NAVY FOR

Brilliant and Patriotic Speech by Premier Laurier.

His Scathing Reply to Speeches of

As Britons We Have Duties as Well as Privileges.

Ottawa Nov. 15.-The House of settled down to work to with a celerity which augurs well for the expeditious despatch of busisness during the session just begun.
The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, usually matter of days, was finished in five hours. The debate was marked by a ch of great brilliancy and power on speech of great brillians, the naval question by Sir Wilfrid Laur-

It was significant that none of the twas significant that note of the Conservative speakers who took part in the debate referred to the subject of the navy except Mr. W. F. Maclean, who boldly asserted his belief that the Canadian people would stand by the mother country, and not only build a navy but also give a contribution in navy, but also give a contribution money if necessary. MR. ECREMENT'S ADDRESS.

MR. ECREMENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ecrement, the youngest member of the House, in opening the debate in a neat speech in French, touched on the several items mentioned in the speech from the throne, and, referring to the question of naval defence, declared that Canada was strong enough, wealthy and proud enough to be no longer a pensioner on the mother country. A Canadian navy, built by Canadian labor, was the only true and permanent policy for Canada.

ent policy for Canada.

MR. KYTE'S SPEECH

MR. KYTE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kyte was equally felicitous in seconding the address. He congratulated the Government on its I. C. R. policy, noting with approval the proposal to acquire some branch lines and expressed himself as opposed to a cash contribution to the Imperial Government for naval defence. He heartily supported the Government policy of a Canadian navy.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

ned of the probable date of the letion of the National Transconcompletion of the National Transcon-tinental Railway and of the Quebec bridge. He noted that there was no re-ference in the speech to the waterways treaty or to the all-red line, and he hoped that the Prime Minister would inform the House as to the effect of the Franco-Canadian trade treaty upon the taylif relations of Canada and the tariff relations of Canada and the United States, in view of the new Amer-United States, in view of the new American tariff. He pointed out that under a section of the American tariff 25 per cent, more duty would be charged on goods from countries which discriminated against the United States than on goods from countries which did not, and he thought that was a matter for consideration by the Government, particularly in view of the fact that Canada imported twenty-five times as much to ated twenty-five times as much to the United States as to France

the United States as to France.

Referring to the paragraph in the speech on naval defence, he said that after listening to Mr. Kyte he was in doubt as to whether Canada was still a portion of the British empire. He did not propose to discuss the naval question until the Government brought its programme down, nor did he propose to allude to some rather remarkable speeches by members of the Government, as he understood that in one case at least the Minister disclaimed having Minister disclaimed least the Minister disclaimed having used the language attributed to him. But if Liberal journals, which had been proclaiming that he (Mr. Borden) was entirely favorable to the Government's proposal, imagined that any such proposals as those outlined in at least one speech by a Minister of the Crown would meet with his approval, they would meet with his approval, they were decidedly under a wrong impression. "I neither approve of nor denounce the Government's proposals, because I do not know what they are. I am very happy indeed to say that we thank His Excellency for his gracious speech, but in doing that we do not concede for one moment that we are re-

were decidedly under a wrong impression. The neither approve of nor denunce the Government's proposals, because I do not know what they are. I am very hanpy indeed to say that we thank His Excellency for his gracious speech, but in doing that we do not concede for one moment that we are restricting our right of action in any respect in connection with the proposals of the Government, when they come down. Like all other proposals of the Government, they will receive reasonable and fair consideration, and the sooner they are brought down and the sooner they are brought to the cast they had stood manfully to their guns, whatever they might do hereafter, but behind them, in the rank and file, there were some young bloods who were clamoring for something spectacular. That was one side. But there was another side, high up in the cause of party, high up in the cause of party, high up in the sound with the present Government \$221,000,000 more had been taken in revenue than in the same period under the Conservative days it was a case of getting money from an impoverished and discontented people. He would not say anything now about the National Transcontinental or the Quebec bridge as Mr. Graham would deal with these later, but the remarks of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson with regard to the construction of a portion of the line has bee

