

The resolution's preamble stated that for 1915 only 246 vessels, aggregating 18,832 tons, were built in Canada; that the Canadian Government would offer no encouragement to Canadian-built vessels of less than 3,000 tons; that the said Government used its influence with the Imperial Government to allow Norway to build ships in Canada, and permitted all material for the building of such Norwegian ships to enter Canada duty free up to 99 per cent.; that all our large shipyards with subsidiary and subsidized drydocks are filled with Norwegian ships being built under long contracts to replace Norway's merchant marine destroyed by war, and that the building of such foreign-sailed ships, even when

owned and operated by English firms, lessens Canada's aid to the Empire in providing ships and seapower. The resolution is as follows:

Believing that the time has fully arrived when Canada's Government should immediately bonus the wooden shipbuilding industry of this province for at least \$20.00 a ton for a period of fifteen or twenty years, similar to the subsidy of \$20.00 granted by the colony of Newfoundland, bonds for said subsidy or loans to our shipbuilders, and to be issued for five or ten years, or until after the war.

Whereas, there is an abundance of good material for vessel building in our own province, which would make employment for our own people in winter, also for our returned soldiers, and so revive an important industry, which has been lost to us for some years.

Whereas, by the building of 300-ton coasting schooners, along with smaller crafts for local trade, this winter, we could and would be aiding the Empire in her life struggle; that lumber, pit props, fish and other products are badly needed in the Motherland and by our Allies, as well as return cargoes and other material for our own people's use; that vessels of the tonnage above mentioned would very materially aid.

Whereas, we move, that an Advisory Board be appointed, without further delay, for the Province of Prince Edward Island, for our own coastwise shipping, shipbuilders and seamen, similar to the Fisheries Board.

Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to M.P.'s and Senators from Prince Edward Island at Ottawa, also Sir R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George E. Foster, Robert Rogers, etc.

JAMES E. BIRCH, Secretary.

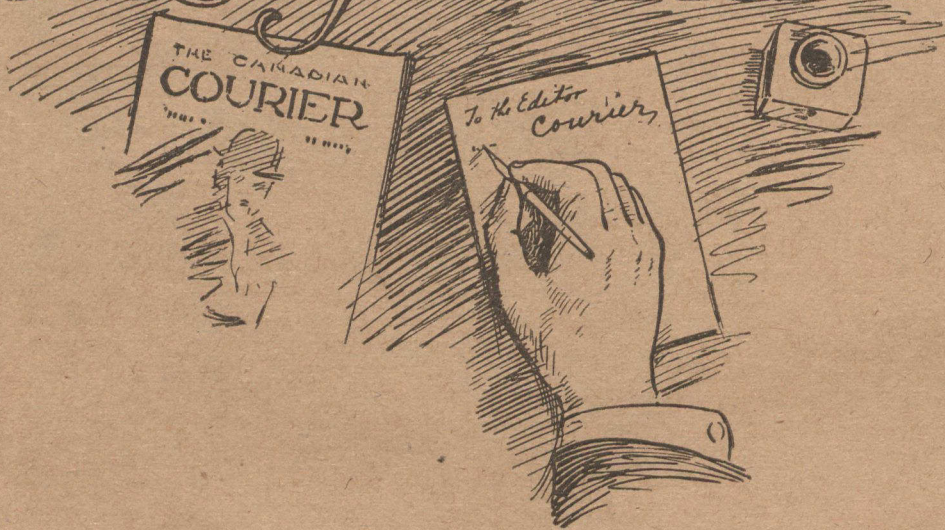
Opinions of Other People

Canada is Part of the New World

By Doowle Senoj

United States and Ourselves

By A. W. Martin



The \$3,000,000 Joke

By J. D. McLeod, Secretary
Kindersley Board of Trade

Editor's Note:—Correspondents for this department will do the editor a favour if they restrict their letters to a maximum of 600 words. Two opinions of 300 words each are better than one of 600.

CANADA PART OF THE NEW WORLD.

Winnipeg, February 12, 1917.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I read my Courier this week with probably more than usual interest, chiefly on account of your article, "Canada Not in the New World."

At once a spirit of indignation seemed to rise within me—you know the feeling—they call it patriotism. I was indignant because of Mr. Wilson's absolute disregard for Canada, in his somewhat amusing discourse on the final peace, which he has fond hopes will be left to the Great Republic and probably the President of Mexico, to design. But my feelings soon changed; and in spite of the fact that they tell us that first thoughts are best, I am inclined to believe that my second survey is, to a finer degree, correct—that the President's disregard for the presence in the New World of that sister state of the world's greatest Empire, who is playing such a dominant part in the great theatre of war at this vital moment of the stupendous world drama, was nothing new, but merely a recreation, or more correctly, a new translation of that sublime disregard by Uncle Sam of the fact that Canada does and will play a pre-eminent part in the affairs of the nations.

