

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON NAVY IS THE RIGHT ONE

(Continued from page 10.)

able Canadians have already begun to shout for a fleet. This is to take the form of an 'emergency contribution'.

Here is a statement of Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in answer to the ravings of Blatchford. Britain has now seven Dreadnoughts in commission, Germany has two; when Germany has four Britain will have ten, when Germany has five Britain will have twelve, when Germany in two years will have thirteen Britain will have twenty. He concludes by saying: 'I have not referred to ships of an earlier type than the Dreadnoughts. We have an overwhelming superiority in that class of ships. The navy scare has not the slightest foundation in fact.'

Blatchford a Paid Agitator. I have also a statement from Mr. John Burns, a responsible minister, who ought to be taken by the hon. gentleman for a greater authority than Robert Blatchford. Both the hon. members for Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay endeavored to prove to this House the existence of a conspiracy for the development of the Old Country by the writings of Robert Blatchford—Robert Blatchford, the Paid Agitator of Tory politicians, the gentleman who for years was willing to write for pay on the other. An hon. gentleman who mentions the name of Robert Blatchford as a British subject and as an evidence of the 'existence of a crisis in Great Britain' does not believe in the principle of self-government in a country like Canada. Is there any man willing to destroy the principle of responsible government, and to send a contribution of \$200,000,000 or \$25,000,000 to Great Britain at the instigation of Robert Blatchford? Yet, Robert Blatchford was held up to us by the authorities who were looking for a true statement of the condition of Great Britain to-day. The hon. gentlemen were willing to accept a reason of that kind believing, that as Robert Blatchford was a man who could find a good reason; at any rate, once every forty-eight hours. Mr. John Burns says in effect exactly what I am saying now.

I shall not take time to read some extracts from speeches by the leader of the opposition a year ago. He has set himself against the policy of establishing a Canadian navy. When I was thinking this thing out, I said to myself: I wonder if I could not commit a few extracts from this hon. gentleman's speech to memory. In favor of a Canadian navy, we are not getting anything better. What was the position by the leader of the opposition ten months ago? We know his position now, what was it ten months ago? Let me remind the Minister of Militia that the leader of the opposition less than twelve months ago conceived the importance of a Canadian navy to be so great that he was willing to lay out the great business of this country to protect the industries of this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Mr. Middlebro: I ask the hon. gentleman this question: Does he say that my speech of last year indicated that I was in favor of a Canadian navy; and if he does, will he allow me to quote my own speech to show that I am in no way changed?

Mr. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to take up so much time, but now I am driven to read my hon. friend's remarks. Made the statement, that the hon. friend made the great business of this country to protect the industries of this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

speech of a year ago. I read it just three hours before he delivered his speech this year, and as he addressed the House I was able to compare his speech of this year with his speech of last year, and to observe the wonderfully quick change that he had made. Let me read a few sentences:

"We are here today to protect the Dominion of Canada, a country that has a population of 7,000,000, a country that is thirty-three times as large as Italy, eighteen times as large as Germany, eighteen times as large as France, nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and slightly larger than the United States. We are here to protect the commerce and the productivity of the Dominion of Canada. We are here to protect seven thousand miles of coast line on the Pacific coast."

"Now, I expect the support of my hon. friend in connection with the handling of the matter to be built for Esquimaux in my district. "We are here to protect 7,000 miles of coast line on the Pacific coast."

If that was his position ten months ago, what has happened? May I not say that he has changed his mind to protect the 7,000 miles of sea coast on the Pacific, and support the government policy when he has an opportunity?

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the policy of establishing a Canadian navy is part and parcel of the great work of development in this country. If it is a reasonable thing for Canada to build a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to transport the products of this country to foreign lands, but principally to Great Britain, is it not equally reasonable that these products should be protected on the seas? If it is reasonable to open mines, to build factories and railways, to develop the country to such an enormous extent, why are we doing, as my hon. friend contends, it unreasonable that we should commence, perhaps in a small way, but as soon as possible to provide ourselves with the means of protecting some measure of the products of this country and of supplementing the navy of the Empire at some future day when a more serious emergency arises than any that exists to-day?

I do not intend to read any more of the speech of my hon. friend from North Grey. But he spoke of the magnificent productions of British Columbia, and Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and Ontario, and Quebec, and New Brunswick, and that important province down by the sea, the province of Nova Scotia, and asked if hon. gentlemen did not consider that these were the things we ought to protect, and that this was not a reason why we were to commence as soon as possible to provide for a Canadian navy.

