

meet in special and continuous session "in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which, in agreement with our Allies, we could assent to its termination, and the problems which will then immediately arise." After the war, voluntary co-operation will no doubt still continue to be the basic formula for the inter-relationship of the component parts of the Empire, but they will do well to look ahead collectively. Pending the evolution of a really Imperial Parliament, attention should be given to the strengthening of the Imperial Council, consisting of Ministers of the Crown in both Great Britain and the over-sea Dominions. This Council should deal with imperial defence and naval problems, foreign relations, questions of food supply and emigration, and such other conditions as may be found essential to the realization of a certain measure of political and economic unity. If we cannot join forces over matters such as these, the lessons of the war will have been to a large extent in vain. If we can, we shall deserve the compliment which ex-President Eliot paid us the other day when he said, speaking specially of Canada, that she "is taking, and is to take, her full share in unifying and consolidating the world-wide British Commonwealth, and in putting it resolutely on the path of sober democratic progress."

W. P.

MITTEL- EUROPA

It was within a year from the date of Marschall von Bieberstein's appearance at Constantinople that André Chéradame came forward as an unmasker of the Pangerman plan to secure the Turkish inheritance. Europe was then agog over the Dreyfus Case, and what little attention could be spared from *L'Affaire* was devoted to Fashoda. Hence, despite the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople, Jerusalem and Damascus, Chéradame's early warnings passed unnoticed, and, in fact, he found a very small audience until the Agadir Crisis of 1911. After being a *vox clamantis* for a dozen years and