



Protection in the United States.

THE American Protective Tariff League recently adopted the following statement: "There can be no reciprocity in competitive products that does not conflict with the doctrine and policy of protection to all industry and all labor. We are unable to perceive the necessity for the abandonment of the protection in order that our foreign trade may be increased. With a foreign trade aggregating two and a half billions of dollars, and steadily growing, it would seem that we are already getting a fair share of world traffic. But it must not be forgotten that our internal trade reaches thirty billions of dollars yearly. To the care and preservation of the great home market protection stands especially committed. Under protection our foreign trade has enormously increased, while the vast volume of our internal trade is at once the marvel and the envy of all the world. True American policy is protection of all the opportunities and possibilities of the American market for American enterprises, and fair, equal trade treatment for all other countries."

A Stimulus for Railroad Construction.

EDWARD ATKINSON, the eminent statistician, says the United States contains wheat land enjoying superior advantages to Canada, and advocates freer

admission of Italian and other European peasants to develop it. He hints that the United States might abolish the bonding privilege, and thus cut off Canada from the sea. He refers to the estimate of the Canadian wheat supply made by statistician George Johnson. Johnson proves that upon 11,500,000 acres of land (represented in a diagram by one square out of 67 of the wheat "potential" of the Dominion of Canada), all the wheat, 200,000,000 bushels, that the United Kingdom has ever imported in a single year, might be grown. The Canadian wheat grower, however, is under disadvantages. He works by a single crop method, with little mixed farming, during a short, hot summer. For five months in the year the canals and rivers of Canada are frozen, and during this most important period the crop must find its way to British vessels across United States territory. The imports and exports of the Dominion are now permitted to pass in bond *by courtesy only* of the executive officials of the Government, not by treaty. If the Chamberlain policy of free import of Canadian wheat should be adopted, coupled with a tax or duty on wheat grown in the United States, how long would it be before the permission would cease and instructions be given to no longer pass Canadian imports or exports over American roads, but to subject them all to the payment of duty?