CANADA WILL FORM NAVY TO PROTECT HER OWN SHORES.

To Co-operate With British Navy in Defence of the Empire--British Admiralty to be Consulted.

Eloquent and Patriotic Speech of Premier Laurier---Foster Makes Moderate Speech---House Unanimously Passes Resolution.

of loyalty to the empire was offered in the House of Commons to-day amid a scene which was marked by the signifi-cance and impressiveness of a critical occasion in the history of the Dominion The public galleries were crowded to an extent only associated with Parliament ary events of the first importance. The bers were out in full force, eager to hear in every detail what was expected to be a pronouncement of great moment Over all brooded a spirit of gravity that seemed to have been reflected from across seas. For the time being party issues were forgotten in the common issues were torgotten in the common thought that Canada was about to make her response to the call of duty. There was an intense hush as first Mr. Foster, then the Prime Minister, and after him Mr. Borden voiced the sentiments which have found so acute expression throughout Canada during the past few days.

w days.

Mr. Foster's speech in moving his sesolution was delivered with a due ense of responsibility. It was lofty n tone throughout, picturesquely chrased and broadly Imperialistic in pirit, but it lacked definiteness, in his respect resembling the resolution tself, which was in the following erns:

itself, which was in the following terms:

"That in the opinion of this House, in view of her great and varied resources, of her geographical position and national environments, and of that spirit of self-help and self-respect which alone befits a strong and growing people, Canada should no longer delay in assuming her proper share of the responsibility and financial burden incident to the suit able protection of her exposed coast line and great seaports."

MR. FOSTER'S PLEA.

Narrowed down, Mr. Foster's plea was

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Narrowed down, Mr. Foster's plea was that the time had arrived when Canada should undertake a share of the burden of Imperial defence by constructing coast defence works as necessary and permanent bases, creating an auxiliary fleet, and developing steel shipbuilding enterprises on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. It was only incidentally that he alluded to the recent developments, and it was to assure the Government that if they resolved to assist the mother country in the present supposed crisis either in the way of contributing Dreadnoughts or money the Opposition would be behind them.

THE PREMIER'S RESPONSE.

THE PREMIER'S RESPONSE.

would be behind them.

THE PREMIER'S RESPONSE.

It was an occasion on which much was expected from the Prime Minister, and he rose to it in a speech that was cloquent, dignified, frank and courageous. While agreeing in the main with the resolution, he commented upon its indefiniteness and upon the coresponding vagueness of the mover's speech. Candada, he claimed, had already done much and was willing to do more in fulfillment of her duty to the Empire, but the Government declined to be stampeded by any wave of popular enthusiasm into hasty and ill-considered action. The policy of the Dominion with reference to defence had been laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1902, and to that they adhered. It was true that Canada had not done as much for naval defence as for the militia, but a beginning could be made along lines suggested at the 1907 conference by the creation of a nucleus of a navy controlled by the Dominion Government, but co-operating with the Imperial navy. The principle of autonomy must be preserved, however, and as a first step there should be a consultation with-the Imperial authorities and naval experts. It might be that Germany was contemplating an effort to wrest the supremacy of the seas from Britain, but lie did not think there was cause to be unduly alarmed.

Sir Wilfrid closed by moving the resolution appearing above as an amendment to Mr. Foster's motion.

Mr. Borden, who followed maintained the high plane set by Mr. Foster and the Prime Minister's resolution which he thought would give greater point to the message. Sir Wilfrid accepted the changes proposed by the leader of the

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster began with an explanation that the resolution had not been prompted by recent events having been among the first of the motions on the order paper nor was it offered in any party spirit. For a good many years he had been more and more impressed with the necessity of meeting the questions involved in the resolution and it seemed to him as if the time had now come Involved in the resolution and it seemed to him as if the time had now come when the Parliament of Canada should sit down together and take stock of the possibilities and come to some conclusion as to whether they have duties and as to what these duties are, with reference to the defence of the heritage which they enjoyed. He had a sympathy with those who declared that war was horrible, and its burden intolerable, but the history of the world showed that, after all, physical force lay at the foundation of all progress and civilization. They deduced from history the fact that to defend and preserve was right, and the duty of the individual, of society and of the nation. The last fifty years were full of sad disappointments for those who had believed that the era for enduring peace had been maked in and led them to the condiif the time had n the era for enduring peace had been ushered in, and led them to the conclusion that neither Christian teaching nor peace conventions, Hague conferences, nor triple alliances availed to keep the peace. In a single night, within the past few weeks, a great nationality had torn in tatters the treaty of Berlin and launched a war cloud over the Bal-

