

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1996**



The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

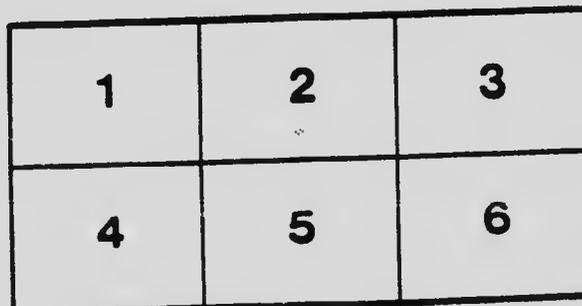
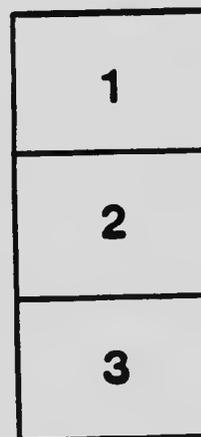
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shell contains the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

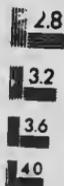
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

# The British Press

ON THE  
Naval Situation  
AND  
The Need of Aid



FE 558

B75

1912

C. 2

0 521710

# THE BRITISH PRESS

ON THE

NAVAL SITUATION

AND

THE NEED OF AID

~~~~~

“Next year Germany will have twenty-nine battle-ships in full commission, seven or eight years hence the number will be forty-one, all of them modern vessels. We had 49 at Spithead, but 31 of these were pre-dreadnoughts, which will be mostly out of date and written off the list by the time the new German programme is completed. It will be seen that we have no margin to spare for extra European waters, even if we continue by a great effort to replace the Mediterranean Squadron. For the protection of the Imperial Territories and commerce in the Atlantic, the Pacific and the South Seas, we must rely mainly upon the Dominions.”

*(London Standard, July 11, 1912.)*

“We cannot divorce our fate from that of the Dominions.”

*(Pall Mall Gazette, July 11, 1912.)*

“The time has come when the Mother Country has  
“need of her children’s support, and there is nothing  
“derogatory to a venerable parent in seeking such  
“assistance.”

*(United Service Gazette, July 11, 1912.)*

“Our foreign policy, to our great advantage, has  
“become the settled policy, not of one party or the  
“other, but of the nation; and the recognition of this  
“fact abroad materially tends to the stability of the  
“world’s peace. We are encouraged to hope that,  
“before very long, our policy may become as truly Im-  
“perial as it is already National, representing the free  
“agreement of all the component parts of the Empire,  
“and commanding their support as securely as it al-  
“ready commands that of both the great parties at  
“home.”

*(London Times, July 12, 1912.)*

“The British future of Canada, like the British  
“future of the United Kingdom, depends upon victory  
“at sea. The United Kingdom has hitherto protected  
“herself and the Dominions and has directed the policy  
“of the Empire, endeavoring by a variety of means to  
“give due weight to the desires of the Dominions.”

*(The Morning Post, July 12, 1912.)*

“With the whole of the Dominions helping to bear  
“the load which the navy involves, we shall be in an  
“immensely better position to sustain the burden.”

*(London Chronicle, July 12, 1912.)*

“It is the good fortune of the British Empire that  
“just at the very moment when she is confronted with  
“a rivalry such as she has not had to face since the  
“Great War of a century ago, the Dominions Overseas,  
“which have grown to greatness under her safe and  
“sure protection, are ready to share the responsibilities  
“of Empire.”

*(London Telegraph, July 12, 1912.)*

“We have the greatest possible expectations of good results from Mr. Borden’s mission, though, in saying that, we do not necessarily mean that every part of the problem to be considered can be completely solved at the moment.”

*(Westminster Gazette, London, July 12, 1912.)*

“‘One Empire One Navy’ bids fair to become the watchword of a United Nation, instead of a party war-cry.”

*(Pall Mall Gazette, July 12, 1912.)*

“It is surely not without significance that at the very moment we have concentrated our sea-power the head of the German Navy League, Admiral Von Koster, is calling for ships to show the German flag in every sea. \* \* \* It is a happy coincidence that the Canadian Premier is in London full of zeal for the creation of an Imperial Navy.”

*(Broad Arrow, London, July 12, 1912.)*

“There is facing us at the present moment the necessity for making provision for the immediate future, and behind that there looms the larger question of the permanent readjustment of Imperial burdens and responsibilities.”

*(‘Scotsman’, Edinburg, July 12, 1912.)*

“How is Canada and how are the other self-governing Dominions to be given a voice in determining our foreign policy. The thing will have to be done and the great task before practical Imperialists is to guide us to it.”

*(Aberdeen Free Press July 13, 1912.)*

“Empire union in Imperial defence, coupled with Imperial preference in trade, means the continued maintenance of peace and prosperity.”

