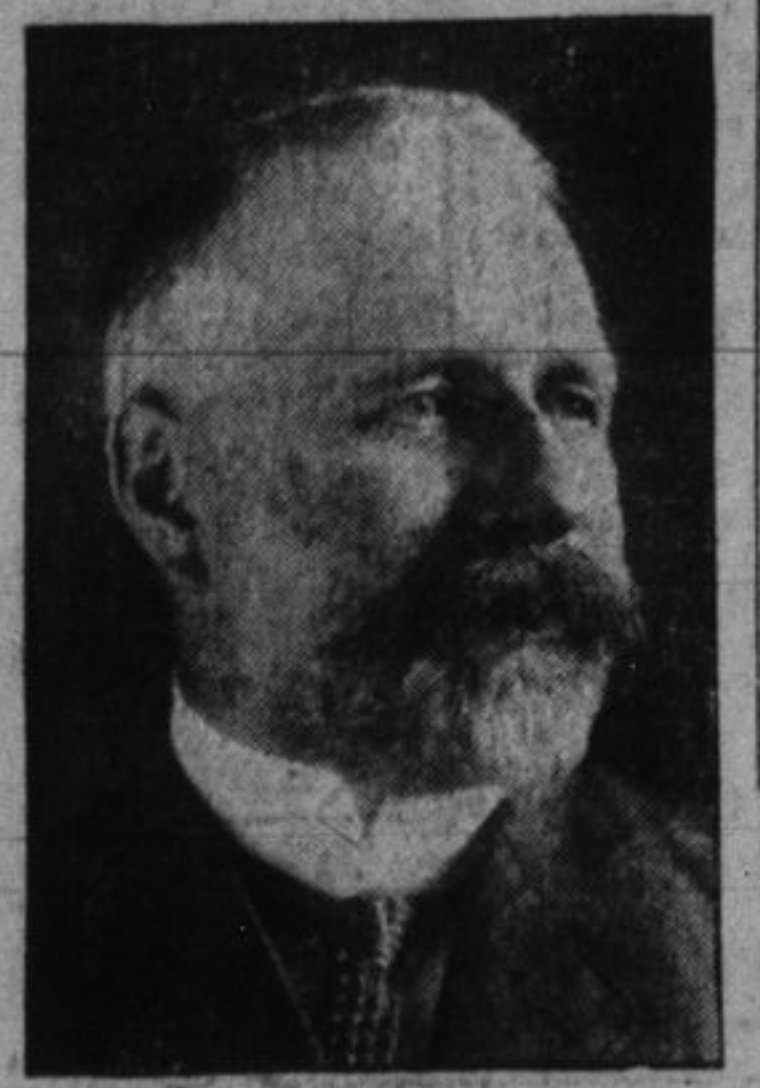


## OUR COLONIAL STATUS--A PASSING PHASE OF IT

Address Delivered by C. H. Cahane, K.C., Montreal, Before the Kingston Canadian Club.

Supreme Object of Our Political Activities in Canada Should Be to Evolve and Maintain Such Conditions as Tend Towards Higher Ideals of Citizenship.

The following is a verbatim report of the address delivered by C. H. Cahane, K.C., of Montreal, before the members of the Kingston Canadian Club, at the luncheon, in the city hall on Tuesday noon, dealing with the subject "Our Colonial Status--A Passing Phase."



C. H. CAHANE, K.C.

Responsibilities and duties, his individual rights and privileges. The establishment of the State and the organization of the government of the State are the primary, though absolutely indispensable, means for the cooperation of individuals, in developing the highest types of individual character and the most complete and efficient social and political systems which may be possible under the ever-changing conditions of our ever-advancing civilization.

The whole tendency of modern political history has been towards the establishment of popular rights on a representative basis, by conceding to each member of the body politic a full share in the government under which he lives, and by encouraging every citizen to develop a manly individual independence in the exercise of his public rights and privileges, and in the performance of his public duties and responsibilities.

The supreme object of our political activities in Canada should be to evolve and maintain such conditions as will make possible the attainment by our people of the highest ideals of citizenship. In laying the foundation of the Canadian confederacy, the creators of the union gave evidence that the people were fitted for popular self-government, as well as to make that government best for the people, by giving expression, in the new constitution of the country, to the desire and ability of the majority of the people to place upon itself those constitutional restraints by which the minority would be assured of receiving justice from the majority.

