

CROWDED HOUSE HEARS RALPH SMITH AND DUNCAN ROSS DISCUSS POLITICS

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settlers into the northwest, opening up this great country, and by that very process creating a natural market for the products of British Columbia, it was disgraceful for anyone in British Columbia to demand that these poor settlers ought to be taxed for lumber in this province. But the lumber manufacturers of this province went to Ottawa. Ladies and gentlemen, the manufacturers of this country run the government of Canada today. I tell you that they put up the money for the election and they won and now it is a question of "as much as we can get because we have the government by the very throat" in this country today, and it is demonstrated clearly in that after fifteen years of admitting free rough lumber into the province, which is a necessary commodity, within three or four months the manufacturers of this country were able to take the Borden government by the throat and make them put an interpretation on the act against the interests of the northwest. They say Laurier is a scoundrel for letting lumber into this country free, interpreting clauses in the customs act contrary to reason. This question was put to the Supreme Court of this country. Was Borden right or Sir Wilfrid right? The Conservative party placed it there. Sir Wilfrid administered the free trade in lumber for fifteen years. The manufacturers had their way, forced Mr. Borden to give them that concession and the Supreme Court of Canada decided according to the interpretation of this clause, that there should be no duty on rough lumber. Borden and his associates now have to admit that Laurier was right and they were wrong.

Let me come to the last question. Sir Wilfrid established the principle of the Canadian navy. Sir Richard McBride has said it was a tin pot navy. That may be true. There is always a day of small things in large enterprises. Sir Wilfrid Laurier established the principle of the Canadian navy, he provided the capital expenditure of \$37,000,000 for the building of ships and \$7,000,000 a year to be expended on their maintenance. Why did he do that? He did it because there was a war scare with Germany in 1909—one of these political periodical excitements that arise in the brains of certain men in the Old Country and are easily reciprocated by the political jingos in Canada. Mr. Foster in his speech of 1909, pointing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said: "It is necessary for me to remind my

right honorable friend that there is not an equipment in this country to rub off a single barnacle from a hostile warship, and he has never made the slightest effort to provide for it. Does he know that Germany is holding out her right hand to get Great Britain by the throat and we are not in a position to send a single ship or a single dollar in Britain's defense?"

It went into the hands of the Prime Minister and they got together and all in the House of Commons unanimously agreed that there was a serious condition of things facing Britain and it was time to help. We passed a resolution, sent ministers to meet the British admiralty and British government, brought them back, they made their report and on the basis of that report provided \$37,000,000 of capital for ships, with \$7,000,000 to maintain them. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated.

The beginning of the Canadian navy and building the ships with Canadian workmen, that is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier provided for, that is what Mr. Borden is hesitating about today. I am glad that Mr. McBride has been bold enough to take a stand with the Liberal party in favor of that principle. I don't know what Mr. Borden's policy is and cannot give an opinion. I know what we stand for—we stand for the national development of this country. I am speaking as an Englishman, being in this country twenty years and I am proud of it. I am just as delighted that I am an adopted Canadian and I take my stand on the principle that there never was an important nationality with high superior civilization and integrity that was developed on any other principle than maintaining its own independence and when Canada does the best for herself and makes proper equipment she does the best for the Empire. What about the contribution, you say? Suppose there is a serious crisis. To begin with, I don't believe there is any such crisis; if there is we don't know anything about it. The British government have not made any declaration that I know of. Mr. Borden has not made any announcement and therefore we cannot discuss it. We stand on the principle, however, that whether there is a crisis or whether there is not the duty of the Canadians is to defend and protect their own trade, to see that they have the necessary equipment that will defend and protect that trade and be ready for any danger that may arise—that is our position. I stand for the principle that the thing that helps the Empire is

the absolute freedom to carry on their own affairs by all the dominions within the great British Empire. Let the people all over the British dominions feel that they can carry on their own business, develop their natural life according to their own conception, carry on their own affairs as the absolute security to the integrity of the Empire. Every man in this country is British and British to the core. The only man that is afraid of his own loyalty is the man that forsakes it for political purposes, who stands on the street corner and declares his loyalty—no good man ever does that. The best are those who say the least about it. When a man carries either his religion or loyalty on his sleeve he is open to considerable suspicion, but a man who in his ordinary practice every day performs his duty, takes the obligations which the Empire imposes on him every day and says nothing about it is the man to be in the front if a crisis should come.

