



THE NAVY LEAGUE
TORONTO BRANCH.

PROGRAMME
OF
ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
... AND ...
SUGGESTED RESOLUTIONS
.... FOR
DEBATING SOCIETIES.

ISSUED BY THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

"We require fearless, vigorous and progressive administration open to any reform, never resting on its oars—for to stop is to go back—and forecasting every eventuality."—*Admiral Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., May 2nd, 1903.*

If you would see Canada regain her lost position as a
Maritime Nation Join the Navy League,
Honorary Secretary's Address,
Room 1106-7, Temple Building,
Telephone Main 2024 Toronto.

Objects of the Navy League

— IN CANADA —

**Why the League Should be Supported
by all Loyal Canadians.**



The Navy League is in no sense a political organization. It works for the welfare of the Empire, the preservation of peace, and the prosperity of the British community.

Here in Canada its objects are :

1. To bring home to Canadians a sense of their dependence on and interest in the Naval strength of the Empire.
2. To press upon public attention the need for a Canadian Naval Defence force.
3. To show how Canada can best help the Royal Navy—locally—in time of war.
4. As "knowledge is power," so want of knowledge is weakness. This League seeks to remedy the prevailing lack of information on Naval matters by distributing literature on the subject to its members and the public press, and by promoting the teaching of Naval history in schools.

Annual Membership Fee for Toronto Branch (which includes subscription to THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL) \$2.00.

REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the Education Committee to General Meeting of the members of the Navy League, Toronto Branch, held at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, on Thursday, 10th March, 1904.

The Education Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the League, held on the 21st October last, beg to report the following progress:—

At the outset a meeting of the whole Committee was held, and after a general discussion as to the methods that should be adopted to best further the aims and objects of the League five Sub-Committees were struck to take in charge following departments:—

1. Lectures.
2. Debates.
3. History in Schools, Navy League Maps, Leaflets and Diagrams.
4. The Press.
5. Ways and Means.



LECTURES.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Sub-Committee on Lectures was held at which after a full discussion it was resolved that the following arrangements for the giving of lectures by Navy League Lecturers, both to the General Public and in the Schools of Ontario should be made.



LECTURES TO THE PUBLIC

The Navy League to supply lecturers to give illustrated addresses on Maritime Subjects according to a list of lectures prepared by the Sub-Committee on Lectures under the auspices of any society or other organization desiring to comply with the following terms:—

The Navy League to supply the lecturer and the slides necessary to illustrate the lecture, free of charge within the limits of the City of Toronto. The Association, or other body, under whose auspices the lecture is given is to provide a suitable room or hall, and lantern, also a lantern operator, whose engagement shall be subject to the approval of the Navy League (Toronto Branch) Executive. In case the lecture is to be given outside of Toronto the personal expenses of the lecturer, return railway fare, etc., are to be paid by the parties under whose auspices the lecture is given.

The first of a series of such lectures has been given by the Honorary Secretary, at the Conservatory of Music, on the 3rd of March. instant.

LECTURES TO SCHOOLS

The Executive Officers of the Toronto Branch of the Navy League to be open to arrange with the Principals or Management of Collegiate Institutes, Public, Private, or other Educational Institutions in the City of Toronto or elsewhere for the giving of Naval Lectures according to the list prepared by the Lectures Sub-Committee. It is the desire of the Navy League to give these lectures, as far as possible within the means of the League, free of charge to all Educational Institutions.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with this matter have framed Resolutions, which they recommend as subjects for debates, so drawn as to bring up live issues as to Canada's position as a Maritime Power, and as to her duty towards the Empire in the matter of Naval Defence. The Executive Committee has sanctioned the printing of these resolutions, together with short arguments for the Affirmative and Negative, and with references to authorities to be consulted. Copies will be sent to all known debating societies in the Province. Copies of these resolutions, arguments and references are appended to this Report.

