

“another as decisively as it is possible for any different countries
“to be. Socially they are isolated, and will, whatever happens,
“develop distinctive characteristics in their peoples. Their several
“individualities will conform increasingly to their several environ-
“ments. *Different and clearly marked nationalities will develop and,*
“*happily, no power on earth can now stop the process.* Any attempt
“to impose British nationalism on the world at large would have
“been defeated by Nature herself as surely as the attempt to impose
“German nationalism will be. *The world is richer for the variety*
“*of types.*” (pp. 68-70).

What else have we, Nationalists — the *true* ones, I mean; those who have never abdicated or betrayed — what else have we stated, maintained and struggled for? These statements contain the essence of *all* the arguments used by us, in twenty years time, either against the idea of subordinating Canada's interests to the exigencies of Imperial Anglo-Saxondom, or against all attempt to 'anglicise' the French Canadians in Ontario or elsewhere — a policy that has been pursued under different forms ever since the conquest of New France.

If assimilation is bad for the British Commonwealth, it is equally bad for the Canadian Commonwealth.

From that starting point, MR. CURTIS goes on to prove his main contention, that the Dominions must choose between absolute independence or full Imperial partnership.

In British lands, nationality and self-government are inseparable: no nationality without self-government; no self-government without a distinct nationality. What are the essentials of British self-government? Irresponsibility of the Sovereign; responsibility of the executive to parliament, responsibility of parliament to the people; above all, the full exercise of all *national* powers of government. So far, the inhabitants of the Dominions have been content with their powers of internal government. “They elect the Parliament which regulates their domestic affairs but not the Parliament which regulates their foreign affairs. In order to achieve responsible government, they must either elect members to both “Parliaments” — as Ireland would do under the long postponed Home Rule — “or entrust the conduct of their foreign affairs to the “Parliament they already elect” (p. 17). In other words, the Dominions must choose between straight independence, or full partnership with the United Kingdom in the government as well