

The Royal Navy agreed to provide the necessary personnel for administrative and instructional duties, including the staffing of a training establishment for officers. The Naval Services and forces of each country were to be under the control of their own government, but training and discipline were to be uniform with that of the fleet of the United Kingdom, and officers and men might be interchanged. Canadian and Australian navies were to have their own naval stations, the limits of which were defined. In time of war, naval services of a Dominion which had been put at the disposal of the Imperial Government were to form an integral part of the British fleet and to remain under the control of the Admiralty for the duration of the war.

The Royal Canadian Naval College was founded at Halifax in 1911. It was shifted temporarily to the Royal Military College at Kingston in 1918, after the great explosion in Halifax, and the following year moved again to a building on the west coast. In 1921 the Imperial Government went out of office at the issue of reciprocity, and Naval Defence was allowed again to sink into the background. The Naval Service Act remained on the statute books, but nothing was done to implement it.

Although a number of tenders had been received to build the new Canadian warships, no tender was taken up, and the naval shipbuilding program never began.

Naval Aid Bill

Conservative policy on the question of Naval Defence differs from the Liberal. Laurier's idea had been that a distinct Royal Canadian Navy should be built. He felt that this program was consistent with his policy of Canadian self-reliance. The Conservatives on the other hand felt that Canadian contributions to the Imperial Navy would be more suitable. The Conservatives on the other hand felt that Canadian contributions to the Imperial Navy would be more suitable. The Conservative Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in December 1913