

sible to the Cuban Parliament, lacks the benefit of the interpretative clause in the Canadian Act which imports the principles of the British Constitution. These principles are already negatived in the case of Cuba by the express exclusion of national powers under the sixth clause.

The reservation of "national" legislation to the Spanish Parliament by the sixth clause, obviously includes at least the whole field of criminal law, and probably much more. How much, would presumably be determined in the first instance by the Cuban Courts of Law; that is to say, by courts constituted and judges appointed by the Spanish Government, under the fifth clause. Their decrees will be executed in the presence of the Spanish army, the control and payment of which is also withheld from the Cuban Legislature.

With the one exception of custom tariffs, the status of Cuba corresponds rather to the limited powers of one of the provinces of the Dominion, than to the plenary national status of Federated Canada as a whole. The legislative, administrative, and fiscal authorities reserved to Spain are much what the arbitrary Emperors of Rome reserved to themselves, in their division of powers and revenues with the Roman Senate.

Senor Du Bosc somewhat triumphantly claimed that the Cuban status was more advanced than that of Canada, because the Cubans, in addition to their local constitution, were given thirty representatives in the Spanish Parliament. If there is one thing which well instructed Imperialists do not desire, it is the substitution of representation in the Home Parliament for their own national Parliaments. Such representation would be utterly inconsistent with the only logical scheme of a Federal Empire. For matters that require conference and co-operation, the Privy Councils of the different colonies, directly responsible to their own people and sitting amidst them, are their most effectual representatives. For purposes that concern them they really form, together with the Queen's Home Cabinet, the great Council of the Empire. Senor Du Bosc himself illustrated the illusory character of the Spanish system, when he stated that the thirty representatives of Cuba in the Cortes voted against the grant of Cuban autonomy. Such suspicious unanimity probably indicates by whom the delegates were really chosen, and of whom they were representatives.

The United States were justified in treating the autonomous constitution purported to be granted to Cuba as being, if not