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No Trading with  
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## NO TRADING WITH GERMANY

BY PROFESSOR H. T. F. DUCKWORTH

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June 30, 1916.)

THERE is an Italian proverb to the effect that the lids of the devil's cook-pots do not fit. They are "apt" (i.e., fitted) only in a perverse and contrary manner—apt, not to stay on, but to fall off untimely, and the noxious vapours which then make their escape reveal the malignant nature of the pottage.

Before the war broke out the rulers and people of Germany had political cook-pots simmering in many countries. The shock of war caused the lids to fall off, and the inhabitants of those countries are now holding their noses in mingled amazement and disgust. The Russian Empire, for example, was, to use the vigorous description given by a leading authority on international politics, "positively weevilled with Germans." The military representative associated with Count Pourtales, the nominal German ambassador at Petrograd, was better informed of the plans of the Russian government than some Russian secretaries of state. Most of the foreign trade of Russia was carried on through German agencies. There was a great number of Germans in the railway service. Most of the private banks were practically Russian branches of German banks. The Russian press was largely under German influence. Every German in Russia was made use of, in one way or another, by the German government for the purpose of collecting information which, when "the Day" came, might facilitate the invasion of the Russian Empire and the cutting short of its borders. It would hardly be possible, indeed, to mention a European country which was not more or less "weevilled with Germans" at the time when the war broke out. Belgium was certainly in that condition. Antwerp had practically become a German port. The Germans resident in Antwerp had gained a "controlling interest" in municipal affairs, so numerous, so well-organized, and withal so wealthy, were they. In Belgium now there are more weevils than biscuit.

### **Exclude Germans Altogether.**

In the neutral countries the "weevils" are still lodged, though they are now less numerous in the countries between which and the German Empire communications were still practicable after the outbreak of the war. We may be sure that, when peace is restored, the Belgians, the French and the Russians—and, we may add, the Serbs—will either exclude Germans altogether from their countries, or only permit them to sojourn and travel under conditions so disagreeable as to be deterrent. Furthermore, these nations will put all German trade and German goods under a rigorous boycott. It is to be hoped that a similar policy will be inaugurated and maintained throughout the British Empire.

At the present moment any trading with the enemy nations is treason not only to the cause of the British Empire, but also to the cause of their allies. It must never be forgotten that this war is not our war only. It is Belgium's war, Servia's war, Russia's war, France's war, Italy's war. One must also remember that Japan is very deeply concerned in the progress and issue of the conflict. While the warfare continues we have to keep faith with our allies. When it comes to an end, that obligation will not be cancelled. Our allies will need, and will demand, security against the crafts and assaults of the German. The British nations will have to see to it that the needs of their allies are not left inadequately provided for, and that their demands are not frustrated by heedless "generosity," which will be rank injustice, and inconsiderate sentiment, which is as pernicious as deliberate cruelty. Any encouragement on our part of German trade would be treason now; it ought to be regarded in the same light, accounted of at the same rate, when peace returns.

### **Not Our War Only.**

One thing, then, that we must have always printed in remembrance is the fact that this war is not our war only. From this it follows that the peace which is to be established will not be our peace only, which we may jeopardize or not, as we think fit. We shall be jeopardizing that peace if the German trader obtains an opening or a footing anywhere within the borders of the Empire.

Not long ago a manufacturing firm at Bienne, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, received an order from a German business house. The reply was as follows: "—

"Messieurs,—Our firm deals with civilized countries only.—Yours, etc."

Can we afford to take lower ground than those Switzers? We should certainly not be incurring any greater risks. German influence in Switzerland was, and is, strong enough to get vengeance of some sort upon that Bienne firm for the scorching reproof it administered to German culture.

### **Revelations of German Character.**

The statement that by encouraging German trade in the empire we shall be endangering the world's peace and the well-being of our allies will be called in question. There are those who believe that if the Germans are hammered hard enough they will "learn sense," and recognize that they must fit themselves into the world and not turn everything upside down in the attempt to fit the world into their own empire. Such a forecast has all the air and aspect of sanity and "horse-sense." But is it consonant with the revelations of German character and German tendencies which have been forced upon our attention by the war? Those revelations existed, indeed, years before the war began. But very few people took heed of them, and even among those who had taken heed and knew what a storm was brewing, there were some who studiously kept silence themselves and desired that the rest should do the same.

