

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 5

St. George, N. B., Wednesday January 19th, 1910.

No. 79

WHERE WILL I GO FOR CHRISTMAS GOODS? TO J. SUTTON CLARK'S OF COURSE

There you will find sensible and useful Christmas Gifts for any member of the family from Grandpa down to baby. The Largest and Finest Assortment of Hdk's, Plain and Fancy Aprons, belt and belt buckles, Stylish neckwear in fancy bows, Pillow Tops and cords, linen towels, tray cloths, Kid Gloves, Purses, Hand Bags, Broches, Handsome china goods, Felt goods, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

J. SUTTON CLARK,

St. George, N. B.

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20 per cent. Discount on all Goods now in stock, consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, stationery, novelties, etc.

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All modern methods taught, Business men supplied with office help, Free catalog. M. T. CRABBE, Prin., St. Stephen, N. B.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Introduces the Naval Bill

Ottawa, January 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was under stood when the house adjourned for the Christmas recess that upon resuming of the sittings the minister of marine and fisheries would introduce the naval bill, which was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, and explain the policy of the government in regard to it.

Unfortunately the minister of marine and fisheries is today in such a condition of health that he cannot be present. But, with a view of not disappointing the house and of expediting the business, my honorable friend has asked me to introduce the measure for him to-day. He hopes and still more I hope that when the bill is brought up for the second reading early next week he will be able to be in his place to move the second reading, and to then go fully into the whole question and all the details of policy and administration connected with it.

My object, therefore, today will be simply to introduce the bill and give the house its salient features, reserving for the second reading the more general discussion of the measure.

The bill is entitled an act representing the naval service of Canada. It provides for the creation of a naval force to be composed of a permanent corps, of a reserve force, and of a volunteer force, on the same pattern absolutely as the present organization of the militia force.

The bill follows the militia act in many respects, and does not materially depart from it except in one feature which I shall mention presently.

Under the militia act it is provided that the whole male population of Canada from the age of eighteen to the age of sixty, is liable to military service. Should an emergency arise the whole male population within these ages may be called upon for service. Some discretion is vested in the government under the law. The first class is composed of men from eighteen to thirty; the second class from thirty to forty-five; and the last class of men from forty-five to sixty years of age; and should the volunteer in its different classes be not sufficient there may be an enrollment and balloting under the law.

No Compulsory Service. Nothing of that kind is to take place under the present bill. No man in this country under the naval service act, or any other, will be liable to military service on the sea. In this matter the present bill departs altogether from the militia act. Every man who will be enrolled for naval service in Canada will be enrolled by voluntary engagement. There is no compulsion of any kind, no conscription, no balloting.

Director of Naval Service. The bill provides that the naval force shall be under the control of the department of marine and fisheries. It further provides that there shall be a director of naval service who must be of the rank of rear admiral, or at least of captain. The department shall be assisted by a naval board who will advise the department. The terms of engagement will be determined by the governor-in-council. Commissioners in the naval militia will issue in the name of his majesty.

These are the general features so far as the organization of the force is concerned. Coming now to the service which will be required from the force, "active service," as defined by the act, means service or duty during an emergency and "emergency" means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended.

The act provides also that at any time when the governor-in-council deems it advisable in case of invasion, war, or insurrection, the force may be called into active service.

In Case of War. There is also an important provision

that while the naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian government and more directly under the control and administration of the department of marine and fisheries, yet in case of emergency the governor-in-council may place at the disposal of his majesty for general service in the royal navy the naval service or any part thereof, and any ships or vessels of the naval service and any officers or men of the naval service.

There is a subsequent provision that if such action is taken by the governor-in-council at a time when parliament is not sitting, parliament shall immediately be called. This provision is taken from the militia act.

Provision is made for pensions to the officers of the naval service, these provisions being closely akin to those actually taken from the militia act now in force.