*(Stoke Newington Recorder, July 12, 1912.)*

“The withdrawal of our fleet from the Mediter-  
“ranean is one of the gravest events in our political  
“History. But concentrating our ships round the British  
“Coast is an acknowledgment by the Admiralty that  
“there is a real danger of a neighboring power striking  
“at us.”

*(North Wales Guardian, July 12, 1912.)*

“Mr. Churchill was equally outspoken (with Sir  
“Edward Grey) as to the requirements of the fleet, and  
“left none of his hearers in doubt that German com-  
“petition in armaments and the necessity for concen-  
“trating our forces in the North Sea have made inevit-  
“able an immediate increase in our programme of  
“construction.”

*(Daily Mail, London, July 13, 1912.)*

“It is obvious that Germany, even if she is foolish  
“enough to take upon herself the crushing burden of a  
“navy capable of challenging British Supremacy on the  
“Sea, can never hope to build in competition with all  
“the Dominions of the British Empire added to the  
“Mother Country.”

*(The Mowcy Market Review, July 13, 1912.)*

“For a hundred years and more the people of these  
“islands, with blood and treasure, have kept the flag  
“flying on the Seven Seas, policing and patrolling, while  
“the infant nations, constantly fed from the best stock  
“of the Old Country, have been gathering their strength.  
“And now the reward and the justification of our past  
“sacrifices have come.”

*(The Outlook, London, July 13, 1912.)*

“That (Mr. Borden’s propositions) is the grand  
“ideal which inspires the thoughts and calculations of  
“every sober and patriotic mind.”

*(Country Life, July 13, 1912.)*

“On the one hand we cannot continue to bear the whole burden of Imperial defence. On the other hand, we cannot expect our great self-governing states to join with us in that defence unless they have some voice in determining the principles which shall guide the policy upon which the scale of expenditure will largely depend.”

*(Oldham Chronicle, July 13, 1912.)*

“This magnificent vista of British sea power (fleet at Spithead) was more than sufficient to make glad with pride the heart of any inhabitant of our islands, but pride ought to be chastened by reflection that a mighty fleet has sprung up in Germany, and that ambitious naval programmes have been adopted by Austria-Hungary and Italy, the two allies of our powerful Teuton rival and possible enemy.”

*(Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, July 13, 1912.)*

“The fact that Canada should be willing to contribute substantially to the navy without demanding the personal gratification of claiming the ships to her own shores, and manning and directing them from Canada, is a most important and gratifying display of patriotism.”

*(Western Morning News, July 13, 1912.)*

“If he (Borden) achieves success he will have brought us closer to a system of Imperial consolidation than we have been accustomed to think was within the grasp of the present generation.”

*(Glasgow Herald, July 13, 1912.)*

“For a long time a scheme for the defence of the British Empire has been under consideration—Just as the increase of Germany’s sea-power compelled a redistribution of the fleet does not the altered conditions of the Empire’s defence compel another and larger dis-

“tribution? It is impossible for the Mother Country to  
“have the whole financial burden.”

(*Manchester Courier*, July 15, 1912.)

“How is it that there are always people who are  
“presumably English, who will never fail to plead that  
“England should drift into a position in which she may  
“be caught napping. “What is the cost of a dread-  
“nought compared with what would be the cost to this  
“country of even a temporary naval reverse, to say  
“nothing of a defeat?”

(*Midland Evening News on German Peril*, July 16, 1912.)

“Every thinking mind knows it, and the time has  
“come when we must choose definitely between carrying  
“our burden and laying it down.”

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 17, 1912.)

“We do not want to force this movement (Colonial  
“aid) or to urge upon any of the Dominions the taking  
“of any step for which its own opinion is not ripe, but  
“naturally we welcome it as affording proof that British  
“unity is a reality with which the world will have to  
“reckon, and as promising us in the future that essential  
“assistance without which our burden might become  
“insupportable.”

(*Westminster Gazette*, July 19, 1912.)

“All hangs now upon the advice tendered by the  