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Mr. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to take up so much time, but now I am driven to read my hon. friend's remarks. Made the statement, that the hon. friend made the great business of this country to protect the industries of this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Mr. Middlebro: By means of the British navy, Canada is protected. Mr. Smith: I will read my hon. friend's remarks: "We are here to protect the great Industries of British Columbia with a total yearly production of \$88,000,000 worth, her fisheries worth between six and seven millions, her mineral production amounting to twenty-three million dollars, her stock raising industry in the fishing industry, and her 9,000 men engaged on the shore fisheries of that province. Then I pass over the Rocky mountains and the great business of this country to protect the industries of this country from the Pacific to the Atlantic."

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not answered. I could not say that he had an objection to building up the British navy when he is supporting the policy of the leader of the opposition in favor of a contribution of 20 or 25 million dollars. What the hon. gentleman said was this:

"It is said that the farmers of Canada might not sanction any contribution towards the maintenance of a naval force."

What naval force? Mr. Middlebro: The naval force I referred to is the naval force of the British navy, as recommended by the admiralty.

Mr. Smith: My hon. friend has made a very satisfactory explanation, and I am quite right in concluding that he was advocating a Canadian naval force, but he says it is the kind of force which the British admiralty recommended. I was not questioning whether he wanted a little or a big one. I was simply declaring that a year ago the hon. gentleman advocated the establishment of a Canadian navy. In a little while, my hon. friend proposed that that should be done, and he finally admitted that he did want the establishment of a Canadian navy on the condition that that should be done, and the recommendation of the British admiralty. Well, even that is a Canadian navy, and that is what I am talking about.

Now, I wish to say a word about what my hon. friend the member for Victoria. He made a speech in which he deplored the fact that the Imperial navy was being withdrawn from the Pacific and the rest of Canada. But what did he say in that connection? He said it would be a fortunate thing if, out of this regrettable incident of that kind, there should arise a better result, and that it should lead to the establishment of a Canadian navy. That is what he said, and what I contend is the tenor of his speech was in favor of a Canadian navy. I do not suspect that he will cast his vote for a subscription to Great Britain and against a Canadian navy. The thumb screw has evidently been put on the other side as well as this. What is the kind of thing which works both ways. The hon. member thinks that the Liberal government have a patent for the thumb screw, but the thumb screw is on the other side as well as this. The hon. member thinks that the Liberal government have a patent for the thumb screw, but the thumb screw is on the other side as well as this.

I appeal to my hon. friend from East Grey as one of the old members of this House, one of its most respected, intelligent and experienced members, that can the people of this country be expected from a party which could violate a policy in this House on one of the most important questions that ever came before the country and support the policy of the Imperial government, and then set themselves on record as positively hostile to that same policy. Why, hon. gentlemen opposite have not begun to reflect on the weight of the opinion in the matter of the Imperial policy. It is an easy thing to turn around. It is an easy thing to say one thing to-day and the opposite to-morrow, but the intelligent electorate of this country want a man who is a combination of men to do the business of this country especially in questions of national defence, on stable foundations. Mr. Middlebro: By means of the British navy, Canada is protected.

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maintain it; I understand something of the tactics of the ultra-Imperialists in England, and I believe they have very close relations in this country. The attitude and the doctrine of the Imperialist is to interest himself in the affairs of people far away from home; he takes credit to himself for looking after the interests of other people. But the policy of the great democratic party in England, and the policy of democracy in any country, is first to set your own house in order. The Empire is being maintained to-day under the policy of self-government to every colony in the Empire, and encouraging it to depend upon its own resources. My hon. friend cannot have read the correspondence of the imperial conferences that have been held since 1897, they cannot have traced the political evolution in the relation of the independent colonies to the Empire, as seen in the proceedings of those imperial conferences.

The hon. Minister of Militia and Defence will bear me out in saying that the Empire is being maintained to-day under the policy of self-government to every colony in the Empire, and encouraging it to depend upon its own resources. My hon. friend cannot have read the correspondence of the imperial conferences that have been held since 1897, they cannot have traced the political evolution in the relation of the independent colonies to the Empire, as seen in the proceedings of those imperial conferences.

What does this policy mean practically? We are not building navies for the purpose of having shipyards and docks, but we are building docks and shipyards because we are going to build a navy. Hon. members opposite have said that in a better way, Mr. Williams' policy is the argument of the leaves and fishes. These are not the objects of this policy, but they are the results of this policy if carried out in a reasonable and business-like way. Am I to assume that these hon. gentlemen opposite do not want to build our own shipyards, to dig our own docks, to develop our own mines, to construct our own ships, to employ our own sailors and fishermen? Am I to understand, as declared by the hon. member for Vancouver, that what we want is to go back to the Crown colony stage, and, every time we are in trouble, crawl to the feet of the parent country and implore her to intervene and help us?