At the very outset, they were confronted by the special difficulty that these British-American colonies had been peopled for over a century by two distinct races, whose ancestors for centuries past had been in almost constant conflict, and who were further separated by their traditional adherence to two distinctly different professions of the Christian faith.

By separating the English and French divisions of Canada into provinces, and by reserving to the provincial authority wide powers of legislative and administrative control, the Canadians of French descent in the Province of Quebec, in which then as now they constituted a large majority

were assured of the preservation of the right and privilege of preserving their language, their laws and their religion; while the measure of the concessions, which had theretofore been made by the Protestant majority to the Catholic minority in the English-speaking Province of Ontario was, in the express provisions of the constitution, made the measure of the concessions which the Protestant minority might require of the Catholic majority in the French-speaking Province of Quebec. "Respect for the rights of the minority," said Sir John Macdonald, "is the great test of constitutional freedom," and the history of every country, composed of two or more races, or in which two or more religions prevail, affords ample vindication of the truth of his criticism. By respecting the established conventions under which Canada has made such peaceful material and intellectual progress in the past half century, we establish the strongest guarantees of like peaceful progress in the future. Mutual understanding and mutual confidence are naturally more easily established among men of the same race, than among those whose primary instincts are inherited from different antecedent histories; and while constitutional conventions may not always prevent in Canada misunderstandings and strife, these may usually be obviated by mutual insight and sympathy, by mutual respect and tolerance.

**Cordial Cooperation.**  
The future development of Canada--material, moral and intellectual--the worth of the contributions, which history shall record, are not only making to the moral and civilizing forces of the world, depend, in a large measure, upon the cordial co-operation of the descendants of the two great races which now compose the bulk of our population. We, English and French, have united for all time in a political marriage, which permits no divorce in life, and which can only be dissolved by the utter extinction of the constitution under which we have hitherto progressed and prospered; and you English-speaking Canadians, do not forget that the French-speaking majority of your sister province of Quebec has the undoubted constitutional right to impose the same restrictions upon the use of the English language in the schools of Ontario, as the French language in the schools of Ontario.

But the line of the political development of each and every community is necessarily the resulting compromise between divergent tendencies, or some more opposing forces. The fact that of Canada's present population, at least two millions or more are of French descent, and that nearly a million at least are foreign immigrants, a majority of whom have crossed our southern border from the United States, must not affect or modify in any measure the dominant political sentiment of this country. As for Canadians of French descent, they, as a whole, are the most intensely patriotic people of all Canada; since, having long been severed from their native land, they have inherited the literature of old France, they now know no other country, and their political affections are, first and last, centered upon Canada, the home of their fathers for many generations; and yet, by reason of their history, their traditions, their religious teaching, they naturally adhere most tenaciously to monarchical institutions.

In the development of all political policies for the advancement of Canadian interests, insofar as those interests are affected by the contact with Great Britain and with the British Empire, we must first appeal to Quebec--not as in Ontario to the racial instincts of its people--but we must appeal in Quebec to reason, to considerations of Canada's vital national interests, and if you will, to motives of political expediency, relying upon the popular sentiment in favour of the monarchical institutions, and upon the creation and development of material and moral interests which may be held in common by Canada and by other portions of the Empire.

**A Political Atmosphere.**  
It is also evident that the influx of foreign immigration into the two great western provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta has created in those provinces a political atmosphere which is possibly more American than Canadian, and which is certainly more Canadian than British; and which, in the last alternative, is not altogether dissimilar to that which prevails in the Province of Quebec. The majority of the immigrants, crossing the southern boundary of those provinces, find therein municipal and provincial institutions, schools and churches, and in fact, a social life and social conditions similar to those which they had previously enjoyed in the United States of America. They and their children become attached to Canada; their welfare and that of their families is dependent upon the general prosperity of Canada; but their patriotism is naturally confined to Canada, and upon their minds and hearts

appeals for loyalty to the British Empire and for allegiance to the British Empire make little or no favorable impression.

To these two distinct classes of our population must be added a third and ever-increasing class, that of the Canadian native-born of the second, third and fourth generations, in whose minds the sentiments of fervid and intense loyalty, which led their fathers to separate themselves from the American states to build new homes in Ontario, and in the maritime provinces, are, from generation to generation, becoming more vague and evanescent.