CANADA'S POSITION.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Amongst the nations of the world Canada had pushed forward and obtained a place which would become more and more important as the years advanced. Her ship of State was launched in the world's current. It was open to every storm and exposed to every danger. "She cannot escape the common burden," declared Mr. Foster, "she cannot ignore the common responsibilities. I do not believe that she wants to.

Having entered the game, I believe it is just to the Canadian people to play it valiantly, play it honorably, and play it successfully." (Cheers.) It was up to the people of Canada to prove their faith and their worth by their works, to grasp fully the meaning of their heritage and its responsibilities, and to prepare to defend it as well as develop it. In graphic terms Mr. Foster pictured Canada with her vast resources and her great coast line, faced across the ocean in the east by 350 million people, waking up into new activity, and in the west by the old and well tried nations of Europe. Having taken her place on that stage Canada must play her part, and it was an absolute condition of prosperity that her ports and means of transportation must be secured. Suppose, he said, a third class cruiser was to show her face in Victoria or Vancouver, or in Halifax or Sydney, or St. John or Quebec or Montreal, would not a great deal of the fancied peace and security into which they had lulled themselves quickly crumple up and pass away, to be succeeded by anxiety?

NO ADEQUATE DEFENCE.

The position to clay was that 6.500.

NO ADEQUATE DEFENCE.

NO ADEQUATE DEFENCE.

The position to-day was that 6,500, noto of people with a mighty heritage had no adequate defence against a third-class cruiser that might suddenly appear. It was enough to make them think. They might excuse it, palliate it, laugh at it, and say it was fanciful, but it ought to make Parliament and every good citizen think. They had developed Canada, but development was not defence, and their development might be rather a source of weakness. If they showed their riches to the world and made no proper provision for their defence they would be weakened in the eyes of the outside world, and they were apt to grow careless and become listless.

UNCLE SAM'S WING.

As to the argument that Canada could, in any event, take shelter under the aegis of the United States and the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Foster declared that such a humiliating stand could not be taken by any country that wished to preserve its self-respect. Canada did not wish to live by the grace of any stranger. The application of the Monroe doctrine meant that Canada would soon be forced to absolute dependence on the United States. The logical conclusion of the argument, said Mr. Foster, was that more adequate defence was necessary, that this defence must leave out of consideration the Monroe doctrine, and that it must be worked out by Canada derespel working in co-operation with the mother country.

Touching in conclusion upon the re-cent events, Mr. Foster said that any offer the Government might see fit to make to the mother country either in the way of Dreadnoughts or of money would receive the endorsation of the

pominion Government, but co-operating with the Imperial navy. The principle of autonomy must be preserved, however, and as a first step there should be a consultation withorhe Imperial authorities and naval experts. It might be that Germany was contemplating an effort to wrest the supremacy of the seas from Britain, but he did not think there was cause to be unduly alarmed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was received with loud cheers, said: To the cloquent and able observations with which the House has just been favored by Hon. Mr. Foster's motion.

Mr. Borden, who followed maintained the high plane set by Mr. Foster and the Prime Minister and while accepting in the man Sir Wilfrid's pronouncement suggested several changes in the Frime Minister's resolution which he thought would give greater point to the thought would give greater point to the house has proposed by the leader of the Opposition and after a series of able speeches the resolution was carried unanimously. that he has to some extent outlined for us, is that his conclusions have been too indefinite, and that they should have been presented in a more concrete form. I was anxious to hear from my hon. friend what would be the argument which he intended to apply in support of his resolution, but I am sur I will not offend my hon. friend when I tell him that in my estimation his resolution was not perhaps as clean as the crystal waters of the mountain brook. He did not define what the policy was that he would like us to look upon with favor as explicitly as I would have desired. The gist of his proposition is to be found in these words, "Canada should no longer delay in assuming her proper share of the responsibility of the financial burden incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast line and great scaports."