I say, sir, the policy of this government adds to the great name of this country, and gives an opportunity to the increasing intelligence of our citizens to go forward in national development, national manhood, national character, national strength, national defence, which, fifty years hence, will cause every man in Canada to wonder that any party in this country should have the want of foresight or audacity to question the necessity for the establishment of a naval force for our country.

MANUFACTURERS SEEK SITES IN VICTORIA

Development League's Work Brings Many Inquiries All the Time

Two communications from manufacturing firms in search of sites are among Secretary McGaffey's latest mail, and bear testimony to the value of the work the Vancouver Island Development League is doing. Mark Wright, Charlottetown, P. E. I., intends to move his house furnishings and bedding factory to Victoria and wants information as to available buildings. The factory would be situated in the outskirts of the city. Among the firm's output are wire and stuffed mattresses.

Mr. J. Craighead, secretary of the Canadian and General Emigration and Passenger Agency, London, has written for information as to the opportunities offered in this section of the British Columbia for domestic help; and this is being sent him.

The same good work being done here is also going on at the Nanaimo and Ladysmith branches, as well as at other island points.

FROM A SHADOW TO ROBUST HEALTH

Is the Change Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made in a New Brunswick Wick Woman

Anemia—bloodlessness—is a trouble confined largely to women and growing girls. Its victims are pale; they lose all strength—the least exertion greatly fatigues them and they suffer continually from headaches and depression of spirits. Nothing will cure anaemia so quickly or so surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they have cured thousands of cases, not only in Canada but throughout the whole world. They do this because they make good blood. Among those cured by these Pills is Mrs. T. Chalmers Hartley, East Florenceville, N. B., who writes: "At the age of sixteen I fell away to a mere shadow. I had scarcely any blood and suffered from all the distressing symptoms of anemia. Doctors did not help me in the least, and acting on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They effected a remarkable change in my condition; indeed I really believe they saved my life, as I have been well and strong ever since I took them. I also recommended the Pills to a neighbor's daughter who was similarly run down, and they also completely restored her health."

"Every woman and growing girl should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills occasionally. If you are ailing from any of the many troubles which afflict your sex they will cure you; if you are not ailing they will protect your health and keep you well and strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or direct at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

W. L. Collins, of Quesnel, and A. C. Murray, of Fort St. James, managers of Hudson's Bay Company's vacation trip to Mr. Murray reports that the fur trade has been very poor the past season, owing to scarcity of animals, due to the depredations of bands of wolves and coyotes. Mr. Murray is of the opinion that the sales of the present season will bring the highest prices of furs of all varieties on record in the long history of the Hudson's Bay Company.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE W. C. T. U. MISSION

Congratulations Offered by Leading Men at Opening of New Building

On Friday afternoon the formal opening of the new W. C. T. U. mission on Store street took place. The programme included addresses from the Bishop of Columbia, Bishop Macdonald and Rev. H. A. Carson. His worship the mayor was also present, and gave a short but inspiring talk. Mrs. Williams occupied the chair during the afternoon.

Bishop Perrin, who was the first to speak, complimented the union on having secured such an excellent building for the mission. It would fill a long felt want by providing a shelter for our men and a bed for a specified time. Bishop Perrin declared that this system had been adopted in England and which would enter into the character of an experimental system. He thought that it would work equally as well in this city. In his concluding remarks he wished the ladies success in their work.

Bishop Macdonald expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with the movement, believing that it was a great and noble work. He dwelt on the cardinal virtues, Prudence, Fortitude, Honesty and Temperance, and stated that the W. C. T. U. stood for all of these, especially the latter. After speaking in laudable terms of the work the society has done in the past he wished them God-speed in time to come.

Rev. Herman A. Carson in his remarks congratulated the ladies on the success they had had in securing such a suitable site for the carrying on of the work. He thought that the present quarters were adequate, and the society would now be able to care for the unfortunate in a better way than in the former cramped buildings.

Mayor Morley, the last speaker, stated that the work was sufficiently worthy to make it one that was well supported by the city. He dwelt on the importance of the work, and felicitated the ladies on the success they had attained.

Mrs. Gordon Grant, on behalf of the treasurer, made a brief financial report and also told of the inception of the movement. The scope of the work had grown so rapidly that it had been found necessary to take steps to secure the St. Francis hotel, but that scheme had not materialized because it was found that the purchase of that block would involve too great an initial financial outlay. In looking around for sites that on Store street had been suggested and, after investigation, it was agreed that it was the most suitable. The property had been purchased for \$15,000, the first payment being \$5,000. Practically all that money had been collected, but afterwards it had been discovered that at least \$1,000 in addition was needed for improvements and alterations. However the ladies had lacked faith. They had made the required expenditures and were confident that the sums immediately required would be forthcoming.

Mrs. Jesse Longfield's rendering of "Spring to Come" was much enjoyed by the large gathering of friends who had attended to witness the opening.

