay down this principle that France should organize now, and not after the war, to take a large share in the rehabilitation of international commerce which will follow in consequence of the war."

This principle proposed by M. Morel was unanimously adopted by that influential Chamber of Commerce of Lyons in January, 1916. The Chamber of Commercial relations which exist between France and Canada will greatly develop in the future." Everywhere in the British Empire breathes this idea of a more strong eccnomic cohesion. Besides the definite attitude of the United Kingdom Congress of Chambers, June, 1916,

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS.

passed September 1916, the following without opposition:

. (a) That the customs tariff of the Union of South Africa be amended so as to provide for:—

1. A substantial rebate in favor of the products and manufactures of the British Empire.

2. The principle of Customs preference to our Allies, provided they reciprocate.

3. Reciprocal Tariff relations with other countries — but in no case placing other countries on an equality with the British Empire or its Allies.

4. A special tariff against the products and manufactures of the present enemy countries, on such a scale and for such a period as may be agreed upon at the conference between the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

(b) That differential charges against all enemy shipping be made at the South African port in accordance with the resolution of the Paris conference.