

this country stating that the Dominion was doing her duty in the matter of Imperial defence by protecting her fisheries. What did this protection amount to? On the Pacific coast it was epitomized by the D.G.S. Kestrel, a vessel which was not fast enough to catch a gasoline launch, and which was utterly unable to cope with the

in this country, stating that the Dominion was doing her duty in the matter of imperial defence by protecting her commerce. "What did this protection amount to?" he asked. "The answer," he epitomized by the D.G.S. Keatsie, a vessel which was not fast enough to outrun a submarine, and the fact that it was utterly unable to cope with the depredations of Yankee schoongers and privateers. "What was the result?" he asked. "The result was this: And it was of protection such as this that Canada's Minister of Marine had in mind when he proposed to call a conference held in 1902 Dr. Smarty, Premier of Cape Colony, had proposed to give aid either by means of a should contribution or by the establishment of a naval force, which, in time of war should pass from the control of the Admiralty. Sir Laurier was Canada's representative at this conference, and in this proposal was made he said that if he were put to the vote he would vote against it. The matter was discussed, and matters drifted along until 1909, when a situation of an acute character arose. The Government discovered that another continental power, by a progressive policy, was increasing its power regarding Great Britain's commerce on the sea. To protect the country the Government decided to call a conference to estimate a tentative vote for the four additional Dreadnoughts with the four additional cruisers for the fiscal year 1910. The former four only were to be replaced. If in the opinion of the Government the four additional cruisers warranted their construction. As he (Laurier) had understood Old Country politics the Liberal Government had made a study of the social problem, and the Government militarism. The tentative vote for the four additional Dreadnoughts was made, and the Government decided to lay down the four extra keels. The recognition of the fact that the emergency situation had arisen gave rise to the present naval policy of the Canadian

### "War Lords" Visit

There was another Imperial conference in London on the question of Empire Defence. To this Canada sent two war lords in the persona of the Hon. Sir Frederick Borden and the Hon. Mr. L. Brodeur. At this conference the Imperial authorities proposed to the representatives of the Dominions that they should either make a direct money contribution, or else construct fleet units. In the case of Canada the Admiralty suggested that if a direct contribution could not be given a fleet unit should be formed and stationed on the Pacific Coast.

In the view of the Dominion Conservative party, said Mr. Barnard, an annual money contribution would be a mistake, but a grant should be made to tide over the present crisis. The opposition considered that Canada would one day become a nation.

and the idea of one nation contributing to another for its own defence should not be tolerated. In a country like Canada the spirit of self-reliance should be fostered. In this country there was a tendency to place the spirit of commercialism above the

spirit of nationality. The United States had placed the making of money above everything else. The result had been that America had no standing army, and had a navy which could not operate away from her own shores, a fleet which she could not

In the second proposal made by the Admiralty to Canada, namely the stationing of a fleet unit on the Pacific, this had been made because Great Britain did not need ships on the Atlantic coast of Canada. This had

was within five or six days' steaming distance of home waters. The idea of the Admiralty was that in the event of Canada having a fleet unit on the Pacific in an eventuality it could combine with the fleet units of New Zealand, Australia and thus the

joined fleets would prove a powerful fighting factor in defence of British possessions. The Admiralty had further said that an essentiality of a fleet unit was a Dreadnought, and if Canada decided on a fleet unit she would have to take on a Dreadnought.

would have to lay the keel of a Dreadnought. Canada's representatives at the conference had inquired the cost of a fleet unit and had been informed that it would be \$17,000,000. They had replied that the Dominion Government might be prepared to spend

some \$2,000,000 a year. It was possible, said the speaker, to imagine the Admiralty's disgust at such an answer.

Now Canada's naval policy had been decided upon. She was to have eleven ships, in addition to two train-

ing ships the *Niohe* and the *Rainbow*, which had been purchased from Great Britain. Of the eleven ships four were to be of the Bristol class, one *Boadicea* and the rest torpedo boat destroyers. Nine of these vessels were to be placed on the Atlantic

On the Pacific

Why were only two vessels being placed on the Pacific Coast? The reason is shown by the following statement made in the Federal House

"The British Government's next suggestion was for a fleet unit on the Pacific. Now it is important to emphasize the words 'on the Pacific.' In many cases—in most cases—when reference is made to a fleet unit, these

words 'on the Pacific' are omitted. The suggestion was that a fleet unit should be established on the Pacific. Now, we are all proud of the great importance of our Pacific coast, yet it is the simple truth to say that the greater body of the Canadian people

are to be found nearer the Atlantic than to the Pacific. A naval policy which simply provided a fleet unit on the Pacific and ignored the Atlantic coast might be a policy to be talked of by the advocates in Downing street of a particular theory, but it is not

a policy that could be presented in a manner acceptable to the Canadian people. If we were to establish a fleet unit on the Pacific, that would be followed, inevitably followed, by a fleet unit on the Atlantic, and the cost of these two fleet units would be enormous.

nous. I have not made up the figures, but I think it will be admitted that if we had undertaken to establish two fleet units, one on the Pacific, and one on the Atlantic, the cost would have been a great deal more than hon. gentlemen opposite would

be disposed to approve. So, the idea of a fleet unit on the Pacific was not a practical one, it was not one that non-members on the other side, I believe, would be prepared to adopt."

