

causes of future difference as possible between the two nations." Freed to this extent, England beat the Spaniards off from Gibraltar; and as a result effected a peace with France as well as with Spain; and arranged a truce with Holland, which passed into amity and has endured until this day. The *pacte de famille* between the French and Spanish Bourbons was broken, and the liberty of Europe was saved.

In this Treaty of Paris there are the very conditions, specified in Article 19 of the League of Nations, which are fatal to the existence of Canada as a national entity. They have not yet begun to show themselves; if they lie dormant they are none the less real. They will disclose themselves in time as surely as the conditions which led up to the Oregon Award. But the situation will be much more grave. There can be no arbitration, since there is nothing to arbitrate. The treaty itself is the bar.

The present moment of passionate enthusiasm for a common cause should not be allowed to pass. It should be seized for the removal of a danger to the future peace. That danger is far in the future, and can only be removed by an act of generosity, wisdom, and self-abnegation on the part of the United States. That act is the return to Canada of the outpost which fell to the United States as the spoil of war, which is of little importance to them, and is of the very life of Canada. Once the wisdom of this concession is admitted, the method then becomes a subject of consideration. The difficulties are great, but not insuperable if the problem is approached with a full realization of its importance. One State alone is involved in respect of territory, namely, the State of Maine.

The new boundary that suggests itself is an extension of the line of 40° north latitude, which forms the boundary further to the west; but this would involve a surrender of more territory than is actually necessary to afford a direct outlet to the sea. The natural line is that followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway between the two points, Megantic in Quebec and McAdam in New Brunswick. The area of Maine is 33,000 square miles, and the area north of the