

ships of that unparalleled navy, wherein the best of the Anglo-Saxon and his qualities of mind and heart are probably most in evidence.

We were shown the formidable array of huge battleships with their giant guns, the innumerable battle and armed cruisers, destroyers, submarines, torpedo boats, mine sweepers, trawlers, etc., and the Auxiliary Fleet, loaded with oil, coal, provisions and supplies, hospital ships, transports, etc. We heard the thunder of the big guns, we saw the seaplanes at work and witnessed an awe-inspiring torpedo attack.

Mere words can convey but a very inadequate conception of the stupendous power of the British navy, most of which is now lying in the waters of the North Sea, on the north-east coast of Scotland, in and around the Orkney Islands.

The First Lord of The Admiralty is my authority for the following statements:

Since the war began, more than one million tons have been added to the strength of the navy and its personnel has been more than doubled. The New Navy, constructed since the declaration of war, is equivalent to the entire German navy, and yet construction is still going on. If Great Britain lost one half of her fleet she would still have a larger fleet than she had at the commencement of the war. In the Jutland fight, the navy lost 8 destroyers, but during that same week 15 destroyers, more powerful than any previous ones, were launched.

Great Britain cannot afford to take, and she is not taking any risks, because without her navy she would starve in a few months. It is due solely to the British Navy that ships from Canada, Australia, Argentina, Norway, the United States of America and elsewhere, which are under the constant surveillance of the Admiralty, can bring to England provisions, supplies, war material, as well as the troops which the Dominions have contributed to the great conflict, and transport them across the seas to France and the other theatres of the war.

Without the British navy, Germany, not only could not have been deprived of her Overseas possessions, all of which she has now lost, but could and no doubt would have taken most of the British Dominions. The trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world, and it is tightly held by Great Britain.

THE FINANCIAL EFFORT.

The main spring, the great lever upon which rests and which puts into action this wonderful and tremendous war organization, is, besides human effort and human courage and human endurance, the mighty dollar. Without it the gigantic scheme could not have been set up and without it it would instantly collapse. Let me mention a few figures showing the incredible amount of money necessitated by this titanic war, which is breaking down principles, overturning axioms, shattering theories in every direction in military, naval and financial matters. Great Britain is spending daily for war purposes \$25,000,000. She has loaned to the Allies two and one half billion dollars. Her national debt in March, 1916, amounted to twelve billion dollars. Many are those in Great Britain and Canada who are anxiously asking themselves how and when can this colossal debt be ever paid off. A look into what Great Britain did in the past and a comparison of her past, with her present wealth and resour-