

its elements of apprehension. The substantial majority for the Union Government, the essential principle of which is represented in the desire to win the war and to win it as quickly as possible, is unfortunately not the final win. It has simply accentuated and made clearer the line of cleavage between the aspirations of the two races, the English speaking and the French speaking. The one, if they are not yet quite defined, as to the relations which should subsist among the peoples of the Empire in the future, are yet strong for a continued relationship not less intimate than in the past. The other are in the direction of complete Canadian autonomy—*independent nationality*, but preferably of a separate existence as a French-Canadian republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence; and since the Maritime Provinces have given a vote somewhat adverse to the Union Government, there have been pronouncements in favor of making the Ottawa River the eastern boundary in Canada of English speaking control. There is no possibility of presenting the situation, as revealed since conscription became an issue, in any other light, and it must be faced in the light of facts as they exist. It is unnecessary to say that there is no way out of Confederation for Quebec, any more than there is for Ireland out of the United Kingdom, except by fighting its way out. The rest of Canada would not consent and Great Britain even "in extremis" would not otherwise consent. British Columbia which had a real grievance once, through its Legislature asked for separation as an alternative to fulfilment of the Carnarvon Terms. Nova Scotia passed a resolution of secession in 1885 and a successful provincial election was fought on the issue. These were really "bargaining resolutions," as the result showed, and the resolution (at the time of writing) proposed in Quebec, it has been suggested, is a "bargaining resolution." But what has Quebec legitimately to bargain for that she has not already got to which she is entitled? One of her own people has referred to Quebec as "the spoiled child of the Dominion," and the most impartial judicial commission