

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with their dependencies in League treaties to which the United Kingdom and New Zealand and India were parties, for example, the preamble ran, "the British Empire (with New Zealand and India)." The confusion between this usage and the general popular usage often leads to misconception of the position of the Dominions in the League. It was agreed that a change was desirable. The proposal adopted, as regards treaties, which will doubtless in time apply to other phases of the League's operations, was to drop the practice first instituted in the Treaty of Versailles of describing the British Empire as a party to a treaty, and to revert to the older practice of making treaties in the name of the King, adding the name of each part joining in the treaty. For this purpose the term "Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League" is to be used. The new procedure suggested is consistent with Dominion equality in the League and free from the former confusion. After consultation with the Dominions, Sir Austen Chamberlain, at the March meeting of the Council of the League, made a statement of the procedure as to League treaties which it was desired to follow hereafter.

Full Powers.

Another important advance. Hitherto there has been a vital difference in the scope of the full powers issued to a plenipotentiary signing for the London government and a plenipotentiary signing for Ottawa or Melbourne. The latter is authorized to sign in respect of his own Dominion only; whereas the full powers of the London plenipotentiary were unlimited, binding the whole Empire. If both a British and a