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appertain to that position. These are the sentiments with which we should approach this question. I say 'we.' I mean Canadians of all origins, of all races, of all nationalities. I mean Canadians from the east and from the west. I mean Canadians, above all, of the Province of Quebec, who claim the honor of being descended from a race which has always stood foremost in chivalry, in honor, and in ideality.'' Sir Wilfrid went on to say that in what they had already done Canadians were perfo: aing their duties as British subjects. Producing a letter which he recently received from a friend visiting in Rome, Sir Wilfrid said he would be able to illustrate by it what are the rights and privileges of Canadians as British subjects. In the City of Rome, a Canadian college was built a few years ago by the priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, of Montreal. At the date this letter was written, Rome was in the throes of a violent emotion, occasioned by the execution of Prof. Ferrer in Barcelona, and riots were imminent in different parts of the city. The Snanish

celona, and riots were imminent in dif-ferent parts of the city. The Spanish

mbassy was threatened by an infuriat-ed mob. Sir Wilfrid's friend asked if there was no danger. The Rev. Father Superior had replied: "No, I will hoist the British flag if we are attacked. It is our talisman here."

MR. W. F. MACLEAN.

can legislators was to place themselves in a position to force the hand of Can-ada in the matter of fiscal relations. He

ada in the matter of fiscal relations. He argued that not only would the extra twenty-five per cent. duty apply to all dutiable goods entering the United States from Canada, but it might also apply to all Canadian exports now entering the States free of duty.

Mr. Alex. Haggart (Winnipeg), like the previous Opposition speakers, steered clear of the naval question and dwelt in the main on the need of quicker action by the Government to implement its promises with regard to the

ment its promises with regard to construction of the Hudson Bay

way.

Dr. Sproule devoted his speech to a criticism of the Government's immi gration policy and the expenditure on the Transcontinental.

NO BABIES, NO BALLOTS.

Mr. E. N. Lewis closed the debate with an expression of his views on the question of women's suffrage, which he declared, amid loud laughter, should be granted on the basis of "no babies, no ballots." He gave notice of a resultation workhistic within the said of the sai

"no babies, no ballots. ne gardine tice of a resolution prohibiting immigration from any country outside the

gration from any country outside the limits of forty degrees south and twenty

The customary resolution to transmit the address to the Governor-General was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden commenced with an expression of sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. Wilbert Mc. Intyre, whose death he said, occasioned a loss not only to Parliament, but to the country. After congratulating the mover and seconder, he called attention to the difference in the tenor of the speech from the throne from that of last year. Last year the Government attributed its financial difficulties to "world-wide depression," but this year there was no reference made or credit given to the "world-wide prosperity." The Government left the inference that that prosperity was due to itself. Comparing the last ten years of Conservative administration with the ten Liberal years from 1900 to 1909, Mr. Borden said that there had been an increase in the aggregate revenue during the latter period of \$321,500,000, and although, in view of that increase the country might have expected a decrease in the public debt. there had actually been an increase of thirty-six millions.

Mr. Borden asked that Parliament be Informed of the probable date of the completion of the National Transconting and the probable date of the completion of the National Transconting and the said of the completion of the National Transconting and the said that suggested that it the order than the suggested that it the order of the reprobable date of the completion of the National Transconting and the said that it the very thing which, I think, on the prevent discussed, for the reason that the policy which we reason that the policy which will be last session—that the last session that probable date of the completion of the National Transconting the last expected in the subject of mayal defence conference in the very thing which, I think, on the prevent discussed, for the reason that the policy was adopted, when the latter policy was adopted last session—that the policy