“Committee of Imperial defence and finally by the Ad-  
“miralty. The correct policy is un mistakeable, but will  
“it be a policy? We think it will be because the futility  
“of delaying further the creation of a Canadian unit  
“must be obvious to every thinking man. We (Britain)  
“must build our own battleships.”

(*Naval and Military Record*, July 17, 1912.)

“There have been many occasions when calms have  
“preceded the most violent and unexpected outbreaks.”

(*The Tatler*, July 17, 1912.)

“Mr. Borden’s scheme of Canadian help for a united navy ought to be no more inconsistent with Canadian autonomy than was Sir Wilfrid Laurier’s project of a separate Canadian Navy.”

*(Bristol Times, July 17, 1912.)*

“There should be no talk of an English or Australian, or South African or Canadian Navy, there is only place for a British Navy, just as every man bearing His Majesty’s Commission is a British soldier, no matter what the exact colour of his coat or the facings on his breast.”

*(Financial News, July 18, 1912.)*

“While British sea supremacy was unchallengeable, and was provided by the people of these islands alone, it might endure. Now that we can only maintain our position with the aid of the Dominions beyond the Seas, the old relationships of guardianship and dependence are an anachronism.”

*(North Star, July 18, 1912.)*

“By herself the United Kingdom cannot hope to cope for ever in men or resources with her greatest rivals. But in co-operation with the younger nations she will be able to guard the common heritage of all against attack.”

*(Morning Post, July 18, 1912.)*

“The next ten or twenty years, as Mr. Borden says, may be decisive of the fate of the British Empire.”

*(London Standard, July 18, 1912.)*

“Apparently from one end to the other of Canada there is a strong desire to assume a share in the burden of naval armaments, and a clear recognition that in so doing she is at once serving her own interests and the interests of the Empire.”

*(Broad Arrow, July 19, 1912.)*

“Canada’s lead in Imperial defence will set the pace  
“for every other part of the Empire.”

*(Daily Mail, Overseas Edition, July 20, 1912.)*

“Imperial co-operation in peace and war. The  
“phrase has the right ring.”

*(Sporting Times, July 20, 1912.)*

“The time has come, therefore, when the self-gov-  
“erning colonies must take, as they desire to take, their  
“reasonable and legitimate share in providing for the  
“security of the Empire, so that during the period of  
“peace we may, by united effort, make effective prepar-  
“ation against the day of peril.”

*(Salisbury Journal, July 20, 1912.)*

“It (Churchill’s Statement) means that nearly four-  
“fifths of the new German navy will be maintained  
“‘instantly and constantly ready for war’—a measure  
“without example in the previous practice of any naval  
“power.”

*(London Times, July 23, 1912.)*

“He (Churchill) foreshadowed a naval competition  
between this country and Germany which will extend  
“over a long series of years, and will impose ever-in-  
“creasing burdens upon the nation.”

*(Daily News, July 23, 1912.)*

“The aspect and scale of the proposed German  
“fleet is extremely formidable.”

*(Daily Express, July 23, 1912.)*

“Again and again we have urged that German Navy  
“bills ought to have been answered by a national loan,  
“enabling the standard of naval power to be ensured for  
“years ahead, and decisively raised in such a way that  
“Germany, with every attempt to get nearer would only  
“find herself at an increased disadvantage.”

*(Pall Mall Gazette, July 23, 1912.)*

“It certainly does not seem a just thing that this enormous burden (the navy) should be borne entirely by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.”

*(Leeds Mercury, July 23, 1912.)*

“The direct cause of these supplementary estimates is to be found in the New German Navy Law.”

*(Churchill in House of Commons.)*

“The German menace was hitherto adequately met by building two ships for one, or sixteen for ten, but now a new factor enters and the strength of the fleet maintained in full active readiness for war at any moment will have to undergo an enormous increase.”

*(Dublin Freeman's Journal, July 23, 1912.)*

“Very probably he (Churchill) will be criticised in some quarters at home for basing his policy on the assumption that there must be perpetual antagonism between Great Britain and Germany.”

*(Newcastle Journal, July 23, 1912.)*

