

When he is in Canada, some minor points in his feelings are held under modification by his environment. But when he goes to England, his pent-up imperialism bursts all bounds. Let me refer to a few instances.

LONDON INFLUENCE.—1. During his recent visit to England, he spoke of himself as a member of the "Imperial War Cabinet;" although there is no such a thing.

2. He arranged for its development, as he said, into "a recognized convention."

3. He spoke of Canadian resources (Canada's nickel, asbestos, etc.) as "the natural resources of the British Empire."

4. He modified his policy as to the exclusion of Indians from British Columbia.

And, as far as we know, he entered no protest against the equally startling actions of his colleague, Sir George Foster, who has committed us (as far as he can) to the following:

5 A scheme of "Empire development and organization."

6. The constitution of an "Imperial Development Board" (twelve members—one of them Canadian) with the duty, "in its initial stages," of "advising and guiding" the various governments. There would be "no inherent difficulty" in the assumption by the Board of "administrative duties"—so it was said.

7. The establishment of the "Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau," with the duty

"of advising from time to time what action, if any, may appear desirable to enable such resources to be developed and made available to meet the total requirements of the Empire."

The Bureau is now in full operation, with Sir George Perley as a member of it.

8. The utilization of Canadian resources in imperial bargaining for trade treaties.

"The possession of assets, such as the Canadian asbestos and nickel supplies, could be used by the British Empire as a powerful means of economic defence."