

that the concerns of the Empire are most engrossing. Great Britain, in order to maintain her supremacy, has to study diplomacy as a fine art. She must guard against the aggressions of Russia on her Indian frontier, she must guard against combinations against her, must study public opinion in Germany and France, and has to see that the United States pays due deference to her interests on the American continent. From her central watch tower, as it were, she has to guard commerce on every sea, to see that her army is maintained in a due state of efficiency, and that her navy is not eclipsed by the navies of France, Germany and Russia.

From that central point she watches the fate of the Empire in the four quarters of the world, guarding 340,000,000 people as a mother would guard her children. (Cheers.) So it is very difficult to get English statesmen to sit down and consider the affairs of one colony. The family is so large, the interests so diverse, the maintenance of England as a first-rate power involves such tremendous responsibilities, that you can hardly expect Imperial statesmen to turn from great affairs, which to them are major, though to us they are minor, to smaller ones, which to us are major and to them are minor. I discussed this subject with a number of statesmen. Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Broderick, Secretary for War, were very strongly impressed. I remonstrated with them in a mild way, or perhaps I should not use the word remonstrate. I led the discussion to that particular point. I said, "How is it we Canadians feel that you are not giving direct and specific attention to matters that we consider of immense importance, and that you are busy with other matters in which we take no particular interest?" The answer I received was practically in line of my argument a moment ago, that Canada is a great colony, but not the only colony of the Empire. "Look at our Indian Empire, with three hundred million people, and her frontier to the north; look at the policy of the United States, sometimes, as we think, endeavoring to encroach upon us. All these are great questions essential to the Empire. You do not see them as we do. Whilst we have not done perhaps as much as you think we should have done, we have not been able to do as much as we would have liked."

THE CANADIAN SIDE.

I have endeavored to put myself in the position of looking on the situation from a British standpoint. Turning to the Canadian standpoint, our position is: "We have Canada primarily to deal with. We have an interest in Imperial concerns incidentally—and the larger interest we take in Imperial concerns the better Canadians we will be." (Applause.) We must therefore broaden the horizon of our politics; perhaps we have done well enough in the past, but I am looking to the future, and there are two or three lines to which I have called attention in Great Britain to which I may refer here. In the