Freedom brought Canada into existence, gave it its birth and the national integrity of this country and the Empire will be maintained by the operation of the same principle. Let us stand by that principle, spend the money of this country building ships in this country, giving opportunities to the workmen of this country to build those ships and man those ships. Beginning right with the national responsibility and then, in my opinion, that is the proper way to secure the Empire and maintain it. The First Lord of the Admiralty two weeks ago declared that a few years ago he believed that it was necessary in the administration of international difficulty to administer the protection of the Empire from England. We have changed our opinion and we believe the basis of security is in assuming and strengthening the affairs of distant posts of the Empire. Let every country have her own defense, that is Canadian policy. That is for what we stand, that is what the Liberals declare, to stand or fall; that is what I believe the people of this country will support.

Mr. Duncan Ross was greeted with a storm of applause when he arose to speak. After some jocular reference to Mr. Smith's attitude on women's suffrage and local affairs, he said: "Fifty years ago Prussia was a poor land of not much importance among the nations of the world. Under the guidance of Bismarck the German Empire was federated, extended and developed until it became the

greatest land power with a trained army of 1,000,000 men. Fifteen or sixteen years ago Germany had no navy and while invincible at home, she was not in a position to quarrel with Great Britain, who then was and is the greatest naval power in the world.

Germany began to build a navy, ostensibly to protect her trade routes, but naturally Britishers were suspicious that the real object was to secure a navy that could cope with that of Britain. Today the German navy is a serious menace, and Great Britain has been forced to concentrate her navy in the North Sea. In six years, at the present rate of construction, the German navy will be equal to the British navy of today.

Under these circumstances, Canada, Australia and other British Dominions began to discuss the best means of assisting the Mother Country.

In Canada, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in power, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Parliament of Canada:

House of Commons Unanimous

"This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada, as they increase in numbers and wealth, to assume in larger measure the responsibilities in National defence.

"The House is of opinion that under the present Constitutional relations between the mother country and the self governing dominions, the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial Treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defence.

"The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial Conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of Commerce, the safety of the Empire and the peace of the world.

"The House expresses firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give to the Imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the Empire."

The resolution was introduced by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, slightly amended and passed unanimously after Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden had spoken in favor of it.

Laurier Policy

The Laurier Government implemented the resolution by commencing construction of a Canadian navy along the lines laid down by the British Admiralty. Tenders were called for the construction of ships and by aiding in the construction of dry docks, and in other ways preparations were made for the building up of a navy and incidentally a great ship-building industry in this country.

This policy of building a navy to assist the Empire, did not please certain elements in the province of Quebec. The Nationalist party was formed and they met with some success on a no-naval policy. Mr. Borden immediately deserted the unanimous position taken by the House, made an alliance with the Nationalists, and made common cause against Sir Wilfrid in Quebec. The navy question had more to do with the defeat of Sir Wilfrid in Quebec than had reciprocity and those ultra loyal Tories were found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Nationalists, who frightened the simple habitants by telling them that the Laurier policy would sacrifice their sons in fighting for England.

Borden's Difficulties

Mr. Borden got power, went to England and discussed matters with the Admiralty. He was a brave man while there, but now that he is back home he doesn't know what to do. He is afraid of his friends, the Nationalists. He is ashamed to go back to the original resolution and adopt the Laurier programme, and therefore thinks there is nothing for him to do but work the "cry of emergency," and endeavor to stampede the people into paying 30 or 40 millions of money to the British Admiralty, thus getting rid of any further responsibility in the matter.

A cash contribution is repugnant to everyone who knows the constitutional history of Canada and who has read the history of

events leading to the American revolution. But, if British statesmen will intimate to the Canadian people that a cash contribution is the best and most effective means of assisting the mother country, then Canadians will be found ready and willing.

I challenge our Conservative friends to point to one single utterance of a British statesman or naval expert of repute advocating the granting of a cash contribution by any British country. All the authorities are against it.

Experts' Opinion

Lord Shelbourne advocated that brethren beyond the seas, cultivate the maritime spirit, build their own navies and protect their trade routes.

Lord Charles Beresford again and again in the strongest possible language advocated that all the Dominions should build and man their own navies under the direction of the British Admiralty. At an Australian banquet he said: "All the Dominions must have mobile not fixed defences and be able to look after their trade routes, and if difficulties arise in their own waters, they must have the Imperial navy to assist them. I am certain that so far as our Australians are concerned, if you want to help us, the best thing for you to do is to determine to defend your own trade routes, and the best way we can help you is to pass your men through our training."

Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran Conservative statesman in writing to Mr. Borden said: "The demand will soon be made by some, that Canada should contribute to the Imperial navy in proportion to population and this I regard as preposterous and dangerous. I read with pleasure the resolution passed unanimously by the House of Commons which pledged parliament to proceed vigorously with the construction of a Canadian navy and to support England in every emergency. I cannot understand the demand for Dreadnoughts in face of the fact that the Admiralty and the British Government have determined that it was not the best mode of maintaining the security of the Empire and arranged with Canada and Australia for the con-

struction of local navies to keep open the trade routes in case of war."

Hon. Geo. E. Foster in introducing the resolution in the House of Commons said:

"Suppose you contribute this year, your sum and next year your equal sum and thereafter year after year. After ten, or twelve or twenty years, you will have paid over an immense sum of money. You will be protected in the meantime, but in Canada itself there will be no roots struck, there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil or beginning of growth of the product of defence. But some time or other, no one can doubt that with resources and population constantly increasing, we must and will have in this country a naval force of our own for coast and home defence. The interest we take in a contribution spent by another is not the interest I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted in the soil of Canadian nationhood which takes root and grows and develops, awakes the spirit of defence in this country, leads to that quick interest in it, to glories, its duties, and its accomplished work which is after all the one great thing which compensates a people for the great expenditure either on land or on sea in the way of defence and the maintenance of the country."

They have politicians in Britain as well as in Canada and a naval panic in almost as effective an expedient as flag waving is in this country. They have had a naval panic in Great Britain about every five years for the last 100 years.

Not the Best Policy

We are unalterably opposed to a cash contribution and nothing more. I do not believe we can do our duty to the Empire and Canada by merely writing a cheque. I do not believe we are strengthening the ties that bind us to the Mother Land by borrowing 30 or 40 million in England and then giving it back to England. Is our connection with the mother land going to be drawn closer by our paying in our money and taking chances on other people settling our destiny? It snacks too much of the spirit of some of the men in the United States, who at the time of the Civil War

hired men to do their fighting when they were called upon to save their country.

Canada is becoming more and more a great commercial country. It is Canada's duty to protect her trade routes. It is Canada's duty to effectively police her shores as she effectively polices her land, everywhere, excepting in British Columbia under the present Attorney-General.

Build Our Own Navy

It is Canada's duty to build her own navy, but there is always that emergency. Why, sir, I heard Captain Clive Phillips Woolley, president of the Navy League, at a meeting in Victoria the other evening, tell his audience that for ten years the navy league advocated an immediate cash contribution by Canada to the British Admiralty to meet the emergency. How long can an emergency last? Ten years have come and gone and the emergency is still with us, and the emergency will always continue so long as Tories here and Tories in England can make political capital out of it. It is only fifteen years since Germany began to build steel ships. It will be six years more before Germany can reach the present strength of the British navy. Canada made a beginning three years ago, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Germany can do so much in fifteen years, what could Canada have done in five or six years if the Laurier policy had been carried out and further extended? With her splendid resources, before six years, Canada could do enough to strengthen the Mother Land so that the German menace would disappear.

High Tariff Naval Policy

The term "emergency" is misleading when applied to a cash contribution of thirty or forty millions from Canada to Great Britain. If there is an emergency the only way to meet it is to build more ships, and ships can't be built in a day, but if thirty millions of Canada's money is to be spent in building ships why not build them in Canada? But our Tory friends say they can build them so much cheaper in England. That brings us to a consideration of what is, I believe, the real motive for the

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You Are on the Bench

YOU—the Public—are the judge. On your good opinion and your good word depends the success of the advertised article. For no amount of advertising will induce you to buy a second time what you do not like. No advertising will offset the bad effect of a dissatisfied buyer.

That is why advertisers must and do maintain the quality of their goods.

Advertisers realize that to turn their outlay for advertising into profit they must give good value.

They are not looking for one-time sales. First sales, in most cases, would not pay for the advertising.

To be successful, they must make steady customers. So, quality is being put in to bold the trade that advertising produces.

Thus, to be sure of quality, one naturally turns to goods that are advertised. And isn't it only reasonable?

No manufacturer can afford to advertise for long an inferior article. From the moment the advertising begins, the quality must either be kept uniform or improved—to go back means ruin.

The day is passing when you ask for a pint of pickles. You name the brand.

You don't ask for Rolled Oats. You name the brand you prefer.