plained of the silence observed by the Government, and had suggested that it concealed some nefarious design. There had been mo secreey, but even if there had been, Mr. Monk would not have been but be in the beauty and the beauty with the secret had been more than the secret had been more than the beauty with the secret had been more than the beauty with the secret had been more than the secre had been mo secrecy, but even if there had been, Mr. Monk would not have been hurt by it, because he had told the people of Jacques Cartier that he did not want any action to be taken, and of course no action could be taken until the papers were brought down. The papers were brought down on Wedness day, both here and in Great Britain. The leader of the Opposition thinks it would be better to wait until these papers are brought down. But I think on the contrary, that this is the time to discuss it. If we had reason to believe that the policy, as laid down here at the last session, was to be adopted by the Opposition, as it was adopted last session, then there would be no reason to say a word on the subject; but it appears that it is not a happy family which sits on the angel of peace, but the spirit of discord, which appeared to preside over them."

Sir Wilfrid—It is just as fair for me to answer the hon, gentleman's speech as it was for him to make it. Mr. Monk—You should not speak in Parliament on a subject until the papers are brought down.

Sir Wilfrid—It is just as fair for me to answer the hon, gentleman's speech as it was for him to make it. As it was for him to say be and to speak outside of Parliament until the papers are brought down. Sir Wilfrid—It was for him Parliament on a subject until the papers are brought down. Sir Wilfrid—It was for him Parliament on a subject until the papers are brought down.

Sir Wilfrid—It would be last as it was for him Parliament on a subjec

stands unanimously committed to the policy that Canada was to organize a Canadian naval service. This was to be done in co-operation with the British Admiralty. Nothing could be clearer than this resolution, which was deliberately and unanimously adopted, and was based on a resolution introduced by Hon. George E. Foster, which had soon for six weeks on the order paper. Therefore, nobody was taken by surprise."

The vote on the resolution had

that the line had not been completed from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, and that, therefore, this year the railway could not carry the crops to Lake Superior. Since these words were uttered that part of the railway had been completed, the road was now open to traflic, and wheat was being carried at this moment from the Prairie Provinces to Lake Superior over the National Transcontinental Railway.

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said: "My hon. friend has not discussed the subject of naval defence, and that is the very thing which, I think, on the present occasion should be discussed, for the reason that the policy which we adopted last session—unanimously adopted—seems now to be attacked in quarters where we had reason to expect support. When at the last session this policy was adopted, when the House came to the conclusion that Canada should organize a naval service in co-operation with the British Admiralty, we informed Parliament that we were going to send to Britain two members of the Cabinet for the purpose of discussing these very questions, and of forning plans as to the best method of carry.

The and that that the should not have a naval organization of her own, but that she should on that the should not have a naval organization of her own, but that she should into that the should not have a naval service in co-operation with the British Admiralty, we informed Parliament that we were going to send to Britain two members of the Cabinet for the purpose of discussing these very questions, and of forning plans as to the best method of carry.

The analysis of the dealt with finally from a Canadian should was a continuous apaying a cert of the traftic and was a paying a cert of the mother country.

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The example of Australia was quot that that that the time that the standant Government was fold that Australia was folious to the imperial exchequer to help the mother than that.

"We are Canadian question, which a that that

too, was coming to follow the example of Canada. If the British Empire was to remain strong, every daughter nation must be allowed to develop herself, so that if danger arrived each should be at the summit of her possibilities of energy and strength.

There was still another side in the Conservative ranks. He had been dealing with the aggressive, he would now deal with the supine. He would borrow from the American vocabulary and describe it as the party of 'stand pat' chief of whom was the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk.)

Mr. Monk—Is it quite fair to discuss this question and keep the papers from Parliament?

Sir Wilfrid—It is just as fair for me to answer the hon, gentleman's speech as it was for him to make it.

ticipator himsell because he du mochallenge the vote. He voted for the resolution, and, having done so, he later chose to attack the policy of the Government party and to declare that he would not stand by it.

Mr. Monk appealed to the chair for a ruling as to whether Sir Wilfrid was in order in referring to the subject until the papers had been brought down.