MUST RESORT TO CONTRACT WORK

Streets Committee to Make Recommendation

Important Departure Decided on at Friday Evening's Meeting

If any considerable progress is to be made this season with the widening of the streets, it will be necessary to resort very largely to contract work instead of that of day labor. This point was made very clear at Friday's meeting of the streets committee of the City Council, and after full consideration of the situation, the committee will issue to the city engineer to call for tenders for not less than two nor more than the miles of concrete walks—sidewalks—along the works of the most pressing character that must now be done. The nature of an experimental system should it be shown that by contract the sidewalks can be laid at a lower rate than by day labor. It is almost certain that the latter system will be abandoned entirely.

The question came up for discussion on a letter being read from J. Turner, of McIntosh and George Carr, realtors of McBride avenue, protesting against the excessive estimated cost of the proposed cement walks. By the day labor system the cost would be \$24 per square yard, and they had been informed that by contract there would be done for \$2 per square yard. They could not understand why they should be asked to pay the excessive cost and requested that the work be done by contract. There was no rock on the street. McBride avenue runs from Quadra street to Ray street.

Ald. Raymond thought it strange that there should be such a difference in the cost between day labor and contract, and he thought it most unfair that taxpayers should be compelled to pay more than was necessary. It is required of the city engineer how much sidewalk work was planned for the present season.

Mrs. Bryson answered that there were about thirty-nine streets to be dealt with. Ald. Raymond thereupon suggested that the city engineer be instructed to call for tenders for laying five miles of cement sidewalks. By this method the city would find out the comparative cost of the day labor and contract system. He felt that the city engineer should be instructed to call for tenders on matters of this kind it was time for the council to waken up and do something to remedy the situation.

Mrs. Bryson remarked that there was certainly more street improvement work ordered already than could be got through with the present year, unless the contract system be resorted to. Ald. Sargison strongly favored having a certain amount of work done by contract and reminded the board that he had been his attitude from the start.

Ald. Raymond was on the point of moving that tenders be called for when Mayor Morley pointed out that the mayor's statement was in haste. They must give the engineer a chance. They would not let contracts in odd pieces, but in one continuous run if possible. This would mean the contractor doing the work cheaper, and result in a saving to the city.

FIRE IN PREMISES OF MELROSE COMPANY

Damages to Amount of \$1,500—Fireman Hill is Injured

Dense, thick, black smoke, belching from the broad street windows of the storeroom of the Melrose Paint Company, was noticed on Friday about 9 o'clock, by a passer-by, who rapidly turned in the alarm and brought the fire brigade out in time to prevent any of the contents of the store from being destroyed. The cause of the fire is attributed by the chief of the fire department to defective wiring.

Fireman Hill, stationed at the Pandora street station, sustained an injury to the right arm. He was in the building when a heavy roll of lead fell and struck his arm cracking one of the small bones. He was taken to his home and medical aid secured. The work of the brigade was watched by a tremendous crowd, and as the men made their way in through the smoke expressions of praise were heard. The fire chief said that the smoke was intense and that many of the men, in spite of the fact that they were provided with respirators, were played out before they had been very long in the building.

The actual seat of the fire was on the mezzanine floor, where the firm had stored a large stock of paint. In storing this it is believed that the electric wiring became displaced, the bare wires coming in contact with the wood and starting the fire. The chief of police directed that the sales of the force in keeping the crowd in order and out of the danger zone and away from the working firemen, on Fort and Broad streets.

CHINESE ARE AGGRESSIVE

Now Active on the Borders

Propose to Send Representative to the Nepal

(Times Leased) Calcutta, March 24.—The Chinese aggression against the British provinces of Nepal and Bhutan, British India, should it be shown that by contract the sidewalks can be laid at a lower rate than by day labor. It is almost certain that the latter system will be abandoned entirely.

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FOUND DROWNED

(Special to the Times) Napanea, Ont., March 24.—The body of B. F. Appleby, a traveler who disappeared mysteriously from Victoria, was found yesterday in the water.

WILL RUSH RAILWAY

Brandon, Man., March 24.—The contractor for building the railway from Craven, north of Brandon, has been awarded the contract by the C. P. R. The road will be 119 1/2 miles long.

ACTION AGAINST MEASURES

May Be Cited on Contempt Court

(Times Leased) Washington, D. C., March 24.—The National Association of Manufacturers has filed a petition with the Supreme Court asking that the National Packing Commission be dissolved. The government, in the bill that seeks the dissolution of the National Packing Commission, has asked for contempt proceedings against the members of the alleged commission. The government, in the bill that seeks the dissolution of the National Packing Commission, has asked for contempt proceedings against the members of the alleged commission.

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