HAS CANADA BEEN REMISS? The only interpretation I could give these words were that in the opinion of Mr. Foster Canada had been remiss in the duty she owes to herself of providing for her own defence. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that Canada has no married with anyone that



CANADA WILL DO HER DUTY.

Sir, we will not at all admit that impeachment. We are British subjects. Canada is one of the daughter nations of the empire, and we realize to the full the rights and obligations which are involved in that proud title. It has been, it is, it shall be our unalterable determination to meet and to carry out every duty which is implied by that title, but I think I can say that we will rise to every sacrifice that may be needed in order to maintain unimpaired the rank and status which is occupied by Canada in the British Empire, and her rank and status which is maintained by the British Empire throughout the world.

NOT TO BE STAMPEDED.

settled policy and the deliberate course which we have laid down, by any hasty, feverish action, however spectacular structure that the greatest part of grow careless and become listless. It was true they had developed a militia force, but, though it had done excellent service on several critical occasions and could be relied upon to do so again it war descended on the country, while the militia could stand to their colors, the eyes of Canada would turn in wistful longing for the regular troops of the British empire.

UNCLE SAM'S WING.

As to the argument that Canada could, in any event, take shelter under the aegis of the United States and the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Foster declared that such a humiliating stand could not be taken by any country that wished to preserve its self-respect. Canada did not wish to live by the grace of any stranger. The application of the Monroe doctrine meant that Canada would soon be forced to absolute dependence on the United States. The logical conclusion of the sergument said Mr. Easter was self-recome and permanency that it is phenomenal. The empire of Rome, the emomenal. The empire of Rome, the emomenal. The empire of Rome, the emomenal. The empire of Rome the emomenal canad permanency that it is phenomenal. The empire of Rome, the emomenal. The empire of Rome the emomenal. tinuance and permanency that it is phe nomenal. The empire of Rome, the em that more adequate defence was necessary, that this defence must leave out of consideration the Monroe dectrine, and that it must be worked out by Canada herself working in co-operation with the mother country.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

"Something must be done; bonnething dequate, and something now," was Mr. Foster's summing up of the argument. Great Britain has given us the protection of our liberties and lands; has given us all the privileges of particism sometimes and seant gratitude."

CONFERENCE OF 1902.

It presented itself in a concrete form at the Imperial Conference of the control of the co pire of Alexander, the empire of Charle

It presented itself in a concrete form at the Imperial Conference of 1902, to those who were there assembled from all parts of the empire, conferring with the Government of the mother

the suggestion made by Lord Selborne respecting the navy, and by Mr. St. John Brodrick respecting the army. The Ministers desire to point out that their objections are not so much from the incidents involved as from a belief that the acceptance of the proposals would entail an important departure from the principle of colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local. ant departure from the principle of colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local independence which has been granted it from time to time by the Imperial authorities, and which has been so productive of beneficial results, both as respects the material progress of the country and the strengthening of the ties that bind it to the motherland; but while for these reasons the Canadian Ministers are obliged to withhold their consent to the propositions of the Admiralty and the War Office, they fully appreciate the duty of the Dominion, as it advances in population and wealth, to make a more office, they fully appreciate the duty of the Dominion, as it advances in population and wealth, to make a more liberal outlay for those necessary preparations of self-defence which every country has to assume and bear. At present the Canadian expenditures for defence services are confined to the militia side. The Canadian Government are prepared to consider the militia side. The Canadian Government are prepared to consider the militia side. The Canadian Government are prepared to consider the maximistic of the seacoasts of Canada there is a large number of men admirably qualities to form a naval reserve, and it is hoped that at an early day a system may be devised which will lead to the training of those men and to the making of their services available for defence in time of need. In conclusion the Ministers repeat that while the Canadian Government are obliged to dissent from the measures proposed, they fully appreciate the obligation of Canada to make expenditures for the purpose of defence, in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the country. They are willing that those expenditures shall be so directed as to relieve the taxpayer of the mother country from some of the burdens which he now bears, and they have the strongest desire to carry out their defence schemes in co-operation with the format military power in the world at the foremost military, power in the world at the present time is contemplating perhaps to cope with Great Britain on the high seas. We have perhaps reason to

ficers, so far as this is consistent with the principle of local self-government, which has proved so great a factor in the promotion of Imperial unity." POLICY GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

the promotion of Imperial unity."

