

War Cabinet, to directly share in the imperial war policy.

In 1912 Borden had gone to England to get a first-hand understanding of the imperial defence problem arising out of the German naval threat. In 1915 he went to London to gather information on imperial war plans, and while there was invited to sit with meetings of the British Cabinet. He laid stress in England on the status of the dominions and emphasized that their participation in the war must lead to closest participation in imperial foreign policy. With the change of government in Great Britain in December, 1916, he was again invited to England in 1917 to sit with the British War Cabinet created by Mr. Lloyd George, and took an influential part in consultations on foreign policy and defence. On that visit he was accompanied by L.C. Christie and J.F. Boyce. In that meeting the Resolution Nineteen was adopted on the motion of Borden, that a special imperial conference on constitutional readjustments should be called immediately after the cessation of hostilities, and which recorded the view that such readjustment should be based upon "a full recognition of the dominions as autonomous nations of an imperial commonwealth, their rights to have an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations, and provision of effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common concern and for such necessary concerted action founded on consultation, as the several governments may determine."