It is apparent, therefore, that the supreme test which will hereafter be applied by the majority of Canadian electors to any policy or policies relating to inter-imperial affairs or to external relations, is whether such policy or policies are in the best interests of Canada as a distinctive political entity. In particular, the future relations of Canada with Great Britain and with the British Empire will, in a large measure, be determined by the test of their ability to Canada--by sentiments of patriotism, rather than by sentiments of racial affinity.

It was in part due to considerations such as these, perhaps, that those who are most anxious to maintain Canada's political connection with Great Britain and with the Empire, first sought to develop the policy of inter-imperial tariff preference, in the hope that, by creating economic interests, common to Great Britain and to the over-seas dominions, a strong material bond might be fabricated, which would continue as an abiding adhesive force, even although other sentimental considerations should become weakened or dissipated. It was due to motives such as these, it seems to me, that the statesmen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have not only granted preferential treatment to British goods in the markets of their dominions, but that they have frequently proffered to the government of Great Britain larger measures of preference, in return for similar preferential treatment in British markets for the chief products of the dominions. But during recent years that common economic bond has not been materially strengthened.

**The Colonial Conference.**  
At the colonial conference of 1907, Mr. Asquith, the premier of Great Britain, in reply to the overtures of the self-governing dominions, expressly declared that preference means that we are to consider the question whether we shall treat the foreigners and the colonies as it were, differently, and that we conceive we are not able to do. Since 1907, the views expressed by Mr. Asquith have controlled the political actions of the government of Great Britain, and the government has apparently been supported by a large majority of the people of Great Britain.

In all matters relating to the export and import trade of Canada--matters which so vitally affect the material interests of all the Canadian provinces, and particularly those of the middle west, we are now, in spite of concessions made in 1907, and after we may expect to be, treated by Great Britain as all other foreigners are treated, without any special preference or privilege whatsoever. The policy of tariff reform and tariff preference has received but indifferent popular support in Great Britain, and now affords but a very meagre support of dominating the political sentiment of that country.

From the great lakes to the Atlantic, I am confident that the British connection is at present essential to assure the political future of Canada, and that that connection is far more honorable to both races in Canada than any other political connection which we could possibly form for safeguarding our national interests.

But the very possibility of foreign aggression has directed public attention in Canada to the whole scheme of our inter-imperial and international relations, at a time when other more or less irritating conditions have aroused in us a consciousness that we have outgrown the swaddling clothes of our existing colonial status. The legislative and administrative jurisdictions of Canada, in respect of which we enjoy responsible self-government, appear all too circumscribed in the light of incidents of almost daily occurrence.

A Canadian trips across the border to the United States and commits the crime of bigamy, by going through the form of marriage there, while his real wife is still living in Canada, and his newly wedded spouse may return to Canada and flaunt themselves with impunity, as man and wife in the eyes of his Canadian family.

**Laws Insufficient.**  
Our laws are ineffective to punish in Canada a Canadian who commits a crime across the border, unless it is proved that he left Canada with the intent of committing a crime across the Canadian boundary; and then we can merely punish the offender for leaving Canada with criminal intent. We seek to ascertain the basis of this anomaly; and we find it in our existing colonial status, in the fact that this country is not a sovereign state, and that its government, as such, exists and cannot, under existing conditions, exercise those sovereign rights over its own citizens which are vested in any and every petty Central or South American state.

We admit, under certain well defined conditions, immigrants of foreign birth to naturalization in this country; and they frequently find, when they are admitted to all the rights and privileges of British citizenship; but when they cross our southern boundary, or proceed beyond the three miles from our coast, they find to their amazement and, perhaps, to their personal prejudice and injury, that the rights and privileges of citizenship conferred by Canada upon its immigrants have no value, and are not recognized by most foreign nations, not even in Great Britain itself, when they come for business or pleasure, they have crossed the confines of this country.

We enact laws, seemingly in pursuance of the express authorities conferred by our constitutional act, relating to shipping, or to the like, only to find that it is necessary that these laws shall be reserved to the colonial secretary, who is so placed in the position of a colonial secretary, holding a position in the British cabinet, who is neither responsible to the Canadian people, nor to any parliament in which the will of the people of Canada may directly or indirectly find expression.

unity may be, but even this condition is no longer left us, for by ignoring the veto powers of the House of Lords, the popular representative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland has again outruded upon our attention the undoubted constitutional fact that the royal line may be changed at will by a parliament that is neither directly nor indirectly responsible to us.