POLICY GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

Now this paper has been sometimes criticised, but it has never been seriously challenged, so far as I know. At all events it has never yet been challenged on the floor of the House, and if I understood the observations of Mr. Foster aright, he does not now dissent from the proposition which is therein made. Nay, more, the policy which is there laid down has been adopted by some of 'the dominions which had not accepted it before. The Commonwealth of Australia had for many years made a contribution of a million dollars a year out of its own treasury to the Imperial exchequer for the purposes of the navy. This policy has been reversed by the Australian Government, and Mr. Deakin, the late Premier of Australia, one of the ablest men of the British Empire, has himself introduced a resolution on the lines of the Canadian policy, providing for the local defence of Australia. There is more than this. If there is a man in the British Empire who has given his thought, his heart and his soul to the great problem of the defence of the British Empire it is Lord Milner. He was in this country a few months ago, and discussed this question at various places, and everywhere he took the position that we are now taking.

Sir Wilfrid quoted from Lord Milner's Toronto speech, in which he stated that he had never been a great advocate of contributions from the vary of the pressore.

advocate of contributions from the self-governing States to the army and navy of the United Kingdom. He also quoted from Sir Charles Tupper's exposition of Canadian policy: "The policy of levying a large tax upon the colonies for the support of the army and navy of England is a policy founded on missoper levying and policy founded on missoper levying and the self-grant of the support of the army and navy of England is a policy founded on missoper levying and forms. ed on misapprehension and fraught with

and navy of England is a policy founded on misapprehension and fraught with danger."

This is the position we have taken, continued Sir Wiffrid, this is the position we maintain to-day, and, as I understood Mr. Foster, while he was not very emphatic for it, he was not against it, either. If I understood him aright he rather insisted that something should be done, but what particular form it should take, whether by a contribution or whether by the development of our own naval resources, he left an open question. Well, to us it is an open question, and we see no reason in anything that has taken place recently to depart from the policy that we laid down in 1902.

It may be said that though this was our policy we have not lived up to it. I deny the impeachment. We have done a great deal for defence, though not, perhaps, as much as we would have liked to do. At the conference of 1902 I stated that we would undertake to develop our own defences by land and by sea, and by land we have done more than our duty.

CANADAYS LAND DEFENCE.

nave organized the nucleus of a small permanent force; we have established; instruction camps; we have provided arms and ammunition and have drilled more than fifty thousand men. In the development of naval defence I admit that we have been behind the times. Engaged as we have been in works of peace, we have delayed and put off the development of our navy.

MUST HAVE A NAVY.

But I agree with Mr. Foster that e should undertake this work also, and undertake it immediately. But upon what lines should we do it upon the lines should we do it to the kines, I repeat, of our own action; upon the lines of undertakin to do for ourselves with respect to a navy what we have done with respect to the militia. I think we should commence to establish the nucleus of commence to establish the nucleus of navy. But I would call the attention Mr. Foster to this, and I am sure will agree with me. Is he sure where begin and where to end in naval matter. Is it not a fact that in this a vention mayal construction has almost from year to year? fact that the armaments of

fact that the armaments of to-morrow may be so improved as to render the armaments of to-day obsolete? When we were in London in 1902 what we had in our minds then were training ships. They were of great im-portance. When we were again in Lon-don at the conference of 1907 training ships, were altogether forwards. aon at the conference of 1897 trains ships were altogether forgotten. The it was the defence of our seaports the was the important question before t Lord Tweedmouth, then First Lord the Admiralty, speaking on the question of what should be done by the self-go

the Admiralty, speaking on the question of what should be done by the self-governing dominions, ignored the question of training ships altogether and insisted that we should at once make provision for the defence of our sea harbors. That was only two years ago, and the First Lord of the Admiralty then accepted in the fullest sense the policy of the Canadian Government that we should ourselves maintain our own navy and not contribute to the Imperial exchequer. He accepted to the fullest extent the proposition that we should invest in and build submarines, torpedo boats and docks.