Sir Wilfrid said he was not discussing any papers not laid before Parliament. He was discussing a resolution before Parliament, and when the member for Jacques Cartier went into the Province of Quebec and tried to raise some prejudice against imperial cooperation, in her face against imperial cooperation, as in honor bound, in sharing the presponsibilities and burdens of the moster country. He believed the Canadian people would endorse the policy of cooperation. They would support both a cash contribution and the building of a canadian navy.

HON, G. E. FOSTER.

Hon. G. E. Foster turned the attention of the House to the financial aspects of the Government administration. He drew in colors of gloom the dire results which would have followed had Canada and been blessed with good crops this year.

Sir Wilfrid said he was not discussing any papers not laid before Parliament. He was discussing a resolution before Parliament, and when the member for Jacques Cartier went into the Province of Quebec and tried to raise some prejudice against it he (Sir Wilfrid) had a right to refer to it.

Mr. Monk resented the suggestion that he had tried to raise prejudice. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Mr. Monk had spoken of twenty millions to be spent on the navy, and he considered that was an appeal to prejudice. Mr. Monk would find when the papers were brought down that he had been far astray in his figures. Mr. Monk had told his constituents that if Canada built a navy she might be drawn into a European war. "Whether we have such a navy or not we shall not lose our right to self-government and if we have such European war. "Whether we have suc a navy or not we shall not lose ou right to self-government, and if we hav a navy it will go to no war unless thi Parliament chooses to send it." Mr Monk had also asked what was the object or occasion of building a navy. There was a time when Canada had no railways and no public school system and if now she had to organize a navy it was because she was growing as a nation. Mr. Monk had told the elector



LABOR MEN.

Gempera, Mitchell and Morrison Must Serve Sentences.

Court of Appeal Refuses to Stay Proceedings.

Dramatic Scene in Convention When Telegram Came.

Toronto, Nov. 15 .- A small piece of yellow paper, handed by a telegraph messenger to President Sam Gompers just as the latter was raising his gavel just as the latter was raising his gavel to adjourn the American Federation of Labor's Convention yesterday afternoon, turned a listless, apathetic gathering into a tense, united mass, and pro-vided the most spectacular ending of any meeting ever held in Massey Hall. The telegram was from the Federa-tion's attorney's in Washington, who The telegram was from the Federation's attorney's in Washington, who through the day had been arguing before the District Court of Appeals in an endeavor to get a stay of proceedings, so that President Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison might appeal to the Federal Court from the sentences of imprisonment passed on them by the District Court of Columbia. It read: "Darlington agreed to fifteen days' eximprisonment passed on them by the District Court of Columbia. It read: "Darlington agreed to fifteen days' ex-tension, but court refused any exten-sion. The mandate of the court goes

sion. The mandate of the court goes down on Saturday morning."

MUST BE THERE ON SATURDAY. This means that on Saturday morning the three officers of the Federation must surrender to the court and commence their sentences or forfeit their bail of \$12,000. The sentence on Gompers is twelve months, Mitchell nine months, and Morrison six months. months

months.

The reading of the telegram drew the convention up in an instant. It was only the Gompers' quizzical look on face and hearty laughter as he caught sight of Morrison's serious aspect that prevented a demonstration. Instead the convention ioined in the laughter, and Mr. W. F. Maclean, who gained the Speaker's recognition before Mr. Fos-ter, declared that Canada stood at the convention joined in the laughter, and then applauded "old Sam" for his grit. But the earnest faces and the tense conversations of the men who crowded round the three convicted leaders spoke of the feelings the telegram had a round parting of the ways—either she must set her face against Imperial co-operation or join, as in honor bound, in sharing the responsibilities and burdens of the moround the three convicted leaders spoke of the feelings the telegrám had aroused.

