

would be built in these provinces, and that this would be of enormous economic benefit to the Dominion at large. It would be of benefit because it would bring into these provinces a very desirable immigration of skilled artisans; it would stimulate and restore to its youthful vigor the ship building industry, and extend the scope and prosperity of the mercantile marine; it would increase the output of our coal, iron and nickel mines, and generally develop our natural resources; and it would keep our money in circulation in Canada, proving an economic benefit to everybody instead of an economic loss such as contribution would entail. Mr. Howe has a fine essay and delivered it in an effective manner.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, for Mt. Allison, opened by stating that the policy of the negative broke five fundamental principles necessary to the success of modern warfare, and quoted from admiralty reports ranging from 1902 to 1911 in support of his contention. These principles were: (1) A single, supreme control. (2) One fleet complete in all its units. (3) Unity of control. (4) Tactical manoeuvring. (5) Concentration. He showed that the policy of financial contribution would secure these principles by giving the admiralty a free hand in controlling one great Empire fleet. He quoted from the Naval Act of 1910 in support of his assertion that the first principle was violated by the policy of the negative, and showed the anomalous position in which Canada would be in case of a British war. He also showed that Canadian officers would have no rank in the British navy, and would be deprived of the same strategical principles, and signalling, used by the British navy, neither could the ships of the Canadian navy combine for tactical manoeuvres with the Empire fleet, nor, practically, with one other. Further strategic considerations at this time demand the concentration of the Empire navy in the northeast Mediteranean, and here the navy must be strong. He closed by showing that owing to the termination of the Anglo-Japanes alliance in 1915, it would be necessary to maintain a strong fleet in the Pacific. Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech was clearly conceived, and delivered very effectively.

Mr. Illsley, in closing the debate for Acadia, attacked the arguments of his opponents in a spirited manner. He attacked the German menace argument of his opponents and showed that even admitted it carried no weight because contribution would for many years mean no increase to the British navy. He said that a large proportion of the