Mr. Fielding's reasons for not plac-

Mr. Fielding had further argued

was more densely populated than the Pacific for that reason more vessels ought to be stationed along the shore line of the former territory. It could

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essly seen that the Canadian navy as a political proposition from start to finish. If the people of Canada had been consulted in the matter the government would have had to amend its plans. But the Liberals have reached the conclusion that there were more men on the Atlantic coast than on the Pacific, and hence the decision regarding the disposition of the Canadian navy to be. In this respect the Conservative authorities had been derelict in their duty to the people of Canada and of the Empire.

Another clause in the Canadian navy bill provided that the Canadian navy should go into action on receipt of an order from the governor in council. The Conservative party took the view that when Great Britain was at war with Canada was not

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**NOTICE**

I, A. E. BELFRY, hereby give notice that on the 7th day of June hereof, I have applied to Superintendent of Province Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as "Stilkine Hotel," situated at Telegraph Creek, B. C., in the district of Atlin, to commence first day of July, 1910.

(Signed) A. E. BELFRY  
May 30, 1910.

**LAND REGISTRY ACT**

In the matter of an application for Duplicates of Certificates of Title Lots 16 and 17 and 5, Block 5 (M 38), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is the

Conservatives believed that in the event of hostilities breaking out the Canadian navy should pass automatically under the control of the admiralty.

**Some History.**

The Conservative party had been already accused of attacking "the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What is that policy. At the time of the South African War Sir Wilfrid had stated publicly that not a man or vessel should go from Canada to the assistance of the British. In view of the public opinion he had to change his mind in this respect. On many occasions he had publicly preached the policy of independence as the destiny of Dominion. He had said that during the Riel Rebellion if he were on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would carry a gun on the side of the

intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue Duplicate Certificates of Title to said lands issued to James Watson Meldrum on the 15th day of October, 1890, and the 26th day of May 1893, and numbered respectively 10848 (A) and 18431 (B).

J. P. McLeod,  
Deputy Registrar-General,  
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,  
the 27th day of May, 1910.

**LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY**

"Companies Act, 1897"

Canada: Province of British Columbia No. 574.

This is to certify that the "Win-  
Sano Manufacturing Company" (In-  
corporated in the Province of British

The views of his had been  
 made no reply. Now in the  
 use of the Canadian Naval Bill  
 the Dominion government  
 made the power of saying whether  
 made did or did not go to war when  
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 When the ship was  
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 graph which had appeared in the  
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 of the Canadian people.  
 Therefore we must do something in  
 to bear the burden of British  
 full harmony with the British Ad-  
 ality by constructing ships for  
 of our own expense. These  
 be at our own expense and under

Columbia Double-Deck Records in any  
 value.  
 on business within the Province of British  
 Columbia, and to carry out or effect  
 of any of the objects of the Company  
 the legislative authority of the  
 Legislature of British Columbia extended  
 The head office of the Company is situated  
 in the City of Hamilton, in the  
 Province of Ontario.  
 The amount of the capital of the Company  
 is one million dollars, divided into  
 Ten thousand shares of One hundred  
 dollars each.  
 The paid-up capital of the Company in the  
 Province is, situate at Vancouver, are  
 Herman J. Lierach, Agent, whose name  
 is on the records of the Company, is the  
 attorney for the company.  
 Given under my Hand and Seal of Office  
 at Victoria, British Columbia, this  
 seventh day of April, one thousand  
 and nine hundred and ten.  
 (U.S.) S. S. WOOTTON,  
 Registrar of Companies, British Columbia.

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control, but if we asked for them and "Cinac" was marked on socially heavy type" lend them to at Britain. The Imperial authorities accept this programme with gratification representing our full share of Imperial defence.

**Conservative Policy**

The Conservative party was willing to give £20,000 to the Admiralty to the naval authorities for the immediate destruction of two Dreadnoughts to prevent emergency.

When the gift the party was ready to formulate a policy which would be in rough accord with the views and wishes of the Admiralty. What was Wilfrid Laurier doing? He had said that the vessels for the Canadian fleet would be built in Canada. He would take a year to establish a shipyard where they could be constructed.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale clothing business and the manufacturing and selling of clothing of all kinds, and the carrying on of branch stores for selling clothing at any in the Dominion of Canada and the carrying on of a general goods business in all its departments, and to acquire and purchase such real estate as may be necessary for all or any of the above purposes, and to sell, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of any or all of said lands.

**LIQUOR LICENSING ACT, 1900**

I, J. W. Williams, hereby give notice that, one month from date hereof, I will apply to the Superintendent of Provisions for a license for a Retail License, to commence on the 1st day of

[illegible]

(Continued on Page Seven)

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, particularly along the right edge where a dark vertical strip is visible. The left edge shows a dark binding material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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