

outside the tariff wall. With high protection the competition takes place within the wall, and is consequently more effective; the competitors are subject to the same conditions; the competition is fair and if profits are unduly high capital is readily forthcoming for new enterprises. This is not a mere theory. It has been proved by one hundred years of practical experience in the United States, where the tariff has been raised and lowered and raised again with such results that the people of that great country have become more imbued with protectionism after each experiment.

In the year 1887 Mr. A. Williamson challenged the Cobden Club to issue a short circular to the leading British exporters asking them whether in exporting goods to the United States the taxation was paid by the British manufacturer or the consumer in the United States. The Cobden Club did not accept the challenge, but Mr. Williamson sent a circular to a large number of representative exporters of the chief manufacturing centres, embracing cotton, woollen, carpet, iron and steel, brass, gold, silver, electro-plate, hardware, guns, cycles, engineering, glass, indiarubber, leather, beer and other industries. Out of 531 replies, 530 admitted that to a great-