

"man can face this conclusion and yet believe that communities like "Canada and Australia can long continue to accept that position." (p. 93).

This coincides absolutely with the statement made, in 1910, by MR. BORDEN, then leader of the Conservative opposition in Ottawa: "*I do not think that such would be a tolerable condition. I do not believe the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition*".¹

Under the pressure of fear and excitement caused by the war, thanks also to the 'concubinage' of both parties, Canada finds herself, today, in a situation far less "*tolerable*" than that described by SIR ROBERT BORDEN, in 1910. That a deep and violent reaction is bound to follow MR. CURTIS fully expects; and in this, his views are shared by all clear sighted men. What is coming SIR ROBERT BORDEN himself has, in several instances, made quite clear to the British authorities.

To prepare the work of to-morrow is precisely the chief concern of the *Round Table* group.

Nationalism and Imperialism

That independence would be "*the simplest*" solution, MR. CURTIS frankly admits; but the majority in the several British communities, he thinks, wish to preserve their British — not English — citizenship. In this he is probably right, for the time being, at any rate. The solution must then be the only "*real alternative*": a combination of the principle of local autonomy with the essentials of British citizenship; in other words, an adaptation of colonial Nationalism to the necessities of British Imperialism. This is the interesting feature of the thesis — as interesting as the task is arduous. The possibility of squaring that vast circle MR. CURTIS endeavours to demonstrate with the same candour, logic, and robust simplicity that characterise his exposition of the fundamental facts and principles of the British Commonwealth, such as it was before the revolution was accomplished.

With CHAMBERLAIN, LORD GREY, LORD MILNER, and all other leaders of the Imperialist school, MR. CURTIS lays down as a basic principle, that no new form of Imperial constitution can and should

¹ *Debates House of Commons, 1910-11, col. 227-8.*