

there a Canadian anywhere who would not gladly welcome the termination of British diplomacy for Canada"? And let us not be deterred from these inquiries by being told that we are haggling about mere money. We are not. Our men have gone as well as our money, and our territory too. And, moreover, it is about money that we are said to be in default. [While the charge is so constantly repeated, it is our duty to investigate it, and to disprove it if we can.

Before suggesting one further subject for study, let me remind you of the character of the political problem that is before us. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis produced his book on "The Government of Dependencies" in 1841, and, as his editor tells us, "never contemplated that colonies, whose commercial relations with the mother country were precisely the same as those of foreign nations, could still remain part of the Empire" (XXXI). Lord Durham, too, while advocating the grant of self-government to Canada, agreed that "the regulation of foreign relations, and of trade with the mother country, the other British colonies, and foreign nations," must be retained.

In other words, Canada's protective tariff of 1879 introduced into political science a dependency of an unknown type. For centuries Spain and England had, by navigation and trade laws, endeavored to monopolize the trade of their colonies; the revolt of the thirteen American States so shook the system that it was subsequently abandoned; and in 1879 Canada actually provided for partial exclusion of British goods in favor of her own, an act which necessarily led to separation from the United Kingdom with reference to foreign commercial arrangements, and also to the practical substitution of our own negotiators for British diplomatists.

And now we have a new thing in the world, namely, an Empire of which some of the dependencies have almost complete powers of self-government, interference with which would mean separation; an Empire in which controlling legislation by the dominant state is impracticable and impossible; an Empire in which the component parts have diverse tariffs and are ready to treat and negotiate with one another (just as though they were politically distinct) for