Two years have elapsed, and to-day if we were to listen to a certain press and give attention to the wave which is passing we should be giving a Dreadnought to Great Britain. Those spasmodic efforts referred to two years ago would not furnish a proper defence of the British Empire. How is that to be done? I think we should proceed in this matter as we have proceeded in the case of the militia. We should confer with the naval authorities of the British Government as the Minister of Militia has done with the Imperial Council of Defence in London, and after having with them organized a plan we should carry it out in Canada with our own resources and with our own money. This is the policy that commends itself to the Government. Mr. Foster concluded his remarks by saying that if it were the determination of Canada to offer a Dreadnought to Britain that policy would be acceptable to the Opposition.

THE GERMAN CHALLENGE.

believe that Germany is building warships faster even than Great Britain. Possibly there is a conclusion to be drawn from this, and the only conclusion is that Germany intends some time to do on the high seas with Great Britain what she has done with France on land. Everybody knows—it is a matter of history—that Prussia had been silently preparing to cope with France, which up to that time had been the greatest military nation in the world; that Prussia waited its opportunity, and when that opportunity came delivered its mortal blow. Well, if it be true that Germany is organizing on the high seas no British subject can afford to be indifferent to the prospect.

THE DANGER NOT IMMINENT.

For my part I do not think that the

THE DANGER NOT IMMINENT.

For my part I do not think that the danger is imminent; I do not believe so. Germany is a great nation. She has made more progress in peace and war during the last sixty years than any other nation. She has increased her population from forty millions to sixty-two millions. She has developed her trade and industries in a marvellous manner. She has increased her wealth in a predigious manner. But with all her energy and ability and resources, if it be her object to aim to bring the Germany navy to the standard of the British navy, to do in a few years what has been done by Great Britain in the course of centuries, if that be Germany's object, it is a task which, I think, is beyond even her resources. At all events, we know for certain that the British nation is not unduly alarmed. We have the testimony of the great organs of public opinion that Britain can cope with Germany alone without the assistance of the colonies. We know that the British Government, in response to the generous offer made by New Zealand of a Dreadnought, replied, postponing its acceptance.

There is more than that I appeal to

nought, replied, postponing its acceptance.

There is more than that, I appeal to every student of history whether it be not the case that, although Britain has been of all the nations of Europe the nation which has given more attention to trade than to war, she has generally come out victorious in all the wars in which she has been engaged. This she owes in the first place to the courage, the endurance and the valor of her soldiers and sailors, but it is due also in no small degree to the fact that while other nations were wasting their energies in war she was attending to the arts of peace and amassing that wealth which is so essential to success. But, although I do not believe that the danger is imminent I have no hesitation in saving that it would be absolute folly to sleep in a sense of the fullest security. Vigilance, eternal vigilance, must be the watchword to-day, not only in England, but in Canada, and in every other part of the British Empire. On more than one occasion I have said that I would deprecate Canada being drawn into the vortex of militarism existing in Europe. DUTY OF THE DAUGHTER NATIONS.

CANADA'S LAND DEFENCE.

By land we have done something of which we have reason to be proud. In 1902 we spent in round figures two and a half millions on our militia, and ast year we spent more than six and as half millions, so that in five or six years we have just trebled our expenditure on the militia. We have staken over the garrisons of Esquimalt and Halifax; we have relieved the British Treasury to that extent; we have organized the nucleus of a small permanent force; we have established arms and ammunition and have drilled more than fifty thousand men.

In the development of mayal defence I admit that we have been behind the times. Engaged as we have been in works of peace, we have delayed and put off the development of our navy.

MUST HAVE A NAVY.

THE RESOLUTION

defence. The trouse realtitums the opin-ion, repeatedly expressed by representa-tives to Canada, that under the present constitutional relations between the mother country and the self-governing dominions the payment of any stated contributions to the Imperial treasury for naval and military purposes wou not, so far as Canada is concerned, be not, so far as Canada is concerned, be a satisfactory solution of the question of "The House has observed with satis

The House has observed with satisfaction the relief afforded in recent years to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom through the assumption by the Canadian people of considerable military nperial treasury.
"The House will cordially approve of

"The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relations to the Imperial navy along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the empire and the peace of the world.

