

own cost. There has been a close, comprehensive, effective alliance of the scientific and military forces. German trade policy during reconstruction has been described as consolidation, amalgamation and centralization. The vast project of a commercial federation of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, if it be achieved, will give German producers and manufacturers a domestic market of nearly 200,000,000 people. There is the prospect that Germany through domination over portions of Russia will secure new markets and necessary raw materials. It is still the expectation of German political and industrial leaders that the armies will not invade German territory, that the flail of war will not fall upon her industrial centres, and that her manufactures and shipping can be more easily adjusted to peace conditions than those of the Ally Countries.

They do not forget that when peace comes British vessels must carry great armies to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India and that the American army must be transported across the Atlantic. If there is delay in moving the overseas armies out of Europe a huge expenditure for their maintenance must continue, a vast reserve of labor will be unavailable for domestic reconstruction and uncertain and unsettled conditions must prevail in the countries to which they belong. It may be that such terms of peace will be imposed upon Germany as will greatly retard her industrial restoration and exclude her manufactures from Ally countries during the difficult era of readjustment. But looking soberly into history one remembers how quickly normal relations between nations are restored when the armies have left the field. One knows, too, how difficult it is even in the wrath of war to prevent trading with the enemy. During the American Civil War there was a steady and considerable volume of trading between North and South. Even many officers and soldiers of

the Northern armies were involved in this illicit traffic. Other illustrations of the insurgency of trade abound all down the centuries. Moreover, already there are voices even in Canada recalling those which for so long and so disastrously acclaimed Germany as the bulwark of peace and the friend of Great Britain, insisting that we shall deal tenderly with the German people and forget the appalling infamy of a nation that has sown Europe with graves and filled the earth with mourning. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, but there is nothing in law or morals which suggests that when a criminal is captured his punishment is complete. There are long sentences, even life sentences, and sometimes the gallows. By weak faith in Germany the British Empire was betrayed into war; it must not be that by like weak faith and emotional flabbiness the nation that has put earth and heaven to shame and outraged the elementary decencies of mankind shall be assisted to establish equal trading relations with the peoples she sought to destroy.

Mr. Balfour said a few days ago that before the war England had not realized the significance of German commercial policy. It was not understood that Germany had never dissociated her commercial efforts from her general policy of world domination. That made German commerce almost as formidable an enemy to the liberties of the world as the German army. "The German commercial policy," he said, "aimed at using every effort of the State to force German commercial penetration into every country of the world not merely for adding to the wealth of the world, not even for the purpose of adding wealth to the German part of the world, not merely to give employment to German workmen or to give increased dividends or any isolated purpose of that character." It was part of the general policy of domination and the object was "to get control and