

The letter proceeds:

Regarding as I do British institutions as giving greater security to life, property and liberty than any other form of government, I have devoted more than half a century to increasing efforts to preserve the connection of Canada and the Crown. When Great Britain was involved in the struggle in the Transvaal, I led the van in forcing the Canadian Government to send aid. But I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, in taxation without representation. The demand which will soon be made by some that Canada should contribute to the Imperial navy in proportion to population, I regard as preposterous and dangerous.

I read with pleasure the resolution passed unanimously by the House of Commons which pledged Parliament to proceed vigorously with the construction of the Canadian navy and to support Britain in every emergency, and all that in my opinion is required is to hold the Government of the day bound to carry that out honestly. Navies are maintained largely to promote the security of the mercantile shipping of the country to which they belong.

The letter concludes with these paragraphs:

I cannot understand the demand for dreadnoughts in the face of the fact that the Admiralty and British Government have determined that it was not the best mode of maintaining the security of the Empire, and arranged with Canada and Australia (the latter of whom had offered one or two dreadnoughts) for the construction of the local navies to keep open the trade routes in case of war.

All difficulty as to the question of autonomy is now removed as it is fully recognized that the great outlying portions of the Empire are sister nations, and that means are adopted to secure uniformity in the naval forces of the Empire in the design and construction of the ships, and in the training of the officers and men. They are also to be interchangeable and thus secure uniformity in every respect so as to act as effective units of the British navy.

Of course the Government of the day will be held accountable for carrying out the policy thus agreed upon in a thoroughly effective manner, but I cannot avoid thinking that a fearful responsibility will rest upon those who disturb or destroy the compact entered into on this vitally important question.

(Sgd.) Charles Tupper.

My hon. friend from Calgary seemed to be singularly misinformed as to the attitude taken by Sir Charles Tupper in reference to the Imperial Federation League and the naval question. That hon. gentleman, in the course of his further remarks, made an attack upon my hon. friend the junior member of Halifax (Mr. Maclean) for the criticism that that hon. member had offered regarding the utterances in this country of the Hon. Walter Long and Mr. F. E. Smith. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the junior member for Halifax, in saying what he did about these two visiting Unionist members, performed a public service, and one for which I desire to express my gratitude to him. I endorse every word that my hon. friend said. What right has the hon. Walter Long, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lawley, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Palmer, or any other of these touring Unionists to come to this country and brand as disloyal the 625,000 Canadians who voted for the Liberal party in the last election? I resent that slander as a Canadian and a member of this House, and I refer the gentlemen who made those speeches, and their apologists in this country, to the letter of Lord Grey, written to the newspapers in London a few weeks ago, in which he adminis-

tered a stinging rebuke to them and to men of their class. I refer them also to the interview given in the city of Winnipeg by Mr. Henry Vivian, ex-member of the British House of Commons for Birkenhead, in which he said that he was scandalized and ashamed that men from his country should so abuse the hospitality of Canada as to utter the sentiments to which these gentlemen gave expression in the course of their tour through the Dominion. Then, the hon. member for Calgary quoted, in support of something that he had said, a gentleman named Mr. Archibald Hurd. If I am correctly informed Mr. Archibald Hurd is the gentleman who writes as Windermere to the Montreal Gazette.

An hon. MEMBER: The Montreal Star.

Mr. MURPHY: The Montreal Star—I beg the pardon of the Montreal Gazette. He is the gentleman who has for years supplied the hysteria to the Montreal Star in regard to this and other questions of a supposed Imperial character. Mr. Windermere, alias Mr. Hurd, has done more in one despatch to throw ridicule and obloquy upon this Government and its naval policy than all that the Liberals could do, or could hope to do, in the course of a very long lifetime. That may seem a strong statement, but you will appreciate how moderate it is when I read to you what this gentleman said in a despatch to the Montreal Star, dated December 31, 1912:

Borden's Policy Recognized by British Government with a Peerage for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

(Cable to the Montreal Star from its staff correspondent in London.)

London, December 31.—The first direct acknowledgment of the Borden naval policy goes to the Dominion in the grant of another Canadian seat in the House of Lords.

It is in order for Canadians to congratulate Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, on having been placed on the list for a peerage. On high authority I can inform the Star readers that Sir Thomas' name will appear either in the New Year's list of honours or one to follow shortly, but most probably to-morrow. . . . The British Government recognizes the fact that the Borden naval policy entitled Canada to another seat in the House of Lords, and Sir Thomas got the preferment. Canada may accept a new seat as a direct acknowledgment of the Borden plans. Strong Canadian influence in high quarters was exerted. Sir Thomas is recognized as a wide-awake resourceful Canadian, with a grasp of business affairs and withal a forceful speaker.

It is believed the title under which Sir Thomas will be known has been submitted. It is known here that a Governor-General for Canada, at the suggestion of the British Government would have recommended him sooner if he had not been hindered. Sir Thomas is a much richer man than is generally supposed. It is understood here the new peer will purchase an estate in Ireland or the south of England, but his acceptance of the peerage will in no way interfere with his residence in Canada. It is not stated yet whether the title is for life or hereditary.

In the meantime the Borden naval policy and its anticipated passage through the House and its acceptance by the people of Canada, is given full recognition by the bestowal of this peerage.

Windermere.

Than Sir Thomas Shaughnessy I know no more deserving citizen in this broad Dominion; than the president of the Canadian Pacific railway