

NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA

45.— (1). The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for securing the discipline and good government of the Naval Forces, or for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular prescribing matters for or in relation to—

(a) the good government of Naval establishments;

(b) the discipline of persons receiving instruction or training in or employed in or in connexion with Naval establishments; and

(c) the regulation and control of shipping in time of war or for the purposes of any naval operation or practice.

(2). The regulations may provide penalties for breaches thereof, not exceeding imprisonment with hard labour for three months, in the case of imprisonment, or Twenty pounds, in the case of pecuniary penalties.

(3). The power to make regulations contained in this section is in addition to any power to make regulations contained in the Defence Act.

[Two Schedules which follow are omitted.]

APPENDIX VII

TEXT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL TRANSFERRING HALIFAX DOCKYARD ETC. TO CANADIAN CUSTODY

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S,

The 13th day of October, 1910.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT LORD PENTLAND

LORD CHAMBERLAIN SIR W. S. ROBSON

Whereas by Section 1 of the Naval Establishments in British Possessions Act, 1909, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty on the representation of the Admiralty and of the Treasury that it is expedient to do so, by Order in Council to vest any store, yard, magazine, building, or other property in any British Possession held in trust for naval purposes, and the care and disposal of such property, in the Governor of the Possession for such estate and interest, and upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such reservations, exceptions, and restrictions, as may be specified in the Order, and that every representation to His Majesty proposed to be made under the said Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall lie for not less than forty days on the table of both Houses before it is submitted to His Majesty:

And whereas it hath been represented to His Majesty by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that it is expedient by Order in Council, pursuant to the aforesaid Act, to vest in the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada the yards,

APPENDIX

buildings and other property, specified in the Schedule hereto, situate at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia:

And whereas the said representation was laid before both Houses of Parliament, and lay for not less than forty days on the table of both Houses before it was submitted to His Majesty:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty doth order, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in pursuance of the powers vested in Him by the Naval Establishments in British Possessions Act, 1909, as follows:—

1. The buildings and other property specified in the Schedule hereto and the care and disposal thereof shall be and the same are hereby vested in the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for all such estate and interest as is at the date of this Order vested in or held in trust for His Majesty or the Admiralty and for the public purposes of the Dominion upon the following terms and conditions, and subject to the following reservations, exceptions and restrictions, namely:—

(i) If the Dominion Government fail to maintain the said properties in a state of efficiency or make any alteration in the buildings, wharves, jetties, &c., or in the present use of the sites, or if they fail to maintain the existing depth of water alongside the frontages of the properties conveniences at least equal in character to those which exist at present shall be provided by the Dominion Government at the same port:

(ii) The Dominion Government will arrange for the storing of coal or other fuel at Halifax in a suitable manner for the use of His Majesty's Ships and will allow their local representatives to take charge of it the necessary arrangements being settled as occasion requires by the Admiralty and the Dominion Government:

(iii) The Dominion Government will grant all facilities required by His Majesty's Navy including user of workshops and appliances by men of the Fleet whenever wanted at any Government Establishments of which the Dominion may now or in the future be possessed, such facilities with the exception of labour and materials to be given free of cost:

(iv) The Dominion Government will inform the Admiralty before carrying out any proposal which they may have in view to use the said properties for other than naval or military purposes:

(v) The Dominion Government will undertake the responsibility for all existing liabilities to which the said properties are subject:

(vi) The transfer is made subject to all tenancy and other Agreements affecting the properties and includes all rents payable to the Admiralty under such Agreements:

(vii) Subject to the observance of the above conditions the Dominion Government will be free to make such use of the properties as they may think best.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Canadian Naval Establishments (Halifax Dockyard) Order, 1910."

ALMERIC FITZROY

NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA

SCHEDULE

Halifax

The Royal Naval Dockyard and Hospital.
The Commander-in-Chief's House and Grounds.
The Recreation Ground and Cemetery.

The above properties are more particularly described in plans thereof which were for the purpose of identification signed by Sir Charles Inigo Thomas, K.C.B., the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, on the ninth day of April, 1910.

APPENDIX VIII

TEXT OF THE ADMIRALTY'S SECRET MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 20, 1912

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

Secret

MEMORANDUM ON THE GENERAL NAVAL SITUATION

(Prepared for the Information of the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P.)

I.—GENERAL POSITION

1. THE power of the British Empire to maintain the superiority on the sea which is essential to its security must obviously be measured from time to time by reference to the other Naval Forces of the world, and such a comparison does not imply anything unfriendly in intention, or in spirit, to any other Power, or Group of Powers. From this point of view the development of the German Fleet during the last fifteen years is the dominant feature of the Naval situation to-day. That development has been authorised by five successive legislative enactments, viz., the Fleet Laws of 1898, 1900, 1906, 1908, and 1912. These laws cover the period up to 1920.

Whereas in 1898 the German Fleet consisted of—

9 battleships (excluding coast-defence vessels),
3 large cruisers,
28 small cruisers,
113 torpedo-boats, and
25,000 men,

maintained at an annual cost of £6,000,000, the full Fleet of 1920 will consist of—

41 battleships,
20 large cruisers,
40 small cruisers,
144 torpedo-boats,
72 submarines, and
101,500 men,

estimated to be maintained at an annual cost of £23,000,000.