

was badly constructed and feebly armed. Her ships were too light for modern guns. Her 9-4 guns, which were her main armament, were practically useless in the first line of fire. One year ago, Germany was down and out as far as fleet efficiency was concerned.

The following table which will be found in the recent report is commended to the kindly and serious consideration of those who would have us believe that if we don't send a few millions over to London in the next few weeks, that Britannia will cease to rule the waves forthwith.

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP  
TONNAGE.

Name.	At present. Tonnage.	With all Vessels completed. Tonnage.
Great Britain.. . . .	1,758,350	2,005,873
United States . . . . .	682,785	785,687
Germany.. . . .	609,700	820,692
France.. . . .	602,920	766,909
Japan.. . . .	396,368	489,704
Russia.. . . .	259,263	412,250
Italy.. . . .	216,038	257,818
Austria.. . . .	114,897	167,297

In confirmation of this view, many British utterances might be quoted. Just one week ago to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer speaking at Reading, paid his respects to the scare-makers 'who mistook the rattling of the milkman's cans in the mornings for the jingle of spurs of German Hussars.' On the sea, he declared, Great Britain has three times as many men and three times as much material as Germany. Did these scare-makers think a German would eat three Britishers as if they were three frankfort sausages?

The people who imagine that the Germans are roaring lions going about seeking whom they may devour have a difficult task on hand when they attempted to prove their case by authentic evidences. A certain labour representative has been making quite a fuss in England about German aggression, but the Rt. Hon. John Burns tells us not to worry as the man's views are warped. Otherwise, no prominent voice in Great Britain argues that the danger from Germany is immediate, and few admit that it is even remote.

'Why all this recent fuss in Great Britain, then?' some one will ask. The question cannot be satisfactorily answered, except to say that it was mainly political. Times were bad, and the builders of naval vessels were afraid the building of ships would be seriously lessened. They and other interested people got up a scare. The contest between Lord Beresford and Admiral Fisher further added fuel to the flames.

The best proof of this is that the fuss is nearly over. Very little is heard about it. The House of Lords has supplied a new topic for people who must talk. Canada's manifest duty is to keep cool. We have seen flags waved before and it should not be allowed to drive us into frenzy on this particular occasion.

It seems to me that this article is well worth considering. Let me now take up the question of guns, which the hon. mem-

Mr. WARBURTON.

ber from North Grey (Mr. Sproule) and others have dealt with. I find in the navy year-book of the United States of 1909, to which my hon. friend from Queens and Sunbury Mr. McLean) referred the other night, that the tonnage of Great Britain as compared with that of Germany is as 5 to 2 all round, and the number of battleships about double. Again, in battleships, Great Britain has 51 first class and 13 second class. Of the 51 first-class, 42 are armed with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch guns and a few with 13.5-inch guns, and I believe that some of those which are being built are to be armed with 13-inch guns. These guns are the most powerful in the world. Compare Germany's position in this respect. Germany has 30 battleships in the first class, that is with 3 Dreadnoughts; 4 in the second class, and her heaviest guns are 11-inch. So that if you take the matter of guns, the British fleet altogether outclasses the German. And they are not falling behind in the making of guns. Take another matter: The British battleships range in speed from 17.5 knots to 21 knots; the Germans' fastest battleships have a speed of 21 knots. A difference of one knot in twenty means a difference of five per cent, which, I should think, would be a most important matter in time of battle. And the British are building several strong armoured cruisers with a speed of over 22 knots. The Germans are building a number of powerful battleships, but the highest speed attained by them is 20 knots.

But the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster) told us to look around and see Germany's allies and see how few Great Britain had. I join issue with the hon. member on that point. You will find that Great Britain has more and better allies than has Germany. The best of feeling does not prevail between Russia and Germany, and, as to the next most powerful military nation to Germany, France, it is clearly not to the interest of that nation that Germany should prevail over Great Britain. Living along side of her Germany is a continual menace to France. It must be remembered that France has a powerful fleet already, and is beginning to build battleships. Besides, she has a splendid army. Military men will tell you that France is not in the position, from a military point of view, in which she was when she went into the Franco-German war some forty years ago. At the time of the Franco-German war, while the men of her army were as brave as any men who had ever lived in France—and that is saying all that a man could say of men—nevertheless, owing to the corruption of government and the maladministration of the army, the men were badly led, badly officered and badly equipped. But, if we can believe the reports of military men who have considered the France