HISTORY IN SCHOOLS. NAVY LEAGUE MAPS LEAFLETS AND DIAGRAMS.

After a full discussion the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with these matters have reported that they are of opinion that in view of the already crowded state of the curriculum it would not be wise to attempt to carry out the propaganda of the Navy League by advocating the addition of any fresh subject, but that the end in view may best be accomplished by inviting the co-operation of the Principals and Teachers and convincing them of the importance of laying increased stress upon the principles to be deduced from history as to the influence of sea power upon the life of nations. This Sub-Committee also recommend that steps should be taken to procure the hanging of Navy League Maps in all schools and to that end that a special deputation of the League be appointed to wait upon the Board of Education of the City of Toronto at an early date.

As a further recommendation this Sub-Committee think that works illustrating and enforcing the doctrines of the Navy League should be placed in school libraries and that appropriate steps to secure this end should receive the attention of the Committee.



QUESTION.

'Resolved, That it is the duty of the Canadian Government to substantially aid the development of a Merchant Navy.'

AFFIRMATIVE:—The shipping industry should be aided by Government, since it is easily first amongst national industries, not only because in itself it affords employment to Canadians in shipbuilding and allied industries, and is a large field for commercial enterprise, but because it tends to render the country independent of foreigners for their maritime transportation, the money paid for which to outsiders is a loss to Canada.

NEGATIVE:—The free trade theory is that every industry must stand or fall on its own merits without state aid, and that so long as foreigners are content to compete with each other for the ocean carriage of Canada's commerce all money spent in promoting the shipping industry of Canada would be better employed in developing internal resources.

REFERENCES:—J. A. Hobson, *Imperialism*, Chapter II; Clarke & Thursfield, *Navy and the Nation*; Hon. Sir John Robinson, *Colonies and the Century*; Sir Charles Dilke, *Problems of Greater Britain*; J. K. Laughton, *Studies in Naval History*; Sir Charles Dilke & Spencer Wilkinson, *Imperial Defence*; Charles N. Robinson, R.N., *The British Fleet*; Lord Brassey, *Papers and Addresses, Naval and Maritime*, 2 vols.; Lord Brassey, *A Colonial Volunteer Force*, pamphlet; *Atlantic Magazine*, v. 76; p.p. 644; *Blackwood's Magazine*, v. 148; p.p. 581; *Canadian Magazine*, v. 1; p.p. 176; v. 5; p.p. 453; *Contemporary*, v. 56; p.p. 516; *Contemporary*, v. 44; p.p. 731; *Economic Journal*, v. 9; p.p. 173; *Edinburgh Review*, v. 168; p.p. 451; v. 188; p.p. 212; *Empire Review*, v. 3; p.p. 206; *Fortnightly Review*, v. 46; p.p. 180; *Forum*, v. 12; p.p. 262, 387; v. 29; p.p. 656; *McClure*, v. 14; p.p. 334; *National Review*, v. 22; p.p. 449; v. 23; p.p. 593; v. 36; p.p. 798; *19th Century*, v. 20; p.p. 284; v. 39; p.p. 27; v. 47; p.p. 378; v. 56; p.p. 516; *North American Review*, v. 162; p.p. 682; v. 168; p.p. 240; *Nation*, v. 48; p.p. 319. Capt. William Wood, 'The British Command of the Sea and what it means to Canada; (Navy League, Toronto Branch).

QUESTION.

'Resolved, That Sea Power is an Essential Element of a Nation's Greatness.'

AFFIRMATIVE:—The greatness of a nation is in proportion to its influence in the family of nations. History abounds with examples of nations with few natural advantages having through the energy and enterprise of their people established themselves as sea powers and become rich and powerful, whilst others, of equal wealth of internal resources have neglected their maritime interests, and suffered in consequence. A nation's sea power consists fundamentally in its capacity as a sea carrier; armed strength on the sea is incidental for the protection of its maritime interests. The two combined constitute sea power.

