

ters of urgent imperial concern require to be dealt with. Thus the governing mind of each part of the Empire, while naturally directed in the first instance to questions of war strategy and naval defence, is invited to co-operate also in the discussion of foreign policy, peace terms, matters of trade, transportation and immigration, and proposals for the development of natural resources. When decisions are arrived at in connection with such discussions, they will, of course, be subject to review and control by each of the Dominion Parliaments. Moreover, a special Imperial Conference is to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities, and to this Conference is remitted the question of the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire, including India, in such a way as to recognize their right to an adequate voice in regard to foreign affairs and other aspects of imperial policy; and while full local autonomy is everywhere to be conserved, effective arrangements are to be made for continuous consultation and concerted action, where necessary, between the several Governments of the Empire.

The question of finance may, of course, give rise to difficulty, but the first comment on the new situation is that, if such methods of co-operation had been in existence before the war, it is questionable whether Germany would have taken the risk of running up against a United Empire. Mr. Lloyd George was right when he told the House of Commons, in May, that these arrangements would form a memorable landmark in our constitutional history. An "Imperial Commonwealth" is now in sight.

BRITAIN The German Emperor—though he is not likely
AND to boast of his achievements along such lines
AMERICA —should be given much of the credit, not
only for this consolidation of the British Empire, but also
for the happy re-union of the separated branches of the
English-speaking peoples. If some form of understanding
between Great Britain and the United States had been