

Late British Photographs

navy which will be local rather than central."

At that time it did not seem that the Canadian navy would be made a subject of Canadian political discussion, but in our issue of August 21st, it was noted that the parties were beginning to take sides. "It may even be that this question will work its way into politics, and that the political parties may take opposite sides."

In the following issue the growing tendency on the part of the Conservative press to attack the Canadian navy proposals was noted, but our own adherence to the Canadian navy idea was again expressed as follows: "Local control of colonial auxiliary forces may at first blush seem to show a lack of confidence in British statesmanship and British foreign policy, but, nevertheless, it may be the means some day of preventing a conflict which would be inimical to the world's best interests."

In the same year, in the issue of October 23rd, reference was made in these columns to the Halifax address by Mr. Borden, in which he declared that "out of our own materials, by our own labour and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provision for our own naval defence should be made."

The Later Stages.

BY February, 1910, it was quite clear that the Conservative party had been driven into opposition to the Canadian navy idea. In our issue of February 12th, we regretted this situation and questioned its advisability. One part may be quoted: "A Canadian-built navy should be but the forerunner of a greater Canadian-built merchant marine. . . . As a nation without a foreign trade and an adequate merchant marine is but half a nation; she may be likened unto a man with one withered arm. . . . Our three great transcontinental systems are stretching out and combining sea carriage with land carriage. To maintain this valuable superiority, Canada needs a shipbuilding policy . . . she needs also shipyards where new vessels may be constructed."

In October of the same year came the famous by-election in Drummond and Arthabaska. Commenting upon that we remarked:

"Although the Canadian Courier has always tried to avoid taking sides on political questions, it has, nevertheless, given a steady support to the proposal to build and maintain a Canadian navy. In spite of the verdict of Drummond and Arthabaska, and in spite of the gloating of a few partisans who are opposed to the Government's policy in this respect, we are still of the opinion that the Government's plan for a Canadian navy is the only possible solution of a difficult question. The Imperialists of Western Canada were strongly in favour of making a cash contribution to the British authorities. Their view was ultimately accepted by a large number of leading Conservatives in Eastern Canada. This was one extreme. In the Province of Quebec a considerable section of the French-Canadian population were averse to any form of naval expenditure. This was the other extreme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was face to face with the task of finding some middle course in which the whole of Canada might unite. They decided in favour of a purely Canadian navy, which had been suggested by the Canadian Courier and other journals taking a non-partisan view of the situation. This policy was adopted by Parliament and was accepted by the leading Parliamentarians as a satisfactory solution. It satisfied the necessity under which Canada lay of doing something towards participating in Imperial defence, and at the same time it preserved all her rights of self-government and national autonomy."

What of the Future.

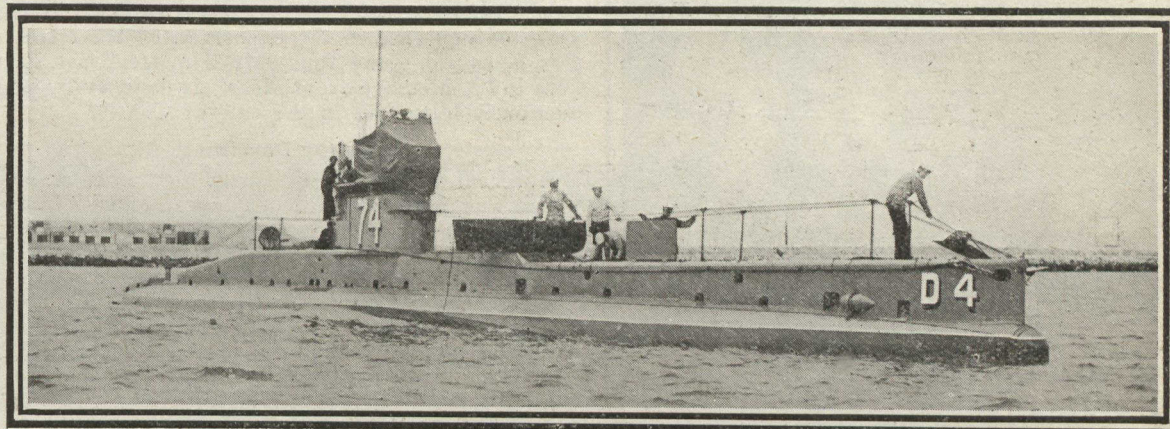
ONLY two men stand between Canada and a Canadian Navy, Sir Hugh Graham and Mr. Henri Bourassa. Sir Hugh opposes it because he thinks it may lead to separatism, while Mr. Bourassa opposes it because it may prevent separatism. Mr. Borden, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen are not seriously pledged against it, but they were forced into an unfriendly attitude by political exigencies. Mr. Borden is perhaps least opposed of the three.

Now that the political exigencies have vanished, and now that it is manifest that Great Britain is quite able to take care of the North Sea situation, the way is clear to develop a local navy, and a local naval militia. The rank and file of the Conservative party were never in favour of a cash contribution except as an emergency proposition. They were led to favour presents of dreadnoughts by rumours of an impending struggle which never came off. They are all in favour of a Canadian navy, based upon a plan which will be satisfactory to the imperial naval authorities.

