

WHAT CHAMBERLAN'S POLICY MEANS

A new light is shed on Chamberlain's policy—or rather a new phase of an all important question is thrust on the attention of the people of two continents by an article from the pen of John Dennis, jr., in a recent issue of Everybody's Magazine. While Mr. Dennis will not find many Canadians who agree entirely with his deductions or who are prepared to wholly agree with the condition of decadence of the British people which he describes under the caption of "Hooligan: The Slums as a World Power," yet there are many things in his article that goes to show that Hooligan is a force which Great Britain must recognize in dealing with the economic conditions of the Empire. Hooligan is described as the natural product of free trade and the repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain, which caused a drift of population from the agricultural districts of the country to the cities, which has been going on ever since, until the cities have become surcharged with people who cannot earn a livelihood and therefore become public charges. Mr. Dennis foresees a change and is of the opinion that Chamberlain will win. This is his idea of what will happen then :

"Yes, Mr. Chamberlain and Hooligan will win; soon or late they will win. And when they win, and Mr. Chamberlain stands premier in the full glory of the most astonishing achievement in modern politics, how about us? How about the rest of the world? At present Great Britain

takes forty per cent. of our total exports. How will it be when a tariff-wall shuts off this enormous business? What about our wheat-growers then? Over in Manitoba, across the border, the farmer will be sending his wheat free of duty to our old customers, cut off from us by a preferential tariff. What will Dakota wheat-farms be worth then?

"How about our manufactures, deprived of their largest and most lucrative foreign market? What will Canada be when all her products are admitted duty free and ours are excluded? And not ours alone, but all the non-British world's. Those enormous supplies of raw and finished material that England now draws from us, from Germany, France, Russia, South America, the ends of the earth—the bulk of these must then come from the British colonies, chiefly from Canada and Australia. At one bound Canada, which we have never regarded as a serious rival in anything but lake-yachting, will become the busiest region on the continent. Industries that we are now building with pride and profit will simply move over the border-line. How will it be with us then?

"Germany, that now floods England with cheap and excellent goods to the terror of the English manufacturer where will she turn for a market? What about the iron-workers of Belgium, the dairymen of Denmark and Holland, the lace and silk weavers of France and Switzerland? How about