### **Compelled to Accept Peace.**

Those who have read the chapter on "Germany's Historical Mission" in General Bernhardi's book, "Germany and the Next War," probably smiled, if, indeed, they did not laugh outright, at the representation of the Germans as "leaders in the harmonious development of humanity." This conception of Germany's place in world history did not originate in General Bernhardi's mind. He received it from Treitschke and other perfervid German patriots, and long before Treitschke had ever been heard of Germany's "mission of civilization" under the leadership of Prussia had been proclaimed by Clausewitz. For a considerable time past, then, belief in the natural superiority of the German has been persistently, and with ever-increasing passion, taught

in the countries of the German Empire. History, and especially the history of the Bismarckian epoch, has been appealed to, and with convincing effect, for confirmation of this doctrine. Now, if the present war were a conflict between the German Empire, or even the German Empire in alliance with the Austro-Hungarian, and one other power alone, the defeat of Germany might possibly be a salutary chastisement. But that is not the existing situation. If (or we ought rather to say, when) defeated and compelled to accept peace on the terms imposed by the Entente allies, the Germans will be able to say that, with the assistance of Austria-Hungary, and (in a not very considerable degree) of Bulgaria and Turkey, they "held up" the strength of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy; they made a complete conquest (for the time being, at any rate) of Belgium, Poland, and Servia; they provided some tough work in the Far East for Britain and Japan; and they successfully flouted the United States.

#### **Self-Esteem of Germany.**

In spite of all the forces, moral and material, arrayed against them, and ultimately bearing them down, they wrought a revolution in Europe and shook the whole civilized world. "If we fell," they will say, "we at least fell gloriously, and we assert, without the least fear of refutation, that not one of the victorious nations could have stood up, singly, against Germany alone and unaided. The very fact that such enormous superiority in numbers of men and quantity of material was required to secure our overthrow proves our strength and our innate capability."

Defeat, then, will rather confirm than invalidate the overweening national (one might add, individual) self-esteem of the Germans. It will be a disappointment, but it will embitter and harden them and leave them malignant. They will give ground under assertion of superior force (the accumulation of which is as yet far from complete), but they will do so in the hope and with the purpose of resuming their enterprise—the domination of Europe, if not of the world—at the earliest available opportunity. There are two ways in which they have assailed the peace, prosperity, and very existence of other nations: the way of trading, and the way of slaughter and devastation. Both are ways of warfaring, for trade, as Germans practise it, is a form of war. For

them, the difference between peace and war is that in peace they use slaughter-prices; in war, slaughter-weapons. As soon as the present warfare ceases they will have recourse to the other form.

### **Austrian and German Union.**

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, or what remains of it, will be forced into an "economic union" with Germany. There will be a sort of "pooling" of resources for the cause of "Germany's Historical Mission." It will, indeed, be an uphill task, for Germany and Austria-Hungary will be saddled not only with indemnities, but also with the interest of war loans. But Germany will still be under Prussian leadership and control, and the spirit of Prussia is dogged as well as ferocious. History shows that nations can live for revenge, even if it does not show that such living bears fruit in success.

As soon as possible after the restoration of peace the Germans will make assiduous and adroit attempts not only to resuscitate, but even to increase and extend their trade activities in every country where openings, however narrow, can be found. And among the British nations there will be found advocates of the resumption of trade relations with Germany. We shall be told that unless the Germans are allowed to trade within our borders they will never collect the wherewithal to pay the indemnities imposed upon them. As the German prices will be of the lowest possible figure, we shall be told that the opening of our markets to Germans will be in the interest of the consumer, and all are consumers.

### **Help to Pay Their Debts?**

But trading with Germans in order to enable the German state to pay its debts will only mean that we shall be paying those debts, in part, at least, and at the same time helping on German preparations for the postponed day of German world-control. If there are any stalls in our markets which our own people cannot occupy, let them be reserved for traders from the nations in alliance with whom we have fought and suffered. The interests of the consumer are not well served by furthering the designs of those by whom he is to be consumed. In the years of "tightness" and im-

poverishment which will follow the years of war the temptation of cheapness will be a very powerful one, especially to the shopping sex, and we may be sure that the Germans count upon making allies of our housewives. The women-folk will have a fine opportunity for confounding the German's politics, frustrating his knavish tricks, and helping to save us all. There is only one way to deal with the Germans, and that is to have no dealings at all with them. In our own interest, and in that of the nations who are now our comrades-in-arms, and have suffered far more than we have, the German wolf must be kept out of those pastures where he will lust daily to devour, "with privy paw and nothing said." No heed is to be given to the lean and flashy songs of reckless and indiscriminate cosmopolitanism, grating on scranne pipes blown by the apostles and fanatics of a false political faith.



## APPENDIX

A wholesale hardware merchant of Toronto, whose extensive business gives him a position of some distinction, was invited to join the Anti-German League. His reply was, "Certainly not! I intend to keep German goods after the war. Why shouldn't I?"

A wholesale jeweler of Toronto also declined to join the League. He had a large and profitable business in the sale of German jewelry, and intended to continue importing such jewelry.

A drygoods merchant, who conducts a large business in offices situated on Front Street, Toronto, has publicly deprecated the harboring of hatred against Germans. His firm recently sold German goods marked "Made in Spain."

