

ple of Great Britain and Ireland, and administered by another department of the British government.

So, when we speak of the Empire as a "galaxy of nations", when we refer to the "association between the Mother Country and the Daughter States", it is splendid phraseology for after-dinner speeches; but really, it is a very false definition of the Empire.

In order to realise the enormous difference in citizenship, as between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada, not to speak of the rest of the Empire, let us look into some of the features of our system of government.

LIMITATIONS OF COLONIAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Even in that sphere in which I have just stated that we enjoy the same privileges, the same rights of self-government as belong to the people of the United Kingdom, there is a good deal of limitation, over our action, which does not exist over the action of the British Parliament and government.

For example, there is no finality in our Courts of Appeal. Any citizen of Canada, in certain cases, can be brought before the Privy Council of England, an admirable institution in itself, but whose members are nominated by a government under the authority of a Parliament over which the seven millions of people of Canada have no control to exercise, directly or indirectly.

As regards copyright, we have to humbly submit to the legislation of the British Parliament, elected by the people of Great Britain and Ireland, before we can grant to foreign authors protection for their works in Canada, or before we can secure for Canadian authors in foreign countries the safeguard of their intellectual production.

Take the question of extradition and criminal law. Our tribunals are deprived by British legislation from punishing any crime committed by a Canadian outside of the territory of Canada.