Ever since the days of 1783, when the thirteen colonies threw off the so-called "yoke of tyranny" and introduced to the nations of the world the great "United States," the peoples of that portion of America have regarded the Canadians with a sort of cynical disdain savoured with a decided sympathy. They look upon Canada as a barren waste of prairie and of forest that is of little use to any one and of little value for anything—and, sir, what surprises me most is the ignorance, for I can call it nothing else, of its people concerning what lies beyond the somewhat narrow borders of the forty-eight states.

I was talking the other day in New York with a resident of Nebraska. He seemed to be a well-educated, well-informed man, and from his conversation I judged that he had done a fair amount of moving around the republic.

"Oh, you're from Canada," he exclaimed. "I know a chap up there. He used to work for me down on my fruit farm in Florida. If I remember rightly his name is Barnes. Ever run across him?"

I at once saw only another example of what I have believed for a long time, and what I have

endeavoured to point out to you in the foregoing.

This is not an unusual occurrence. It is happening every day, and now when the first man of the republic, the President himself, forgets our presence in the New World, it seems improbable that conditions are likely to improve.

In their execution of this tradition, for it is not alone an idea of this generation, they disregard to an entirety the extent to which they depend on Canada for an almost incalculable amount of the things that go to make their republic as complete as they would have us believe it is.

From where comes the millions of bushels of "Number One Hard" that they find it necessary to import each year? From Canada.

From where those tons of nickel and other metals, to say nothing of timber and pulp wood, that Uncle Sam requires? From nowhere else but Canada; and so I could go on, but your space is valuable, as is my time, and I do not care to remind you of the things of which are already aware.

The United States has stood aloof while the Old World has been undergoing the most vital "repairs," both from the physical and the political standpoint, and now when she, along with the other casual observers, has come to the conclusion that the climax is about to be reached, begins to talk about how Mr. Wilson, along with the South American Republics, will divide Europe and any other spoils of the great war that happen to appear to be without an owner when the smoke has cleared away.

I am in hearty accord with the theory that no peace will be lasting unless the New World has a hand in the moulding of it; but where I cannot agree with Mr. Wilson is in the statement that the United States and her co-republics are to be the representatives for America in the Peace Conference. Not United States, not Brazil, not Bolivia, but Canada will be the first member for America in the Parliament for Peace.

If Uncle Sam calls out his war-dogs; if he places the Star-Spangled Banner beside the Union Jack and her allied flags and bids his bravest sons go forth to fight for that peace that he has wasted so much time talking about, then he, too, can raise his voice at that Peace Council and have his say in the moulding of that peace.

That, in importance and consequently in pre-eminence, Canada, in the eyes of the world, has been steadily increasing since the advent of the war, is

evident, and with almost five hundred thousand stalwart lads under arms and a body of statesmen en route for the great War Council, Canada as a dominion seems to be fading, and a great, throbbing, striving nation, fighting for the existence of right and justice, and those national liberties that it has taken the peoples of the world thousands of years to gain, seems to be taking her place, and every day brings a new challenge to Uncle Sam, asking him if he has changed his mind as to what lies beyond the northern extremity of his country.

Yours,

DOOWLE SENJO.

UNITED STATES AND OURSELVES.

Port Arthur, Feb. 14, 1917.

Editor, Canadian Courier:

I am a reader and admirer of your paper, but wish to take exception to statement made by Mr. Britton B. Cooke in his article, "Will Mexico Aid Bernstorff," issue of February 10, 1917.

Towards the end of the article he says: "She does not realize—nor do many Americans—that Canada has more armed men and more munitions than the United States, and that if we knew where to keep the prisoners we should get we could probably spend a most amusing half-day capturing New York."

While there is no question about Canada having more men in training than the United States has, I think you will find that there are more military rifles and more artillery in the U. S. Arsenal than in all of Canada, also more men within ten hours' ride of New York who have had military training, than there are in Canada. The European war has demonstrated that one man intrenched can hold back three attempting to advance, and before Mr. Cooke and his army were within 10 miles of New York, there would be a well intrenched force of twice his number to receive them. Just at present Canada may have more munitions (in the making for guns in Europe), but this would be useless without the guns. I wonder if Mr. Cooke has stopped to consider where the material and machinery to make this ammunition, etc., came from and how long could Canadian railroads and industries run if an embargo was placed on exports from the U.S.A.

While Mr. Cooke's article was good and timely, the above statement places Canada in the role of a