“Diplomatists might suggest that Mr. Churchill was too direct and explicit in his allusions to Germany, but, after all, everybody knows now well enough the naval aspirations of Germany and the naval needs of this country. It is folly to blink the fact that Germany has challenged British supremacy at sea, and it is unfair to suggest that the policy of this country is directed to anything else but the maintenance of our Naval Supremacy, which is so necessary.”

*(Bristol Western Daily Press, July 23, 1912.)*

“Mr. Churchill's prophecy is that a United British Empire would carry with it the safety of its component parts, and that the safety of the British Empire would probably carry with it the peace of the World.”

*(Liverpool Daily Post, July 23, 1912.)*

“Mr. Churchill’s speech has undeniably given rise  
“to a very uneasy feeling in Parliamentary circles as to  
“the adequacy of the Government’s provisions for  
“meeting the German Naval Menace.”

(*Bristol Times, July 23, 1912.*)

“The Prime Minister (Asquith) believed that the  
“grouping of Powers made for peace, and suggested that  
“a way would be found for the British Overseas being  
“heard in the Council of the Empire.”

(*Western Morning News, July 23, 1912.*)

“We cannot isolate ourselves from one another  
“either in peace or war.”

(*Asquith.*)

“The Government has made up its mind that the  
“position of this country depends on sea-power, and on  
“sea-power it intends to concentrate.”

(*Lord Haldane.*)

“French Canadians must see that in strengthening  
“the defences of the Empire they are also giving  
“pledges for the security of France.”

(*Daily Mail, July 24, 1912.*)

“It is generally agreed that the end of the great  
“struggle between Great Britain and Germany for  
“naval supremacy is not in sight yet.”

(*Westminster Gazette, July 24, 1912.*)

“But, however, generous may be the provisions that  
“Canada may make we feel that the situation as now  
“seen must cause much legitimate anxiety.”

(*The Globe, London, July 24, 1912.*)

“And to those who scoff at Imperialism because of  
“its ambitious sounding name, it may be bluntly stated

“that the alternative to Imperialism is national extinction.”

(*Fairplay*, July 25, 1912.)

“This murderous competition must press more and more heavily on Germany and on Britain, and the danger is that in an hour of extreme weariness and tension the die may be cast.”

(*British Weekly*, July 25, 1912.)

“Any kind of divided command would be fatal.”

(*Eyewitness*, July 25, 1912.)

“If Germany’s huge shipbuilding programme have compelled Britain to enormous expenditures for the maintenance of our sea supremacy, they have had the effect which was perhaps not anticipated for they have stimulated the patriotism of the Great Empire Colonies, and confronted the menace of the North Sea with the young and growing powers of the children of the Empire whose material interests, as well as their affections, are bound up with the safety and security of the Mother Country.”

(*Evening Citizen, Glasgow*, July 25, 1912.)

“Our independence and our daily bread depend upon our supremacy at sea.”

(*The Royal Cornwall Gazette*, July 25, 1912.)

“The defence of nations under modern conditions cannot be made cheap; nor can the most admirable of general staffs and war boards enable two Dreadnoughts to perform the work of three.”

(*Standard, London*, July 26, 1912.)

“Mr. Bonar Law comes last with his sensible criticism and tells us that his reason, as opposed to his instinct tells him that the German menace is really grave.”

(*Morning Advertiser*, July 26, 1912.)

“Nevertheless until the question is definitely  
“answered in a sense which admits Germany to our  
“friendship on a most favoured nation basis it is idle  
“to expect the ruinous naval rivalry between ourselves  
“and Germany to cease. This is the point at which de-  
“fence and policy meet and on which, while the respon-  
“sibility must in any case be the governments, we hope  
“that the defence Committee, reinforced by the repre-  
“sentatives of the Dominions, will assist and fortify the  
“Government in arriving at a prudent conclusion.”

*(Daily Chronicle, July 26, 1912.)*

“If the Dominion will, after Mr. Borden’s return,  
“offer three dreadnoughts, that would help a good  
“deal. But the Colonial contributions ought to be sup-  
“plementary to our own programme and not an essential  
“part of it.”

*(Evening Standard, London, July 26, 1912.)*

“But no good purpose is served by concealing the  
“fact that the German fleet threatens the heart of our  
“life. This is our fault.”

*(Pall Mall Gazette, July 26, 1912.)*

“We should indeed be guilty of wilful blindness if  
