

fifth of the globe and numbers one-fifth of its inhabitants as its citizens.

Finally, however, as we are frequently reminded: there must be no taxation without representation. No doubt of it. And when the great need of the moment has been satisfied this further question must be faced. Those who share the burden of defence must have a voice in shaping the foreign policy of the empire. By contributing their share the outlying members must be called into the councils of the empire; and their claims will then be irresistible. The citizens of ancient Athens when called upon to meet the danger of the Persian invasion answered with enthusiasm. Their patriotism enabled them for a moment to rise above the narrow, provincial spirit that was the curse of all the Grecian states; their self-sacrificing courage rolled back the tide of Persian conquest and saved Greek civilization to the world. Then their claims to full citizenship in Athens became unanswerable. They had discharged the highest duties of citizenship; they had shared its dangers and responsibilities; they could no longer be excluded from its privileges. The moral is plain. Let Canada and each of the other colonies of the empire once shoulder a fair share of the burden of defence. Then nothing will be able to hinder them from taking their place on a level of equality in the highest council of the Empire, by whatever name it may be called.

The difficulties in the way are great, no doubt, but not insuperable. They are not greater than—with the experience of a century for guidance they are not so great as—those which faced the statesmen of the same race who framed the constitution of the United States. And the genius of Englishmen for constructive statesmanship is still equal