

Her sales of cotton and yarn to Great Britain rose quickly from £980,000 in 1900 to £7,500,000 in 1913. Woolens and yarn likewise nearly doubled in the same period.

Evidently that first great German Protectionist List, must have had a clearer vision than Cobden or Disraeli.

And all this time, from 1890 to 1910, the Mother of Finance in Threadneedle Street was paying for her immense surplus imports with freight money collected from British shipping, not realizing that in coal, iron and wool, she was aiding her rivals to outstrip her. Will this war wake her up to know who are her friends and who her enemies?

AN EMPIRE POLICY REQUIRED.

The British tariff before 1914 imposed about £10,000,000 yearly taxation on tea — 5d. per lb.; sugar, 1s. 10d. per cwt.; coffee, 1½d. per lb.; chicory, 2d. per lb.; cocoa, 1d. per lb.; figs, plums, prunes and raisins, 7s. per cwt.; currants, 2s. per cwt.—in all about ten articles of food. As these foods are not grown in the United Kingdom, it is obvious that the people of the United Kingdom have to pay the whole tax. If all these ten articles were in the Free List the United Kingdom would have those goods cheaper by £10,000,000. The imposition of these taxes does not aid anybody anywhere. These duties are imposed on cocoa from Trinidad or South America, on sugar from British West Indies or Cuba—foreigner and colony are treated alike. An Empire policy would say, "Take this £10,000,000 off the breakfast table, where it only raises revenue, and gather in the same amount to the Treasury from the meats, lard, cheese and wheat used on the dinner table." Britain raises all these four foods, and therefore an import duty will aid the farmers of Britain who will receive a preference in the home market.

Suppose Britain lifts this £10,000,000 from her breakfast table, and exacts about the same amount from duties on wheat, etc., as stated, who will be damaged? Not the Treasury, for the £10,000,000 will be received. Not the people, for they always paid the £10,000,000 before on teas, etc. The tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar planters never paid one penny of the tax: the people of Great Britain always paid it, as the United Kingdom cannot grow the goods.

Suppose Britain imposes 3s. per cwt. on wheat, oats and barley; 2d. per lb. on meats, dairy products and lard, with 50 per cent. preference to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. Would that make any difference to the