An important retail-trading firm has imported German goods since the outbreak of the war. The German marks on the packages were covered with red labels inscribed "Made in Canada." Mention of this matter was made in the Toronto "Globe," May 4, 1916.

A Toronto manufacturer, who has made large profits upon a contract for the supply of munitions of war has declared that he does not believe in bearing malice and that we ought to admit German immigrants and import German goods into the country after the conclusion of peace.

The attention of these men, and of all who are like-minded with them, is called to the statements which follow:—

"The war of the future will be the economic war, the struggle for life on the largest scale. May my successors always bear this in mind, and always take care that Germany will be prepared when this battle has to be fought."—**Bismarck.**

"The present war must be followed by a peace concluded with honour, answering to the sacrifices made, and containing in itself the guarantee of its endurance.

Our only guarantee consists in *economic* and military enfeeblement of our adversaries."—**The Petition of Six German Economic Associations**, presented to Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, in *May, 1915.*

"There can be no talk of a policy which thinks of a restoration of the conditions existing before the war."—**Herr Bassermann**, leader of the National Liberal Party in the German Reichstag.

"We must supplant the world-trade of Great Britain."—**Manifesto of "German Leaders of Thought"** (13,000 signatures), issued in *June, 1915*.

"The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, *as we discover in America.*"—**General Von Bernhardt**; "Germany and the Next War," p. 78 (Engl. Transl.)

"The vast centralized organization of the German Empire will be devoted to the offensive in the economic field. As Germany prepared for war with lethal weapons while peace continued, so she is now preparing for war with economic weapons, while hostilities are in progress."—**Archibald Hurd**; "The German Peril after the War," in the "Fortnightly Review" for May, 1916.

"It will be but the elementary commonsense of the situation for all the Allies to plan tariffs, exclusions, special laws, against German shipping and shareholders and immigrants, so long as every German remains a potential servant of the Hohenzollern system."—**H. C. Wells** in the "Saturday Evening Post," March 25, 1916.

N.B.—It is not to be assumed as certain, or even probable, that defeat in this war will involve the Hohenzollern dynasty in destruction. See the article on "Industrial War the Next Conflict," by "Britannus," in the Toronto "Mail and Empire" for April 1st, 1916.

The Republic of Brazil, the greatest of the South American Republics, is permeated by German influence and German intrigues. In one of its constituent States, there are 600 German schools subsidized (before the outbreak of war) by the German Government and controlled from the German Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. Many of the public utilities in Brazil (for example, the telephone service of Rio de Janeiro) are in German hands. Germans resident and settled in Brazil have elected many members of the Brazilian Parliament. A German-Brazilian was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time

when the war broke out. A bitter controversy has taken place over the question whether he is a trustworthy and loyal citizen of the Brazilian Republic.

The Republic of Chile is in much the same case as Brazil. The very fact that Britain held control of the sea from the very beginning of the war enabled British residents in Chile to return home and join Kitchener's Army, while it compelled German residents to stay where they were. These Germans are turning the situation to account in favor of Germany and German business, as far as they can. When peace returns, British exporters and traders will find the Chilean market a very unfavorable one.

The United States have for many years past permitted, if not encouraged, immigration from Germany, in spite of the evil memories of the Hessians, which had been inherited from the War of Independence. Of the millions of Germans who in the course of 80 or 90 years preceding the present war settled in the United States, a great multitude became loyal citizens of the Republic. But others—and especially the later arrivals—have made use of their citizenship, since the present war broke out, as a screen behind which they entered into conspiracies against the peace and welfare, not only of the United States, but also of Canada.

In the North-West Provinces of Canada, it has been found necessary to take all weapons from German settlers, and to increase the numbers of the Mounted Police. A considerable number of German settlers have been placed in detention camps because of their avowed hostility to the Dominion. Great disturbances have been caused in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ont., by a clique of Pan-Germanists. An English newspaper, "John Bull," in its issue of June 24, contains the following paragraph:—

"That German residents in a British colony should object to the singing of a patriotic song in a British school is in keeping with the sublime insolence of the Hun; but that the British authorities should on that account withdraw the song, and reprimand the schoolmaster, is frankly incredible. Yet we have the authority of the Montreal 'Daily Star' for the statement that this is what has actually happened in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan. Can it conceivably be true?"

It is true, and Saskatchewan is disgraced. Such a "back-down" before insolently avowed disaffection is a worse thing to record than even the following incident reported in the Toronto "Evening Telegram" of February 8, 1916:—

"A German who had enlisted in a Canadian regiment and gone with it into the trenches was sent out, in company with a Canadian, to a listening-post. Time passed, and the listeners did not return. A search-party found the Canadian lying dead, with a bayonet thrust through his back. There was no sign of the German, except a note skewered on the point of the bayonet, reading, 'Thanks for bringing me so far. I will go the rest myself.'"