"From now on I vote Socialist," said one young delegate as he gripped John Mitchell's hand. The remark was significant. The sending of the three men to prison has done more to feed the fires of electrons of the sending of the three men to prison has done more to feed the fires of class consciousness than all the harangues of the Socialist orators. Man after man expressed his indignation with the United States executive that it has stood idly by while their leaders are sent to prison. Already in the eyes of the delegates the three convicted with good crops this year. With respect to the proposed ratification of the Franco-Canadian trade treaty, he are sent to prison. Already in the eyes of the delegates the three convicted leaders as martyrs. It looks as if four hundred delegates are going back from the Toronto convention white hot with indignation to preach the gospel of class conflict. the Franco-Canadian trade treaty, he was afraid the House could not rely on the hope that this would not be regarded in the United States as a basis for the imposition of the maximum American tariff against Canada. There was ample evidence in the new Payne tariff that the intention of the American legislators was to place themselves

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REQUEST. PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REQUEST.
Immediately upon receipt of the
news President Compers on behalf of
himself and colleagues sent the following telegram to his attorneys in
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extend time received. Wire when we
must put in appearance to save bail
bonds. We would like to remain in To

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ronto until close of Federation's ention on Saturday evening. not expected that the court will comp with the request. President Gomp with the request. President Gompe-pointed out that the feeling of the cour pointed out that the feeling of the court towards the appellants was shown in the fact that a stay had been refused even in the face of Attorney Darlington's consent. Darlington is counsel for the Bucks Stove Company of St. Louis. It was he who took out the injunction which resulted in the three labor leaders being sent to prison.

If, as seems very certain, the three officers have to leave for prison while the convention is still sitting, the valedictory proceedings on Friday morning will be of a memorable character. The three leaders will have to leave before the election of officers is reached.

GOMPERS' POPULARITY INCREASES.

GOMPERS' POPULARITY INCREASES.

GOMPERS' POPULARITY INCREASES, Incidentally the judgment of the court kills all hopes for Delegate Max Hays and the secessionist party. In the face of the prison sentences no opposition to the Executive's re-election would be listened to. One prominent secessionist came up on the platform and shook Gompers by the hand—probably for the first time in the convention—and said: "All the secessionists are with you, Sam."

"Well, that cheers me," replied the genial little man with a smile,"

Asked if they had anything to say to the public, each of the three leaders disclaimed having any further explanation.

WHAT THE LEADERS SAY.

"Everything I had to say I said ir my speech on the matter on Friday," said President Gompers. "The courhas spoken and we have got to obey the court. We are still in doubt as the court. We are still in doubt as to whether we are entitled to have a re-hearing by the Federal Appeal Court, but our attorneys will do everything they can while we are in prison. I'd have liked to finish up the convention and arrange the Federation's business as far ahead as po-sible."

To a delegate he said: "I'm sorry. This spoils our organizing trip to Tampa. You'll have to go without me."

Secretary Morrison said: "We've got to go to prison. That's certain. There's no getting away from that, I expect our attorneys will enter a case with the Appeal Court and endeavor to get us out with habeas corpus proceedings."

MENAND WOMEN.

to get us out with habeas corpus proceedings."

John Mitchell looked worried. "I don't know any more than the telegram says. I suppose we have got to obey the court."

The court's decision was admittedly a great surprise. "Our attorneys assured us that there was no doubt about our request for a stay being granted," said Mr. Gompers.

TO ORGANIZE FARM I ABOUNDS TO ORGANIZE FARM LABORERS.

During the day many important re-colutions were dealt with by the con-cention. Perhaps the most important was one instructing the Executive to vention. take steps to organize the farm labor-ers. The class of farm labor in mind

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One of the most protracted discussions arose on a question of jurisdiction. The pavers and curb-setters had asked permission to organize a union for the blue-stone cutters. The committee referred the matter to the convention. Delegate Duncan, President of the Granite Cutters' Union ers. The class of farm labor in mind was not so much the hired man type familiar to Ontario people as the laborers on the big syndicate farms and the workers in the cotton fields and fruit groves of Texas and California. The resolution did not pass without debate, several of the delegates feeling that such an organization would inevitably open the doors of the Federation to the Chinese and Japanese