

projection of domestic policy."<sup>(1)</sup> It was indeed on the controversial question of reciprocity that public opinion, through Parliament, forced the Laurier Government to resign in 1911; and this was as much a foreign relations issue as it was a domestic issue.<sup>(2)</sup>

(c) In the Naval Service Bill discussions in 1910, there was a great opposition to Laurier's proposals for a Canadian navy. Some opponents wanted none of it, being a thing of warlike intent, and as Laurier wrote: "There is among the farmers no enthusiasm for the organization of naval defence; your general ground is derived from the fact that you do not believe in armaments."<sup>(3)</sup> Others wanted a contribution of money to assist the British Imperial Navy; others wanted to donate a dreadnought or other vessels, Canadian-built if possible, to the British navy as a colonial gift and a token of loyalty and support of the protective mother-country. Laurier wished to have a small Canadian defensive navy maintained and staffed by Canada. The Conservative criticisms were divided. "Mr. Monk denounced the bill as a surrender of Canada's autonomy, a victory of

<sup>(1)</sup> Address, Canadian Club of Toronto, 1921-22. January 30, 1922. p.145.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Glazebrook: Canadian External Relations, pp.190-192.

<sup>(3)</sup> Skelton: Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, II. p.331.