German law permits a German subject to emigrate to another country, take out letters of naturalization, and settle there, and yet retain his original German allegiance. The settlement of Germans in a country, if continued up to the point at which they can control its politics, puts that country in danger of losing its independence and political identity.

For perhaps fifty years past, certainly for a period not much shorter, Germany (and especially Prussia) has been sending out emigrants whose purpose was not to identify themselves with the nations in whose countries they settled, but to prepare the way for the identification of those countries with Germany and their inhabitants with the German nation. Holland, Belgium, France, Russia, India, Australia, Chile, Brazil, the United States, Canada, Great Britain—all these countries have received German immigrants, and most of them have in consequence been greatly harassed since the outbreak of the war. In the case of India, many of the immigrants (or, more properly, sojourners) were missionaries.

Belgium, France and Russia will exclude Germans when they have settled their accounts with German *Real-politik*. Shall we be keeping faith with our allies, if Germans are allowed to settle in any part of the British Empire?

The Canadian Government makes every Chinese immigrant pay \$500 for the privilege of being allowed to enter the territory of the Dominion, and even then the Chinaman is not allowed to bring wife and children with him. In this present war, the Germans have shown themselves to be inferior to the Chinese in the scale of civilization. The most that should be conceded is that every German who may in future be

allowed to enter this country as a settler should pay a capitulation of \$1,000, should be forbidden to bring his wife and children with him, and should be kept under police supervision for a term of years. The suggestion is certain to be denounced by sensitive or sentimental folk as nothing short of inhuman. But Canada ought to perform her part in the passing of an effective sentence of condemnation upon German cruelty and savagery.

The nations at present allied against Germany have two things to do. First, to beat the Germans by land and sea, and beat them thoroughly. Second, to make that thick-skinned nation feel to the quick how they have wronged and insulted the civilized world. The second task will be hardly less laborious than the first. But it is no less necessary.

Part of the difficulty of dealing out effective judgment upon the Germans is caused by circumstances such as those which are set forth in the first section of this Appendix. To the instances there given let the following be added:—

Part of the stock of German goods held by one of the firms previously mentioned, and recently imported, consisted of 475 pairs of stockings. Two boxes of these articles, together with a sworn statement, were laid before the officials of the Customs Department, who sent an inspector to make investigations. The inspector endeavored to suppress the evidence of one of the witnesses who had given sworn statements, by recommending him to observe silence and hinting very broadly that he might be taken into the paid service of the government. This matter was reported by the chairman of the Anti-German League (Toronto branch), to the meeting held on May 3, 1916, in St. George's Hall, Toronto.

Canadian merchants are active in importing and selling *enemy-goods*, and Canadian government officials are inactive in the face of such importation and sale, while British prisoners of war are wantonly maltreated or shot down. The reports which came from visitors to the prison-camp of Wittenberg were sickening. For an instance of the confessedly unprovoked shooting of prisoners, one may refer to the slaughter of a party of 24 or 25 taken by the 35th Prussian Regiment at Moorslede in Flanders, towards the end of November, 1914. In the Toronto "Star," of November 1, 1915, there was a report of the testimony of a Canadian who had

been invalided home. This man (Pte. Lawson) testified to the following atrocities as actual facts:—

a. The mutilation of wounded Highlanders, lying helpless on the ground by "the Huns."

b. The crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant by German fiends into whose hands he had fallen.

c. The mutilation of wounded prisoners of war by German army-doctors, under the pretence of performing necessary surgical operations.

Surgeon-Captain Haight, of the 4th C.M.R., and his assistants were butchered while tending the wounded in the trenches at Ypres, by the soldiers of a Wurtemberg regiment, on June 2 of this year. "Kill the Canadian swine!" was the cry of the Wurtemberg exponents of German "culture." The corpses of the surgeons and their patients lay unburied for eleven days before their fate was known to their comrades. This atrocity was reported in the Toronto "Evening Telegram," of June 20, and other Toronto journals also.

All these instances are horrible enough—and more than horrible enough. But they are only a few, a very few, out of a huge record of cruelties, "brilliantly hideous with red," which has been accumulating against the Germans ever since the beginning of the war.

Do not think that the German nation is to be held guiltless, and that the last word is said when a flight of rhetoric, duly garnished with such terms as "Kaiserism," "Prussianism," "autocracy," "despotic militarism," and so forth, has been discharged into the air. The German nation is guilty, not its rulers only. The prophets of Beelzebub prophesy falsely, and the priests of Moloch bear rule by their means—*but the people love to have it so.*

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We were deceived and unprepared for war. Let us be ready when the time of peace arrives.

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**If you cannot fight the Germans abroad,  
join the British Empire Union and help to  
fight them here and now.**