“we were not to recognize once and for all that these  
“preparations—which for the matter of that, Germany  
“is perfectly entitled to make—are aimed directly and  
“immediately at Great Britain and at Great Britain  
“only. \* \* \* If the Dominions are ready and willing  
“to help us—and it is almost vital to them that they  
“should be—then help will be received with gratitude.”

*(Guardian, July 26, 1912.)*

“We want peace, but we do not go the right way to  
“maintain it while we allow Germany to cherish the  
“hope that she may be in the position to challenge our  
“supremacy on the sea.”

*(Newcastle Daily Journal, July 26, 1912.)*

“Germany naval equality with Britain is simply incompatible with our security.”

(*Bristol Times, July 26, 1912.*)

“The problem of the ‘co-operation of the Dominions in the defence of the Empire as a whole has never before been so near a satisfactory settlement as it is today.’”

“Are we or are we not prepared to cope with the tremendous change which has come over the naval situation during the past ten years. That, as the leader of the Opposition urged, is the main question.”

(*Sheffield Daily Telegraph, July 26, 1912.*)

“The essential problem in this case is: How to secure from the Overseas Dominions adequate help in defence without sowing seed that might germinate in discord. \* \* \* Italy is but a lukewarm member of the Triple Alliance at best, and, she, like France, knows that a very strong England is necessary to her safety, for a weakened England would mean that Germany, with Austria as an ally would dominate the continent in autocratic style.”

(*Sunderland Daily Echo, July 26, 1912.*)

“The sight of British Battleships steaming up the great and noble St. Lawrence and lying under the walls of the historic citadel which enshrines glorious memories of Wolfe and Montcalm, would move the fervour of patriotism in every Canadian whether of French or British descent.” (This reference was made to British Members paying a visit to Canada.)

(*Daily Mail, July 27, 1912.*)

“The facts are marching beyond Mr. Churchill, and though he quoted Mr. Borden that ‘the day of peril is too late for preparation,’ he himself has shown that he saw the peril, but for preparation he has so far only given finesse.”

(*The Saturday Review, July 27, 1912.*)

“If its (Empire) component parts all agree to stand together, there is no nation in existence that would dare to interfere.”

*(Country Life, July 27, 1912.)*

“However much we have to deplore the enormous expenditure into which we are forced by the naval competition of Germany, at least it appears from this that we have to thank her for hurrying on the re-organizations of the self-governing portions of the British Dominions, much more rapidly than under other circumstances could have been anticipated.”

*(The Statist, July 27, 1912.)*

“We rejoice to know that the Mother Country and the Dominions may join together in this movement.”

*(The Outlook, July 27, 1912.)*

“In a word we shall build two ships for Germany’s one, and maintain our relative superiority.”

*(Preston Guardian, July 27, 1912.)*

“Under British rule the French in Canada have developed into very loyal citizens of the Empire, and now that the Anglo-French entente is of so close a character their loyalty is all the more evident.” (Referring to the Canadian Ministers’ visit to Paris.)

*(Bath Herald, July 29, 1912.)*

“From the severely practical point of view, much good might be done if Mr. Asquith or Mr. Churchill were to go to Canada and explain in detail the naval needs of the Empire.”

*(Halifax Daily Guardian, July 29, 1912.)*

“For Germany to assert that this year’s amendments of her Navy Law was not designed in anyway to affect British Naval Supremacy is as ridiculous as it would be for us to pretend that our navy estimates

“are not fashioned to keep ahead—as we are bound to  
“do—of the provisions of the German Naval laws.”

(*Liverpool Daily Post*, July 30, 1912.)

“Toby, M.P. in *Punch* on July 31, 1912, said of  
“Churchill’s speech:

“House felt it was assisting at development of a  
“critical turn in history of Empire.”

“The Borden Cabinet has not only a great chance of  
“solidly establishing its prestige in Canada, but also of  
“paving the way to a far nearer approach to Imperial  
“direction of Empire questions.”

(*The Review of Reviews*, July, 1912.)

“It is impossible to mistake the genuine concern  
“for British naval supremacy, and the determination to  
“maintain it at any cost, which has recently found  
“public expression throughout the Dominion.”

(*Commentator*, July 31, 1912.)

“Let each Dominion bear its share of the Imperial  
“burden and take its share of the responsibility.”

(*The Empire Review*, August, 1912.)

“Mr. Borden and his Ministers have brought to this  
“country an offer of help which has been gratefully ac-  
“knowledged. The day has gon by when the great  
“Overseas communities of British people failed to  
“recognize their own direct responsibilities for the  
“maintenance and integrity of the British Empire.”

(*Sussex Daily News*, August 1, 1912.)

“In the question raised by the visitors, Mr. Borden  
“and his colleagues, there was no division of opinion  
“amongst them, they were all of one mind.”

(*Sir Rufus Isaacs at dinner—National Liberal Club*.)

“How, we shall be asked, can there be one navy  
“under one control and one direction if none of the self-

“governing Dominions are to lose their autonomy or  
“their control. This is, indeed, what the philosophers  
call an antinomy, but Mr. Borden is right, and we may  
“say generally that the whole problem of Imperial  
“defence consists in reconciling these two propositions.  
“\* \* \* Mr. Borden will, we hope, be able to report to  
“the people of Canada that we are grateful for their  
“efforts, and that our system is sufficiently elastic to  
“enable them to work with us without sacrificing their  
“independence or compromising their self-governing  
“principles.”

(*Westminster Gazette*, Aug. 3, 1912.)

“As Mr. Borden pointed out yesterday in a notable  
“speech, there is something higher than purely material  
“considerations in Empire building. ‘The Empire must  
“be welded thoroughly, and strongly and securely’ says  
“the Prime Minister of Canada.”

(*Manchester Courier*, Aug. 2, 1912.)

The Eastern Daily Press, of August 2, 1912, referring to the National Club dinner to Mr. Borden, says:

“As Sir Rufus Isaacs observed in proposing the  
“toast of ‘Our Canadian guests’ the visit of Mr. Borden  
“and his fellows will be spoken of by the historian as a  
“distinct epoch in the history of the British Empire.”

“The mere fact that Canada and the other nations  
“under the flag realize the necessity of a contribution to  
“the fleet should not be, and must not be, made an excuse  
“for relaxing vigilance at home.”

(*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 2, 1912.)

“For the first time in its 65 years’ history a public  
“dinner was held at the Carleton Club last night. The  
“members had expressed a desire to entertain Mr. Borden  
“and his colleagues, and in order that this might be  
“done the long standing tradition of the club was

“broken, and the Canadian Ministers now in London  
“were invited.”

(*Morning Post*, Aug. 3, 1912.)

“Canada could not have sent to these shores more  
“typical representatives. Mr. Borden has been able by  
“a forceful personality and the quick instinct of the  
“statesman, to advance the Imperial idea, so that it is  
“distinctly passing out of the stage of mere abstraction.  
“This is a remarkable achievement.”

(*Scotsman*, Edinburgh, Aug. 3, 1912.)

“We believe that there are not many citizens  
“throughout the King’s Dominions, and that there are  
“not more than three or four statesmen—Mr. Borden  
“happily is one—who fully realize even yet the stupend-  
“ous change in the conditions of sea power which the  
“next seven years will bring; or who grasp firmly either  
“the nature or the extent of the naval measures which  
“will have to be taken if the Ocean-Empire is to be sure  
“of itself and its future.”

(*The Observer*, London, Aug. 4, 1912.)

“A new conception of the British Empire has taken  
“place, and it is no wonder that so many public men are  
“anxious to see for themselves the great communities of  
“their own flesh and blood which today stand forth be-  
“fore the world as nations that—somewhat unexpected-  
“ly—have come of age, and are now of full man’s  
“estate.”

(*Daily Telegraph*, London, Aug. 5, 1912.)

The London Morning Post of August 5, 1912, in an  
article on the Carlton Club Dinner to Mr. Borden and  
his colleagues:

“It is now seen that England cannot stand alone, a  
“great menace looms over her future. But neither can  
“the Dominions stand alone—The British navy is the  
“sole guarantee of their safety. Therefore we come to-

“gether for common and mutual defence. At present  
“the danger threatens England more obviously than  
“Canada, but what threatens one threatens all.”

“The change brought about by Mr. Borden’s visit  
“in all this order of ideas is, literally, immense. In  
“direct opposition to last year’s Conference, he has de-  
“clared his belief in a single Imperial fleet under un-  
“divided control, in equal contradiction of last year’s  
“conclusions he has announced that the continuous par-  
“ticipation of the Dominion of Canada in a joint system  
“of defence must be conditional upon its having a voice  
“in the shaping of policy as a whole, and Mr. Asquith  
“in wise abandonment of his own previous attitude has  
“stated from his place in Parliament that the British  
“Government is prepared to do all it can to meet ‘this  
“obviously reasonable appeal”

*(London Times, Aug. 7, 1912.)*

“It is rumored that Mr. Borden made a condition  
“that in the event of Canada providing battleships the  
“contribution shall be in addition to the home pro-  
“gramme.”

*(The Tallor, Aug. 7, 1912.)*

“We do not think that any other single event or  
“mission of recent years has, from the broad Empire  
“stand-point, had greater educational value than the  
“present visit to the Mother Country of Canada’s Prime  
“Minister and his colleagues.”

*(Standard, London, August 8, 1912.)*

“We think it is not too much to say that to the  
“Canadian people falls the momentous honour of laying  
“the corner stone of the great structure, and that they  
“will not fail the Mother Country at this juncture is  
“confidently held by all Britons.”

*(United Service Gazette, Aug. 8, 1912.)*

“The sons see that it is to the interest of the family

“that the prestige of the house should be maintained,  
“and that it is not fair that they should leave the father  
“all the burden of maintaining it. They desire to join  
“with the father.”

*(The Broad Arrow, Aug. 9, 1912.)*

“Mr. Borden’s visit is apparently opening a new  
“chapter in the history of Imperial defence and the  
“measures which may be taken by the Canadian Govern-  
“ment to ease Britain’s burdens ought to encourage the  
“other self-governing Dominions to remove their apathy  
“in a matter of Imperial defence.”

*(The Civilian, Aug. 10, 1912.)*

“Colonial Parliaments will not vote large sums for  
“the navy unless responsible Ministers are in direct  
touch with naval policy.”

*(The Saturday Review, Aug. 10, 1912.)*

“The key to Mr. Borden’s Imperial policy is his  
“conviction that the core of the problem is constitu-  
“tional.”

*(London Globe, Aug. 14, 1912.)*

“Mr. Borden has recently made it clear that Canada  
“is resolved to do more than fulfil her obligations. In-  
“deed, the Dominion has set an example that other Col-  
“onies might well copy.”

*(Liverpool Echo, Aug. 12, 1912.)*

“The visit of the Canadian Premier shows that Car-  
“ada is fully alive to her responsibility.”

*(The Evening Gazette, Aug. 13, 1912.)*

“Should England fall South Africa would infallibly  
“pass into the hands of Germany.”

*(London Morning Post, Aug. 14, 1912.)*

The London Standard of August 17, 1912, referring to Mr. Borden's Glasgow speech, says:

"In Glasgow as elsewhere in Great Britain, all thoughtful and patriotic people are not only willing to hear proposals for developing relations within the Empire discussed, but they admit the contention that the time for a new departure has come."

"Mr. Borden has clearly indicated how thoroughly he realizes that the security of the Seas is the prime necessity of Imperial safety."

*(Birmingham Daily Post, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

"Mr. Borden has become an impressive personality, not only because of the manifest sagacity of his statesmanship, but also for the dynamic element in his Imperial spirit."

*(Edinburgh Scotsman, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

"A united British Empire carries with it the safety of its component parts, and the safety of the Empire makes for the peace of the world."

"The German naval menace has now become a reality to all except political or religious cranks."

*(Yorkshire Herald, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

"We are a paradoxical people, and therefore when Mr. Borden said that the apparent looseness of the Imperial ties was in fact a source of strength to the Empire, he was probably right."

*(Glasgow Evening Citizen, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

"Canada, Australia, Newzealand and South Africa are all rising to a sense of their obligations."

*(Glasgow Daily Record, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

"Mr. Borden was prompt and proud to tell a Scottish audience that he was the great grandson and bore the name of one Robert Laird who left Scotland for Nova Scotia 150 years ago."

*(Glasgow News, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

“There is no doubt whatever that a new chapter  
“has this year been opened in Imperial History.”

*(Aberdeen Free Press, Aug. 17, 1912.)*

“The British Empire stands in real need today of  
“active, definite co-operation and participation of and  
“by its great self-governing Dominions, in its defence,  
“control and administration. We believe that under the  
“guidance of Mr. Borden and his colleagues the people  
“of the Premier Dominion will shortly give a fine in-  
“spiring lead to their kinsmen in every other part of the  
“Empire in the direction of this most important and de-  
“sirable consumation.”

*(London Standard, Aug. 22, 1912.)*

“The movement for lifting the question of naval  
“defence out of the sphere of party politics is growing  
“in Canada where a largely signed memorial is to be  
“presented both to the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid  
“Laurier.”

*(Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 22, 1912.)*

“Sir Wilfrid Laurier’s proposals reached a stage  
“half-way between Mr. Bourassa’s anti-Imperialism  
“and Mr. Borden’s policy of wholehearted naval contri-  
“bution.”

*(Saturday Review, Aug. 24, 1912.)*

“There is little danger that shells will ever fall in  
“Canadian streets, but the Dominion may cease to be  
“the Dominion without the firing of a shot within a  
“thousand miles of its coasts for its security is absolute-  
“ly dependent on that of the Empire as a whole.”

*(The London Times, Aug. 27, 1912.)*

“Mr. Borden has already made it clear that in naval  
“affairs he accepts the principle of joint responsibility  
“and joint control, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the other  
“hand, has always maintained that Canadian co-opera-

“tion in naval matters must be conditional upon Can-  
“ada’s independent control of her own ships and that  
“the Dominion must have the right in the last resource  
“to decline if she thinks fit to become a party to any  
“wars in which the British Government may become  
“involved.”

(*Yorkshire Observer*, Aug. 28, 1912.)

“The Canadian people have before them the fact  
“that a very rapidly increasing burden is being placed  
“upon Great Britain for the defence, not of herself  
“alone, but of all the Empire.”

(*Daily Graphic*, Aug. 30, 1912.)

“Mr. Borden indignantly repudiated both recip-  
“rocity and Sir Wilfrid’s statement of a separatist  
“policy. He repudiated them boldly, he appealed to  
“Canadian loyalty and won.”

(*Morning Post*, Aug. 30, 1912.)

“For the Dominions as for the Mother Country, the  
“maintenance of British Sea power is the supreme de-  
“fensive cause and the problem to be solved is to create  
“an effective system of mutual aid and support that  
“shall not imperil the self-governing principle which is  
“the corner stone of the Empire in its political aspects.”

(*Westminster Gazette*, Aug. 31, 1912.)

“Imperial defence is as much Canada’s concern as  
“ours.”

(*Spectator*, London, Aug. 31, 1912.)

There is a series of articles approving of the stand  
taken by the Canadian Prime Minister when the Suffra-  
gettes interviewed him, and another series, in reply to  
the message of Good-bye from the First Minister, con-  
gratulating him on the success of his mission. One quo-  
tation from the Pall Mall Gazette, of August 30, will  
suffice. It is as follows:

“He, (Borden) came to us less than two months ago,  
“the victor of a great Imperial struggle, he has won the  
“admiration and the affection of the whole nation by his  
“earnestness, his strength of purpose, his discernment,  
“and his frank straightforwardness, no less than by the  
“lofty ideals of the duty and the future of the Empire  
“which he has held up. He has taken his place for ever  
“in the growing roll of statesmen from the Dominions  
“Overseas who have won the right to stand beside our  
“greatest, if not in opportunity, at any rate in the  
“capacity and the will to seize it when it comes. We  
“say in no spirit of empty compliment that we are proud  
“of the testimony bestowed in his parting message that  
“‘Beyond doubt there is in these Islands an earnest  
“and confident spirit of hope and anticipation that  
“\* \* \* the complex and difficult problems which  
“confront this vast Empire will be solved wisely and  
“worthily and in accordance with the loftiest traditions  
“of our history.’”