NEGATIVE:—A nation's greatness is not to be measured by the amount of brute force it is able to exert in any given direction. History abounds with examples of nations which cannot be classed as sea powers, but whose influence in the family of nations has been great. The present race for sea power amongst the nations of the world is most deplored by the very people engaged in it, since it diverts a nation's resources and energies from the paths of peaceful development.

REFERENCES:—Rev. W. H. Fitchett, *Deeds that Won the Empire*; Wm. O. C. Morris, *Great Campaigns of Nelson*; Rev. W. H. Fitchett, *Fights for the Flag*; A. T. Mahan, *Interest of America in Sea Power*; *Life of Nelson*, 2 vols.; *Retrospect and Prospect*; *Influence of Sea Power upon History*; *Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution*; Major C. E. Callwell, *Effect of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns since Waterloo*; Capt. S. Eardley-Wilmot, *Our-*

Navy for a Thousand Years; Julian Corbett, Drake and the Tudor Navy; Alfred T. Story, Building of the Empire; Sir John Briggs, Naval Administration 1827-1892; Clark and Thursfield, The Navy and the Nation; G. W. Steevens, Naval Policy, with some account of war ships of the principal powers; J. Allen, Battles of the British Navy, 2 vols.; Spencer Wilkinson, War and Policy (Chapter National Defence); Arnold White, Efficiency and Empire, Chapter XVIII; Sir Charles Dilke, Problems of Greater Britain; J. K. Laughton, Studies in Naval History; Charles N. Robinson, R.N., British Fleet; Lord Brassey, Papers and Addresses, Naval and Marine, 2 vols.; Capt. Eardley-Wilmot, Development of Navies; Blackwoods Magazine, v. 144: p.p. 279; Canadian Magazine, v. 5: p.p. 453; Edinburgh Review, v. 168: p.p. 451; v. 188: p.p. 21; v. 185: p.p. 507; v. 188: p.p. 197; Fortnightly Review, v. 74: p.p. 100; v. 74: p.p. 228; v. 76: p.p. 180; Harper, v. 97: p.p. 42; Murray's Magazine, v. 9: p.p. 31; National, v. 36: p.p. 647; v. 22: p.p. 449; 19th Century, v. 13: p.p. 1; v. 56: p.p. 516; v. 45: p.p. 39, 620; North American Review, v. 171: p.p. 146; v. 172: p.p. 420; Pall Mall Magazine, v. 16: p.p. 256; Saturday Review, v. 72: p.p. 9; Spectator, v. 67: p.p. 343.

QUESTION.

'Resolved, That it is expedient that Canada should make a cash contribution to the Imperial Government for the Naval Defence of the Empire.'

AFFIRMATIVE:—It is assumed that it is both the duty of, and to the interest of Canada to make a contribution to Naval Defence, the only question is as to the form the contribution should take. This course is the most direct and efficacious since it would enable the British Admiralty to employ the money to the best advantage for the safety of the whole Empire. No objection can be taken to it as a violation of the principle "no taxation without representation," since it would be freely voted by the representatives of the Canadians for a specific purpose.

NEGATIVE:—There are two alternatives open—

(A) That the assumption that it is the duty of, and to the interest of Canada to contribute at all to Imperial Naval Defence is not warranted. Canada can at present best strengthen the Empire by devoting all her energies to the development of internal resources, or

(B) The method of a cash contribution is not expedient. The money should be spent in Canada by the Canadian Government in a manner pre-arranged with the Home authorities. This course will enable Canada to develop a maritime policy of her own, which is essential to her national growth.

