

“Mr. Churchill’s speech has undeniably given rise
“to a very uneasy feeling in Parliamentary circles as to
“the adequacy of the Government’s provisions for
“meeting the German Naval Menace.”

(Bristol Times, July 23, 1912.)

“The Prime Minister (Asquith) believed that the
“grouping of Powers made for peace, and suggested that
“a way would be found for the British Overseas being
“heard in the Council of the Empire.”

(Western Morning News, July 23, 1912.)

“We cannot isolate ourselves from one another
“either in peace or war.”

(Asquith.)

“The Government has made up its mind that the
“position of this country depends on sea-power, and on
“sea-power it intends to concentrate.”

(Lord Haldane.)

“French Canadians must see that in strengthening
“the defences of the Empire they are also giving
“pledges for the security of France.”

(Daily Mail, July 24, 1912.)

“It is generally agreed that the end of the great
“struggle between Great Britain and Germany for
“naval supremacy is not in sight yet.”

(Westminster Gazette, July 24, 1912.)

“But, however, generous may be the provisions that
“Canada may make we feel that the situation as now
“seen must cause much legitimate anxiety.”

(The Globe, London, July 24, 1912.)

“And to those who scoff at Imperialism because of
“its ambitious sounding name, it may be bluntly stated