

that we should man them, and for the right hon. member that in the case of the British Government larger proportions were paid to services? When the hon. member talks so lightly of our ships, the fact that the ships are a highly scientific and the men who are doing the great fighting at sea are the policemen of the sea who for have undergone and fit themselves to the respect that these men give with service, and form Great Britain. It is in that time to from Canada, a man could be to enlist in the to be able to give training to serve to the satisfaction by the time in commission, in flag, and were in keeping of the and guarding the Empire.

## THE FISH EMPIRE

and has also re- on of representatives collect his return read them many to the concluded the question of one of extreme we came to concure relations of ment parts of the Mr. right hon. in assent. Then, with my right- ing that view of rd? Is not the of this Govern- ing that the ques- tion of the Em- ment policy under unite with ho- sessions and with for the purpose ie defense of that d and linked up- nation of repre- tation, contributing as a permanent some voice in re- sign affairs, some the general affairs ous? That ques- on has made very where during the We know the hith previously rd to it. We know ments as uttered ouse of Commons, ministers were ter he had listen- of the Canadian I believe con- the Prime Min- and Mr. Asquith's

ough I will not statement upon moment—that side- growing participa- urendens of the Em- of the Dominions s undoubtedly the response as we e reasonably be entitled to termination of the direction of Im- not say it would e—of course Mr. eagues would be im any desire for mon—but I do not o or by what mat purpose is to be egements like that a day. They must e measure deliberation will probably have to time; but e ourselves in any ular forms in me with our great d- ing which has be- more conscious and ers have gone in inspire, that we have ge and interests, enjoyment of that discharge of that e interests involve, and more to be con- rith one another.

## OF THE FISH EMPIRE

### DEFENSE POLICY

speech of my right- der of the Opposi- idea that this pol- is contribution, for it is as a policy— which we are mak- it and the people of towards the British regarded as a substi- ing which the right himself had intro- s. Permit me to e further from the Government. That e existed, it might on now, and yet we compelled to ask the contribution e asking it to make, naval forces of the a contribution, not ent policy—a contri- to meet the circum- as they are now, sation of permanent permanent defence of will be shared in by Canada, but by Zealand, South Af- overseas domi- command the atten- of this Govern- policy that cannot be if the people of this o expect it to be a few weeks or a t, when it is worked the country is asked on page nine.)

**SUPERIORITY OVER  
ANY POSSIBLE FO**  
This is one of the reasons why

idea, in the case of Britain's chief competitor in naval power, of the actual advance, for the size and cost of ships has risen continually during that period, and apart from increas-

## GERMANY'S POSITION ON THE NORTH SEA

But on the contrary, we find strong fleets of battleships kept concentrated in close proximity to the shores of Germany and the shores of Great Britain. Can it be argued for a single moment that the German fleet exists for the defence of Germany against the attack of a naval power

It will be seen from this that the total cost to Great Britain of maintaining ships on the North American and Pacific stations for the protection of Canadian and of Canadian trade in commerce during the last half century amounted in round figures to \$110,000,000. This does not include any charges for ships and armament, or for the preliminary training or pensions of the crews. The British Admiralty during the period, maintained two dockyards on Canadian soil: the Halifax dockyard first established in 1783, and the Esquimaux dockyard, established in 1800, at a cost of \$300,000; and the Esquimaux dockyard established in 1858, at an original cost of \$580,000. The Esquimaux dockyard was closed in 1860, and two others, during the period, from 1860 to 1900, amounted to over \$6,000,000. During the first half of this century there was no naval establishment at Kingston, but no figures are available to show what was spent on it out of naval funds. It was closed in 1855 and handed over to the

to the House what defeat—in a great naval battle—would mean for the Empire, what it would mean for the world, what it would mean for Germany. It has been shown that Great Britain can never violate Germany's territory even after the complete overthrow of the Kaiser, and as her army is not organized for such an undertaking in comparison with the organization of the German army, she would have to wait until the day when she chose invade and conquer Great Britain after a successful naval engagement in the North Sea. Germany has no navy, and even if she had one, it would be no match for the British, while Great Britain has overseas territories, the cession of which might be demanded by another country after a successful invasion of the British Isles at sea by Germany. Germany would still leave her the greatest land power in Europe, whereas a similar loss at sea by Great Britain would leave her no power at all. The consequences of this contention, which is in complete view of an alarmist, or a dreamer,

That is the suggestion of the Lord  
of the Admiralty. It is the suggestion  
in effect, of the present Government of  
Great Britain, which has devoted  
a great deal of time to studying ques-  
tions of defence, and has concluded  
that not only is Canada, in making  
this contribution, doing what the cir-  
cumstances of the case require, what  
a careful perusal of the document  
submitted by the Admiralty and of other  
sources of information have convin-  
ced this Government is the only proper  
contribution that can be made, but  
in harmony with the position taken by  
the present Government of Great Bri-  
tain, which, after giving due consid-  
eration to the subject, has made this  
positive announcement in the conclu-  
sive words of the State paper laid  
on the table of this House on Wednesday  
last. In view of that, can my right  
hon. friend or anyone else successfully

The right hon. gentleman talks about a right hon. gentleman speaking at the right hon. gentleman, did, or the necessity for a Canadian unit of the British navy, and it is not correct to say that by the right hon. gentleman, that this would become an annual tribute or an annual contribution. This is not to be the permanent basis of which the Government intends to lay before this House. A. I have already said we are proposing to the House a contribution having regard to the present state of affairs throughout the world for the purpose of strengthening the navy of Great Britain so that it may be best fitted to meet the needs of the interests of citizens wherever the interests of citizens wherever the interests of citizens wherever the interests of Canada, our coasts, our commerce, and our commerce are at the high seas.

Mr. Murgley—Would the hon. gentleman please tell us what the permanent policy?

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, textured strip on the left side. The dark strip has a fine, grainy texture and a small, light-colored mark near the top. The lighter strip on the left is also textured and appears to be part of a larger surface.