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Correspondent Gives Some Facts About the Big Dis-

THE ALL-CANADIAN POLICY OF LIBERALS

Contrasting the Arguments of the Government and the

Opposition

(Special Correspondence.) Ottawa, April 26 .- The naval debate, the question which has occupied a position paramount to all others in the house of commons during the present session of parliament, has run its course; the bill creating a Canadian navy has been passed, and thereby the attitude which the government of Canada proposes to assume toward the question of imperial defense has been laid down.

The last word having been said, it may be fair to assume that the policies of the historic political organizations of the Dominion, that of the Liberal party, as represented by the government, and that of the Conservative party, as represented by the opposition in the house, have been definitely and final-ly enunciated relative to the ques-

It may be observed by way of parenthesis that while there has not been for a very long time any doubt as to what the attitude of the Liberal party was or would be, owing to the divergent views held by the Conservative leader and the various sub-leaders, there has been considerable room for speculation as to what the ultimate policy of that party would be until the final pronouncement had been made; but that having been made, it is probably reasonable to presume that the policy which the party, as a political organization, will adhere to, has been registered.

It may not, therefore, be inappropriate if at this time analysis of the two policies be made, that the people may by way of contrast determine for themselves which of the policies, best and most satisfyingly to the individual conscience, meets and answers question raised at the imperial conference of 1902, when the various British colonies were called upon to say what they were prepared to do for the

defence of the empire at sea. The Conservative policy as laid down by Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, when making the last and final pronouncement on the third reading of the bill, was declared to be that Canada could best manifest loyalty and contribute toward the defence of the empire by placing at the disposal of the mother country a given sum of money twenty millions of dollars was the measure—to be used in the construction of battleships for the imperial navy, this to be the sum total of Canada's contribution until the question as to whether Canada should have a navy had been submitted to the people at an election.

The policy of the Liberal party, as expressed in the naval bill, and as exoncretely stated to proceed from the ly contribute to the defence of the empire through the defence of Canada. The government assumes that in any

come engaged, the great war engines of the imperial navy must necessarily be depended upon to meet the main ssault, but that the necessity of providing vessels for the protection of the ifferent colonies and their oceanmmerce would constitute erious drain upon the British navy and, therefore, that Canada could most ffectively contribute toward the defo rthe defence of Canadian inter-

As the principal defence Canada rould require in such an emergency would be in the form of protection for cean-borne commerce, the governnaintaining a mobile navy of fast vesection of the merchant marine of a country, and thereby relieving the imperial navy of the drain from that source, Canada will more efficaciously ontribute to the defence of the empire than by any other method it is within he means of the Dominion to adopt.

This is the underlying principle of of Canada is offering as the answer of this colony to the question raised at the imperial conference, as against the answer the Conservative party would give by handing over one lump sum of

submitting to the people the determination as to whether there should or should not be a Canadian navy, the government takes the position that there is no occasion for such submission for the reason that it is not a new departure of so radical a nature as to judgment necessary, but that on the ontrary it is merely an extension of an established policy of contributing to mperial defence as represented by the militia establishment, the creation of he navy merely extending to the sea the policy now in force on the land and ted to represent the people, are fully competent to pass upon the wisdom otherwise of such extension.

Thus may the two policies be contrasted and a fair judgment be formed as to which policy is calculated to extend the larger measure of support and assistance and which will the better satisfy the demands of the conviction held by all Canadians, that the Dominion, now that it has grown to wealth and power, should share in the ibility of maintaining the integ

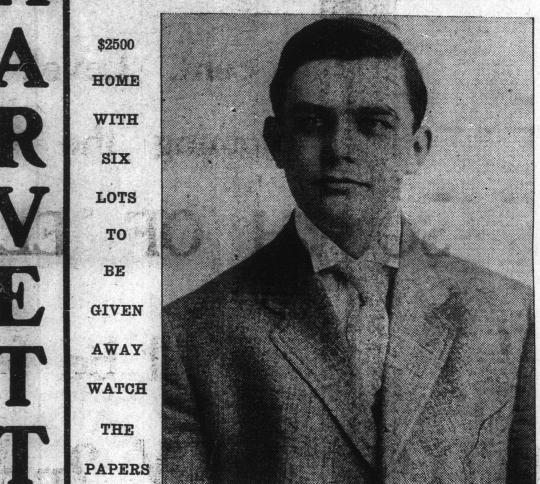
rity of the empire. during the consideration of the measpre, some are worthy of being taken account of. The point was made by the opposition that if Canada is to have a pavy, the command-in-chief should so rest that the navy in time of war would me automatically under the control of the British admiralty and the ships become available for direction by the admiralty without reference to the government of Canada.

every account preferable that while the command is in the King as the head of the empire in both peace and in war, the command shall be exercised through the government of Canada responsible to the people of Canada, at all time of serious war, that it should be exercised through the British admiralty, the transfer of direct control from his majesty's Canadian, advisers to that of his majesty's British advisers

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principle of constitutional government, that those who pay shall control, but

The government's proposal recognizing that in time of serious war only in full accord with constitutional the sea defence of the empire would be practice, but makes effective provision most effective under a single command. for effective co-operation with the impovernment in this relation is easily a for so placing the navy without delay. It is the ambition of the government in this relation is easily within reach, one needs but to reflect the times when corns get sore. Do the parliament, securing provision for its cause the Canadian navy to reflect the tains so large a percentage of seafaring it cures painlessly in twenty-for maintenance on a war footing, a very true greatness of Canada. That can people as the coasts of Canada, particu-hours. Use "Putnam's," the output of the seaform of the sovernment in this relation is easily within reach, one needs but to reflect the times when corns get sore. Do the population no part of the world contained to the source of the seaform of the sovernment in this relation is easily within reach, one needs but to reflect the times when corns get sore. Do the population no part of the world contained to death by Putnam's Corn Extratory parliament, securing provision for its cause the Canadian navy to reflect the tains so large a percentage of seafaring it cures painlessly in twenty-form maintenance on a war footing a very true greatness of Canada. That can people as the coasts of Canada, particu-hours. Use "Putnam's," the output of the provision for the search of the seaform of the solution of the search of the search of the seaform of the search of recognizing that in time of serious war only in full accord with constitutional the Canadian government. different matter it will be easily under- only be achieved through the building larly the Atlantic coast. Nowhere are vegetable remedy known,

dian government, subject to sanction stood, from a peace footing.

up of conditions whereof the Canadian better or more capable seafaring me afterward by the Canadian parliament. The opposition proposal, that in time navy shall offer a career for the young produced; they have but to be attracted to the service. That it will be the conditions from Canadian to imperial automatically under imperial control, must be distinctly Canadian, the ships easier to do there can scarcely be room. The policy of the Liberal party, as control the opposition made its strong—would also place it at the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- for doubt, if they are entering the second pounded by the different ministers and various reasons. The government's less the Canadian parliament were to place that the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- for doubt, if they are entering the second and this can only be accompliant their own Canada, and various reasons. The government's less the Canadian parliament were to place the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- for doubt, if they are entering the second and this can only be accomplianted the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and based them on many imperial treasury for war expenses under the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and based them on many imperial treasury for war expenses under the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and based them on many imperial treasury for war expenses under the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and based them on many imperial treasury for war expenses under the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and based them on many imperial treasury for war expenses under the charge of the must be officered and manned by Ca- est objections and this can only be accompanied. is not under ordinary conditions, rested with

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