Can be Several.  
And then we may reflect that, at least, we are a part of the Empire, though a subordinate part, and that we may console at will our minds by our present subordinate place within the Empire, but even then the sober fact ever stares us in the face that we can be several, by piece-meal or altogether, from the Empire and political unity with the United States, or may be to Mexico, by a political authority, which has ever repudiated the idea of being, or even of becoming, directly or indirectly, responsible to the millions of people who may now or hereafter inhabit the Dominion of Canada.

self-government has often been established in states which were controlled by absolute despotism, but mere local self-government is incompatible with the development of the highest types of individual character, of the efficient organization of social institutions, and of the highest forms of modern civilization.

The instinctive desire of the races, from which the Canadian people have sprung, to acquire and conserve the rights and privileges of responsible self-government cannot possibly be satisfied, unless it be made distinct that the people of England demanded and obtained control through parliament of public revenues and of public expenditures. It was due to that same instinct that the hereditary second chamber, the House of Lords, was finally deprived of even a scintilla of control of government expenditures. It was due to that same instinct that thirteen American commonwealths, separated as they were into independent political communities comprising a population of nearly twenty millions of people, declared their independence of the crown, and thereupon organized a political union under which they themselves, through their own representatives, might absolutely control all matters of taxation or of contribution and expenditure. That same instinct is shared, in prominent degree, by the millions of people of French-Canadian descent, who now inhabit Canada, and by the tens of thousands of people, who, in recent years, have left the United States to establish new homes in the north-western provinces of Canada. That same instinct is so potent that it would inevitably impair the fervent loyalty of many Canadians of British descent to the institutions which the British government now represents, if they were not absolutely convinced of the possibility of a relation by the free people of their country, as a unit within a greater unity, as a self-governing dominion within a self-governing Empire.

The free people of Canada may not always be governed in all their relations by the free people of the British Isles, Canadians believe that, with the assumption of corresponding duties and responsibilities, they should be conceded rights and liberties from which they are now excluded.

It is, perhaps, to be expected that British ministers who are now only responsible to British constituencies will always be reluctant to extend the privileges of British citizenship to the inhabitants of the over-seas dominions. They will doubtless seek in the future, as in the past, to maintain their exclusive authority. It was therefore a complete surprise that the representatives of the British government, present at the recent imperial conference, should have expressly declared, and even more clearly indicated by their attitude than by their words, that the exclusive authority in external affairs, which is now vested in the government of the United Kingdom, will never willingly be shared by them--with representatives of the dominions.

It is true that the representatives of the government of Great Britain have suggested as the minimum of possible concessions to the dominions that the subordinate governments shall be kept more fully informed of the foreign or external policies of the dominant executive. But it is not merely a matter of information, it is a fundamental political principle that is involved, that of participation in the joint direction and control--of sharing in the responsibility of advising the sovereign in matters of collective interests.

## CASE OF BRONCHIAL CATARRH PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA.



MR. J. C. HERVUS PELLETIER

Bronchial Catarrh Unless Stopped Often Spreads To The Lungs, Causing Catarrh of Lungs.

J. C. Hervus Pelletier, Dep't de l'Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "The Peruna is particularly efficacious in the cure of catarrhal affections of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and it is in consequence the remedy most appreciated here in Ottawa. Six bottles cured me this winter of bronchitis. I am completely restored and I owe thanks to the Peruna. I have recommended this remedy to a large number of my friends afflicted with the same trouble, and they have verified my good opinion of this valuable remedy."

CATARRH of the bronchial tubes often very quickly becomes catarrh of the lungs. Catarrh of the lungs makes the patient an easy victim to the germs that cause tuberculosis. Sound lungs protect themselves against disease germs.

Peruna has acquired a lasting reputation in relieving catarrh of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. This should prove a foothold in the lungs, and saving the patient from the inevitable result of which they form a part--a right which is usually reserved to the people and subject who leaves the United Kingdom to acquire a new domicile in Canada.

But what are the British people willing to concede; since, unless the British democracy insists that relations with the free people of the British Isles, Canadians believe that, with the assumption of corresponding duties and responsibilities, they should be conceded rights and liberties from which they are now excluded.

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**Babies Have Itching Eczema**  
Itching, almost constant and well-nigh unbearable itching, is the marked symptom of eczema. The direct cause is usually friction or irritation of the skin. In babies the trouble often arises from infrequent changing of napkins.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

By keeping Dr. Chase's Ointment at hand, along with the bath soap and using it whenever chafing or irritation appears you can keep baby's skin in perfect condition, save him much suffering and yourself much anxiety.