REFERENCES:—J. A. Hobson, Imperialism; Clarke and Thursfield, Navy and the Nation; Sir Charles Dilke, Problems of Greater Britain; Imperial Defence; Chas. N. Robinson, R.N., British Fleet; Lord Brassey, Papers and Addresses, Naval and Maritime, 2 vols.; Blackwood's Magazine, v. 144: p.p. 279; Canadian Magazine, v. 1: p.p. 176; v. 19: p.p. 311; Edinburgh Review, v. 168: p.p. 451; v. 192: p.p. 250; Empire Review, v. 3: p.p. 161; v. 3: p.p. 206; v. 4: p.p. 53; Fortnightly Review, v. 73: p.p. 477; v. 74: p.p. 262; Forum, v. 12: p.p. 262; v. 29: p.p. 656; Murray's Magazine, v. 8: p.p. 803; National Magazine, v. 23: p.p. 598; National, v. 39: p.p. 390; 19th Century, v. 20: p.p. 284; v. 21: p.p. 351; v. 30: p.p. 514; v. 39: p.p. 870; Spectator, v. 75: p.p. 328; North American Review, v. 171: p.p. 146; Westminster, v. 147: p. 504; v. 144: p.p. 248; Lord Brassey, A Colonial and Naval Volunteer Force, (pamphlet); E. J. Reed, Our Naval Coast Defences, (pamphlet); Capt. Wm. Wood, The British Command of the Sea, and what it means to Canada, (Navy League, Toronto Branch).

The Navy League. Toronto Branch

Patron

His Excellency the Earl of Minto
Governor General of Canada

President

W. B. McMurrich, Esq., K.C.

Hon.-Sec'y

H. J. Wickham, Esq.
1106-7 Temple Building, Toronto

Executive Committee

W. B. McMurrich, Esq., K.C.
A. McLean Howard, Esq.
Nicol Kingsmill, Esq., K.C.
Alfred Willson, Esq.
Commander F. C. Law, R.N.
T. E. Moberly, Esq.
Frederick Hamilton, Esq.
F. E. Hodgins, Esq., K.C.
H. J. Wickham, Esq.

Education Committee

R. F. Stupart, Esq., F.R.S.C.,
Convener, (Provisionally)

Sub-Committee on Lectures

J. W. G. Andras, Esq., Ph.D., (Convener)
English Master St. Alban's School
H. W. Auden, Esq., M.A.,
Principal Upper Canada College.
Hon. W. H. Montague, M.D., P.C.
Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, M.A.,
Principal St. Andrews College.
James L. Hughes, Esq.,
Inspector of Public Schools.
Rev. G. H. Broughall, M.A.
Principal Toronto Church School.
Professor A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D.,
Prof. of Mineralogy, Toronto University.
W. L. Grant, Esq., M.A., (Oxon)
Resident Master, St. Andrew's College
B. H. Scott, Esq.,

Sub-Committee on Debates

James Bain, Esq., D.C.L.,
Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library.
H. H. Langton, Esq., M.A.,
Librarian Toronto University.
Dr. W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B.,
Prof. of Toxicology, Toronto University.
Rev. G. O. Smith, M.A.,
Prof. of Classics, Trinity College, Toronto

Sub-Committee on History in Schools, Navy League Maps and Leaflets.

Rev. Canon Macnab,
St. Alban's Cathedral, (Convener.)
William Scott, Esq., B.A.,
Principal Normal School.
J. C. Saul, Esq., M.A.,
Editor Educational Monthly.
S. G. Thompson, Esq., M.D.
J. W. G. Andras, Esq., Ph.D.
S. Alfred Jones, Esq.,
Ex-Chairman Public School Board.
W. H. Elliott, Esq., B.A.
Vice-Principal Norman School

Sub-Committee on the Press

W. L. Grant, Esq., M.A., (Convener.)
R. E. A. Land, Esq.
J. Castell Hopkins, Esq., F.S.S.
Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth, M.A.,
Prof. Divinity, Trinity College, Toronto.

Sub-Committee on Ways & Means

R. F. Stupart, Esq., F.R.S.C.,
Director Meteorological Service of Canada
R. E. A. Land, Esq.
James Bain, Esq., D.C.L.
J. C. Saul, Esq., M.A.,
W. J. Elliott, Esq.