Another important provision of the bill is that it provides for the establishment of a naval college on the pattern of the military college now in existence at Kingston. It also declares that the naval discipline shall be in the form of the king's regulations.

These are the leading features of the bill. Of course, the matter can be very largely elaborated, but I do not think that any elaboration could make it more intelligible than what I have now said.

In resume, it provides for the creation of a naval force. In this there are to be three classes, as in the militia—the permanent force, the reserve, and the volunteer force.

The naval service may be placed at the disposal of his majesty in case of war.

Mr. Foster asked for the clause that defined emergency.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—It is the clause taken from the militia act which reads: "Emergency means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended."

As I have already stated in case of emergency the governor-in-council may exercise the power of calling out the naval force to be placed at the disposal of his majesty the only restriction being that parliament is to be immediately summoned.

Dr. Spruille—Is the "war" referred to war in any part of the empire or in Canada only?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—War everywhere, when Britain is at war, Canada is at war. There is no distinction. If Great Britain to which we are subject, is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion and so Canada is at war.

The question may be asked, what is to be the number of the permanent force? Under the militia act the number of the permanent force is limited to 5,000 men.

There is no number specified in this bill, for the very obvious reason this number of men cannot exceed the number required to man the ships we may have.

Armament at Start. I come now to the question of what armament it is contemplated to have at the juncture. If the members will look at the correspondence and notes of the conference which took place in London they will see that at that conference the idea was entertained that it would not be advisable for Canada to have a fleet unit in the Pacific ocean.

As regards Canada, it was considered that her double sea board rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed according to the amount of money that might be available that Canada should make a start with cruisers of the Bristol class and destroyers of the improved river class, a part to be stationed on the Atlantic seaboard and a part on the Pacific.

In accordance with an arrangement already made the Canadian government would undertake the maintenance of the dock yards at Halifax and Esquimaux, and it was a part of the arrangement proposed with the Australian representative that the Commonwealth government should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dock yards at Sydney. The representatives of the Canadian

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Capital, \$3,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN V. PAYLANT, President. CHARLES MACDONALD, Vice-President. R. L. BURNES, G. S. CARPENTIER, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR McLEOD, H. C. McLEOD.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include 1908 Dec. 31, 1909 Jan. 18, 1909 Dec. 31, 1909 Jan. 18, 1909 Dec. 31.

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include LIABILITIES, ASSETS, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, Deposits by other banks, etc.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have personally checked the cash on hand at Halifax, Toronto and Montreal. We have also audited the books and accounts of the Bank, and procuring certificates by responsible business men, not in the employ of the Bank, as to the existence of the remainder of their assets.

We have further to report that we have obtained all the information required by us and that, having examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, and having compared the same with the books of the Head Office, and the certified returns from the branches, we are of the opinion that it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, exhibiting a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1909.

Toronto, January 10th, 1910. D. H. HUIE, C. A., Edinburgh. J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C. A., Edinburgh.

Marine Losses

government, at the conference, took the ground that it would not be advisable for Canada to have all her fleet on the Pacific Ocean. Evidently, as I understand the contents of the British government were anxious to have a strong force on the Pacific.

caused a reduction in the effective fleet to be created in the beginning. Two cantile marine of the world amounting plans were proposed and discussed, one to 800 vessels of 809,232 tons, excluding the expenditure of \$2,000,000 all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of 1909, and the other involving an expenditure of \$3,000,000. The first one would have consisted of seven ships the steamers and 4 second one would have consisted of sailing vessels.

seven ships namely, four Bristol class large, Boadicea and six destroyers. We have also shown determined to accept the second proposition, that is to say, the larger one of and 1902 eleven ships. That is the force which we intend to create and to start with.

There are other considerations the discussion of which I may reserve for a future occasion at present I am only out-lining our policy. I think that everybody will agree that it would be very inadvisable for the whole of the force should be located in the Pacific, and our representatives thought we should have a force between the two oceans, part Atlantic and partly on.