The unknown article may be good, but you are not so sure of it as you are of the advertised article, which bears the seal of quality, —a well known maker's trade name.

TO MANUFACTURERS

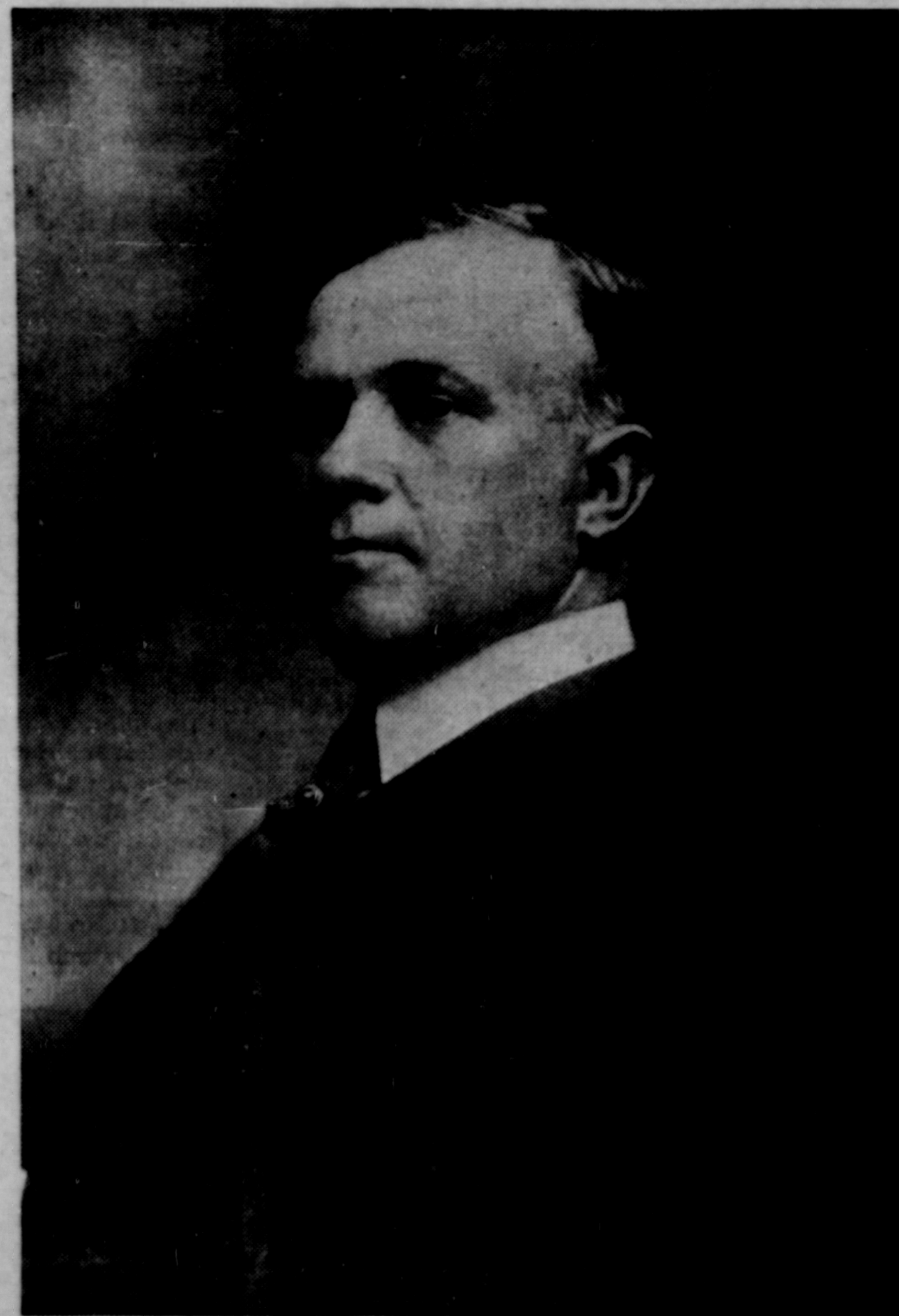
You who make good goods and do not advertise—show your confidence in your product.

Advertise it.

Let the public know that you stand back of your goods to maintain their high quality.

Make your trade name the recognized standard in your line.

Advice regarding your advertising problems is available through any good advertising agency, or the Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, Room 503 Lumsden Building. Enquiry involves no obligation on your part—so write, if interested.



DUNCAN ROSS