

than of her prowess. Francis, anxious to avenge the defeat of Pavia, made secret proposals to the Porte for an alliance by means of which he could threaten the introduction of the Moslem into Italy. The Turk was too proud to bind himself by a treaty, but, calling it a truce or armistice, he entered into stipulations with France which received the name of capitulations. Before that time no Christian country had entered into treaty relations or other conventions with the infidel, and Francis brought himself into discredit with all Christian powers by having thus recognized the Moslem as a power that ought to exist. He was denounced in every tongue and at every court. It was then for the first time that Europe declared one traitor to be worse than ten Turks. But bitter as were the denunciations of Christian rulers they were withdrawn when it was discovered that the terms Francis had made were good for trade. Having discovered this they not only held their peace, but hastened to enter into like capitulations. Venice concluded hers in less than five years; Austria hers in 1567; England did not succeed until 1579, ten years after the original articles had been renewed; and Holland not until 1598. Among the renewed capitulations was a provision that the duties on the importation of manufactures into Turkey should be fixed at three per cent. ad valorem, and of this provision England got the benefit. It was not, let me remark in passing, stipulated that the duty should be calculated on the value of the article in Turkey, and the practice has been for foreign exporters to fix their value and thus determine the amount on which the three per cent. should be paid. Of course, the glories of the Ottoman power soon vanished, and poor Turkey has been known to our generation as the Sick Man of Europe. The Turk, though invincible in arms, was enslaved by diplomacy.

Encouraged by her success at Constantinople, England sought similar treaties with the States on the Barbary coast—with Tunis, Tripoli, Morocco, and subsequently forced such provisions upon Persia, Muscat, Siam, Japan, and China. It is due to her to say that in some instances she has permitted her victims to exact as high as five per cent. duty on the English valuation of goods. A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* for July last, to whom I acknowledge my indebtedness, says:—

“In the same way and at the same time, we have everywhere obtained that our goods shall be imported into all these countries at duties of either three or five per cent. We are continuing to apply to Eastern nations this double system of tariffs and jurisdiction of goods and judges. To attain those ends we use all sorts of means,