

In August, 1914, the London and Manchester men rubbed their eyes open. By 1916 they were wide awake and admitted errors in the Free Import theory. Their dismantled sugar refineries in Glasgow and Bristol were standing witnesses to the Bismarck policy, and the huge German liners competing in all oceans testified to the wisdom of Government aid to steamship lines.

In 1890 it may not have been wise to project Canada's ideas of an Empire policy. In 1918 it is only common sense for Canada to indicate her ideas of such a policy.

Germany even now is aiming to obtain the best peace conditions so as to secure future trade. France and Britain, also, are moving to lay deep foundations for trade after the war. What is Canada's new Government going to do?

Canada has a good chance for an enormous future trade, and this pamphlet shows how it may be attained.

The first duty of the Union Government and the new Parliament, meeting next month at Ottawa, is to provide all possible in men and money towards winning the war. The devastation in Poland, the ruined homes of Serbia, and the awful tragedies in Belgium and northern France, speak with mighty voices against the Teuton and the Turk. Australians, on the other side of the world, join with Canadians in aid to the European Allies to defeat German Autocracy and Prussian Militarism. This is our main and paramount duty.

There will be, however, before 1920 several far reaching National questions to consider:

First.—THE NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS. Already both political parties have agreed to take over the Canada Northern Railroad. Within two years we will have to decide about the G. T. P., whether or not to make it also a state-owned railroad.

Second.—HOW TO REBUILD THE MERCHANT MARINE OF CANADA BY SUBSIDIES OR OTHERWISE.

Third.—PROVIDING FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Fourth.—IMMIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

Fifth.—TAXATION FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND OTHER WAR DEBTS. This has to be decided now. I am glad to see that the new Government imposes a heavy income tax on packing houses. Profit up to seven per cent on capital is allowed them. All profit over seven per cent and up to fifteen per cent, they pay one-half to the Government. All over fifteen per cent belongs to the Government. But why confine it to packing