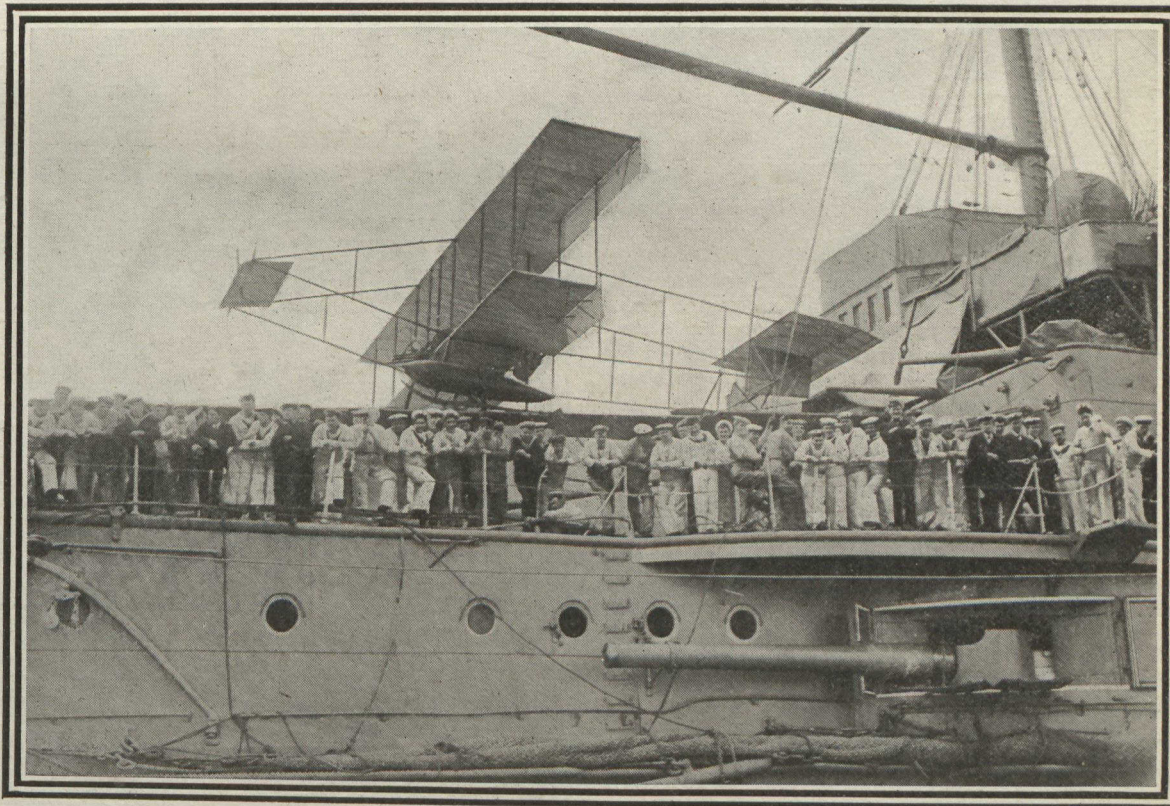
A decision to establish a Canadian navy would take this question out of politics. It should never have been in politics. The British navy, the British naval programme and the British naval policy have



The Death of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark Has Brought Fresh Sorrow to His Sister, Queen Alexandra. This Photograph, Taken Recently at Earls Court, Shows Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, Who is Her Sister, Visiting "Shakespeare's England." On the Right of Queen Alexandra is Mrs. Cornwallis West; on the Extreme Left Lord Howe.



No Event in the Past Fortnight Has Attracted so Much Attention as the Sailor King's Visit to the Fleet at Portland and Weymouth. This Picture Shows the Submarine D4, in Which the King and Prince Albert Took a Short Voyage.



King George Was Greatly Interested in the Aeroplane Experiments. This Picture Shows Aeroplanes Fitted With Floats and Stationed on H.M.S. Hibernia Ready For Flight.

never been in politics and are not now in that position. Canada's naval policy should be decided by all political parties together, not by any one. If Sir Hugh Graham and Mr. Bourassa won't agree, let them go. They will come around as soon as the band strikes up. They always have done so.

Now is the moment for the Big Conservatives and the Big Liberals to get together and show the world that all the statesmen of the British Empire are not in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Ultimately Canada must have an effective fleet unit on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific. It isn't so important how we go about it so long

as we get them, have them and make them worthy of the country whose flag they will represent.

Before Mr. Hazen leaves for London, there should be some move made whereby he will know that hereafter the navy question is not to be a political issue. He is a member of a Conservative administration going over to meet members of a Liberal administration. If he goes as a Conservative rather than as a Canadian, he will get into trouble or force some other person into trouble. If he goes representing Canada rather than the Conservative party, he will fare better—and the country will reap the benefit.