"The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that

s required to give the Imperial author-ties the most loyal and hearty co-opera tion in every movement for the mainte-nance and the honor of the British Em-

MR. CONGDON.

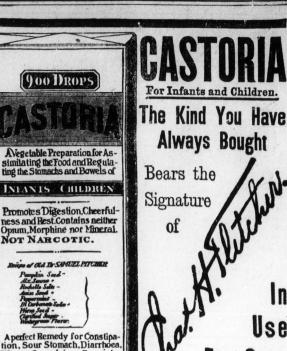
Mr. Congdon (Yukon), in a maiden peech, made a most favorable impres-ion on the House in advocating sane and mature deliberation before em-Speeches all breathing the spirit of

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loyalty and of readiness to assist the motherland followed from Messrs. Middlebro, Warburton, Barnard, Turcotte, Roy (Dorchester), Beauparlant and Major Currie.

Hon, L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reminded the House of the obligations which Canada had assumed, and of what the dependencies generally had done to relieve the motherland of the necessity of maintaining fleets in colonial waters. He estimated that by the measures adopted by the dependencies the British taxpayer had been relieved to the extent of over relieved to the extent of over

CLAUSES CHANGED,

In the resolution, as finally adopted, the second clause was made to cad, "The House is of opinion that under the present constitutional relations between the mother country and he self-governing dominions the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Innerial treasury for ations to the Imperial treasury for and military purposes would not, far as Canada is concerned, be the est satisfactory solution of the quesion of defence."

The third paragraph, referring to

the rehel afforded to the British tax-payers, was deleted, and in the fol-lowing clause, approving of any neces-sary expenditure, the word "speedy" was placed before "organization of a Canadian naval service," etc. DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

Mr. E. N. Lewis secured, with the assent of the Government, the appointment of a select committee to consider and report upon his "daylight saving bill." The committee consists of Messrs. Maclean (Lunenburg), Monk, McLean (South Huron), and Lewis.

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

Replying to a query by Dr. Roche as to the Government's intention of introducing a boundary extension bill this session, Sir Wilfrid said: By a resolution adopted last session this House authorized the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba out of the Northwest Ter Manitoba out of the Northwest Territories to an extent therein specified. Until the Legislature of Manitoba has signified its acceptance of those boundaries, and until the Dominion Government have come to an understanding as to the financial conditions consequent thereon, the Government has no authority to introduce any legislation on this matter.

Mr. Commee introduced a bill to amend the election act, by providing machinery to enable railwaymen to vote wherever they may be on election day, and to prevent manipulation and fraud.

Wireless on the Lakes

Wireless on the Lakes.
Chicago, March 29.—Passenger steamers on the great lakes are to be equipped this season with wireless telegraph apparatus to be operated by the United Wireless Telegraph Company. Contracts were closed here to-day with the steamship companies, and stations have been established to be ready by the opening of navigation at Chicago, Detroit, the Soo, Mackinaw and all the principal lake ports.

It is reported from Belgrade that for-

'It is reported from Belgrade that former Crown Prince George intends to eter Cambridge University as a student

STOLE CASH BOX.

Man and Woman Arrested in East-End of Toronto.

Toronto, March 30.-Charged with tealing a cash box from Jones & Leon ard, barristers, 18 Toronto street, either last Thursday or Friday, Percy Lang-ston, of 5 Suburban Place, was arrested last night by Patrol Sergeant Lydiatt. The complainants claim that he came into their office to apply for a situation, and while in there got away with a cash box, containing \$2 in money and \$1,000

in cheques.

Saturday forenoon one of the cheques for \$10 was cashed at the Dominion Branch Bank, at the corner of Queen and Sherbourne streets. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lillian O'Neill, a sister of the accused, tried to cash a cheque for \$16 at the Riverside branch cheque for 816 at the Riverside pranea of the Bank of Toronto. The cheque was refused, the woman was followed, and the arrest followed shortly afterwards. The O'Neill woman was also arrested.

Pure Olive Oil.

We have just received from France a delayed shipment of olive oil for internal use. It is especially fine in quality, and notwithstanding the great increase in market value we are still selling it at the old price. Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

The Zeppelin airship made a successful flight on Monday to a height of 6,000 feet, the greatest altitude yet reached. The landing was also successful.

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