

Now, his work crushes with its full weight the policy adopted or propounded by our Canadian politicians of both parties, from the adoption of the famous resolution of the 29th March 1909 till the 21st September 1911.

RELATION TO OUR NAVY POLICY

The minister whom Lord Beresford's criticism has followed up and forced out of office, is that same Mr. McKenna who prepared the plans of the Laurier Navy. Out of his hands, Mr. Brodeur received all cooked, and accepted blindly, the scheme which Sir Wilfrid Laurier endeavoured to impose on Canada.

The defunct *Niobe*, that Mr. Hazen, so we are told, wishes to bring back to life, and the agonising *Rainbow*, both belong to the same class of ships of which 102 were scrapped in 1904.

Those models of dreadnoughts, inferior to German, Japanese and American ships, are precisely those which Mr. Borden wanted us to adopt and construct hastily, at the cost of some twenty odd millions.

Once constructed, the Canadian dreadnoughts, thanks to the "betrayal" of the British Admiralty and their neglect to build proper docks, would have been exposed, as their British prototypes, to all the dangers of sea warfare.

That ineffective, impracticable training of Navy officers and engineers, is the same which has been decided upon, and not yet abandoned, for the training of our navy cadets,—not to speak of the dancing lessons at Yarmouth and elsewhere.

That Admiralty to which the fate of Canadian ships and crews would be handed over, in time of war, by virtue of the Navy Act, voted in 1911 and not yet abrogated, is the same Admiralty that Lord Beresford charges with incompetency, blindness, stupidity, corruption and even with "betrayal of public trust."

As to what opinion that distinguished officer holds of the efficiency of the Laurier policy, it is sufficient to quote the following extracts: