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Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

BORDEN'S MAKESHIFT POLICY

(Continued from page 3)

side of the House, have told the Admiralty that, although they expressed their preference for a contribution, we would not have a system of direct contribution. I will show tribute but we would have an autonomous organization. If my right him that this policy is the right policy, and if he asks for authority, I will give an authority which, I am sure, he will not question, an authority which he accepts on all occasions—I will give him the authority of the present Prime Minister of Canada. Since he is in the way of asking for quotations, I will ask him to send to the Library and get a copy of the Debates of this House of the 29th of March, 1909. He will find there the speech of the present Prime Minister, then leader of the Opposition. I have not seen it for some time, but I am as certain I am correct as I am that I exist that in that speech he stated that the Admiralty had expressed a preference for a contribution, but that that system had been tried in Australia, but had failed, and for himself he was in favor of a Canadian navy. This is the way the question stands before the people—not only before the Canadian people, but before the whole Empire. We have been told again and again it is the basis upon which this measure has been drafted, that the British Admiralty desired to have our contribution, that such a contribution was necessary for the safety of the Empire. But you have the testimony of Mr. Churchill that though he would prefer one yet the two are equally acceptable, the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is just as acceptable as the policy of Mr. Borden. I have just this to say to my hon. friends on the other side, and not only to these hon. gentlemen but I have this to the Canadian people, nay, to the wide Empire, that we on this side of the House are as ready to bear our burden, to discharge the duty which we owe to the Motherland as British subjects as any others can be. But we want to do it in the manner which was adopted by all parties at one time, when this question was approached free from party bias, by the organization of a Canadian navy on lines compatible with the autonomy of Canada. And which of these two policies is preferred by gentlemen on the other side? With the exception of two members in this House every hon. gentleman supporting the government who has opened his lips on this question has told us he was in favor of a Canadian naval service at some time or other. But they declare that they are in favor of the present policy because it is necessary on account of an emergency. But Mr. Churchill tells us that the policy which we propose will be as effective at the present time as the policy of the government.

LIBERALS VINDICATED.

What more need I say, what more should I say? Is it not evident that we are more than vindicated by the language of Mr. Churchill? Is it not evident that it would have been a better policy for the government not to adopt an emergency policy when there is no emergency, but to follow the policy adopted in 1909 and 1910? I will say no more on that point, but I repeat that I believe I have fully vindicated our course by the quotation I have given of the speech of Mr. Churchill. Perhaps I may sit down now without saying anything further. But it will not be amiss I suppose, if I review some of the other grounds on which we find fault with the bill now before the House. It has been stated and repeated, and repeated again, that we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain. Some hon. members—hear, hear. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—So say I. I never said anything else; on the contrary, I have maintained that attitude everywhere; I have always maintained that attitude in my own

province on all occasions and under all circumstances. But I do not base that gratitude upon the ground on which it is based by some hon. gentlemen. When we are told that we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain, that we should vote \$35,000,000 to Great Britain because Great Britain has lent us money to develop this country, this is nothing more, to my mind, than a purely childish argument. If Great Britain were to receive a dreadnought from every one of the countries to which she had lent money, her harbors would be so filled with these ships there would be no place for the present British fleet. Great Britain has investments in all the countries of the world. She has investments in the United States, in Mexico, in Chili, in Venezuela, in Brazil, in the Argentine, and in fact, in all the countries on the continent of America. She has investments in all the countries of Europe; in Austria, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, even in France and Germany. Great Britain has investments in Japan, in China, in all the countries of Asia and Africa. She has loaned money to states, to provinces, to cities, to towns. She has loaned money to ship-building industries, to railway companies, to industrial enterprises, to corporations, to individuals—to every man who came to her willing to pay the rates of interest and furnish good security. If Canada has received money on loan from Great Britain, it was not given to her because of sentiment, but simply because Canada could afford the security and could pay the interest. Let the rate of interest be lowered, or the security be found wanting and at once the door will be closed against us. There are interests that a few years ago found the doors of every banker in Britain open to them, which today are received with coldness because their securities are not supposed to be so good as they were. Nor do I admit that we owe gratitude to Great Britain because she has spent money to defend this country. Sir, sovereignty implies defence and so long as Britain was sovereign over Canada, it was her duty to defend Canada. If we were a colony still, we should have the right to claim this defence at the hands of the Mother Country. But today we are a free nation. That is the reason I say why we should contribute to the defence of Britain, as we intend to do. But I have already said that we do owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain. I proclaim it to the world. And should we be grateful? Not because she has defended us, not because she has loaned us money, do we owe gratitude to Great Britain, but because of the liberty of the regime she has introduced here. And especially do we in the province of Quebec owe gratitude to her—I say so without hesitation. We owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain because she has permitted us to become a nation within her empire. That is the ground upon which I rest our gratitude to the Mother Country. But, while I say this, I say also that if the basis of this contribution be gratitude then the authors of this measure should thank whoever heard of paying gratitude with a loan? Favors begets favors. That being so, I could understand a gift as being an expression of gratitude. But this is not a gift that we are making to Great Britain, we are making a loan to Great Britain. The government in this question has been vacillating, changeable, variable, with an eye to the east and an eye to the west, trying one day to please the Imperialists and the next day to placate the Nationalists, and in the end, deceiving all. Sir, we are opposed to this contribution because our own policy, as I said a moment ago, is a policy of autonomous development. That was the policy that

was accepted in 1909 by both sides of the House; that was the policy that we endeavored to put on the statute books in 1910, and that is the policy to which we remain faithful. For remaining faithful to that policy we have brought down upon our heads the ire both of the Nationalists and the Imperialists. We have brought down upon ourselves the ire of the Nationalists, because every day our policy is attacked in the chief organ of Nationalism in the province of Quebec. Only last week there was an article published in that organ, which opened with these sentences:

QUOTES PELLETIER'S ORGAN.

Mr. Laurier knows very well—and he proclaimed it in 1902 and 1907—that Canada, for the protection of its territory and of its commerce, has no need of war vessels. He knows, and everybody knows, that England, the sole mistress and the principal beneficiary of the maritime commerce of Canada, has a moral, legal and material obligation to defend that commerce; and he proclaimed himself against his opponents—in which he is right—that the British fleet is sufficiently powerful to accomplish that task. He knows also that if England were at war the trade of Canada would be carried on under a neutral flag.

There are many things in this article which it is said I know, and which I know not because they do not exist; there are other things which I do know and which are not mentioned here. I know, for instance, that the writer of this article ought

to know, that the British squadron has been removed from the northern waters of the Atlantic, the direct route of Canadian commerce. I know moreover, that if Great Britain were at war Canadian trade would have to be carried under a neutral flag if there were no war vessels to protect it. (That I know and that is the reason for our policy. What would be the consequence if the Canadian trade had to be carried under a neutral flag? It would mean that our exports, our cereals, butter, cheese, cattle, lumber, fish, minerals—in fact all the products of the farm, the sea, the forest, the mine and the shop would, if on the Atlantic coast, have to be taken to Boston and New York and there placed on United States bottoms to be carried to their destination, or, if on the Pacific coast, would have to be carried to San Francisco, there to be placed in United States bottoms to be carried to their destination. This would mean that Canadian trade would be dislocated, that our harbors would be deserted and that the population taking part in this Canadian trade would be without their means of livelihood. These are the consequences which would result if our trade were to be carried under a neutral flag and that is the reason why, in order to prevent that calamity, we have determined to have a Canadian fleet of our own. And what is the Imperialist side of it? We have every day taunted in this House and by the press throughout the country with the assertion that our

(Continued on page seven.)

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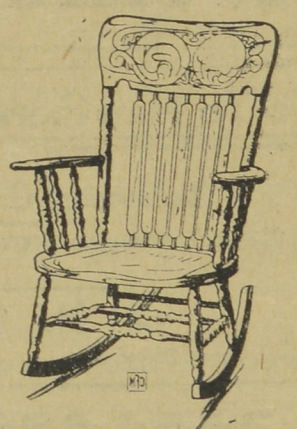
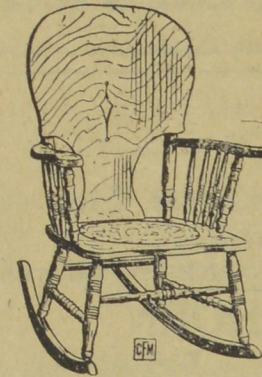
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