

study how we did it. If our way gives the employment and yours does not, why not try our way for a time at least.

I think that such a policy tends to freer trade, that a combination, say of England and her colonies, United States and Japan, with a preference between them and a higher tariff to the rest of the world would soon rule and control the commerce of the world and so bring about a position that would satisfy both the free traders and those who seek to encourage the manufactures of their own country. Could not the beginning of such combination or treaty be had in naval matters? Personal property is, in case of war, respected on land. Why should not a treaty, say by Great Britain, United States and Japan be made, that while each might fight for itself that certain articles should be contraband of war and all other articles even carried by vessels of a country at war should pass freely this agreement for policing or protecting the commerce of the sea (leave this treaty open so that any other countries could join therein) would soon result in the commerce of the world being free and battleships would only be required for fighting purposes.

Canadians feel strongly that a great producing nation is better than a nation of mere traders or exchangers of goods.

The Canadians also feel that if one-twentieth of the emigrants and of the money that had gone to assist the industries of foreign countries within the past fifty years had been sent to Canada and the other British colonies that the British Empire would by this time have attained a strength that would have made it invincible.