

WARSHIPS ON GREAT LAKES.

Hon. G. E. Foster Brings Question Up in the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says Matter is Very Delicate.

The Premier's Election—Weight of Potatoes.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—"If difficulties were to arise between Canada and the United States over their whole trade on the great lakes, with all our means of conveyance of that trade, would be absolutely at the mercy of the United States within 24 hours."

This was the somewhat startling statement made by Hon. George E. Foster in the House of Commons this afternoon in calling attention to the number and armament of United States war vessels stationed on the great lakes. The occasion was a motion standing in Mr. Foster's name calling for "a copy of all correspondence, papers and letters in respect to the agreement between Great Britain and the United States for the maintenance of war vessels on the great lakes, including the agreement itself; the several requests made for permitting United States war vessels to pass the canals and the outcome thereof, and a list of vessels which have passed the canals, with description and armament, the places where they are stationed, and the purposes for which they are used."

Mr. Foster, in moving for the papers relative to the Rush-Bagot agreement, pointed out that that agreement limited the armaments of either Canada or the United States on the great lakes to four vessels, one not exceeding 100 tons, armed with one 18-pounder, on Lake Ontario; two, not exceeding the same tonnage, and having the same armament, on the upper lakes, and one of the same burden and armament on Lake Champlain, but so far as he was able to ascertain the condition of things today, there were ten United States vessels on the great lakes, having an aggregate tonnage of 8,000, with 20 officers and 549 men, 24 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 10 one-pounder rapid-fire, 14 four-pounder rapid-fire, 8 three-pounders, 9 calibre A guns, 1 calibre M and six Colts. These vessels composed what was known as the State naval militia, towards the maintenance of which the United States Government made an appropriation. In addition, he found, from official documents of the United States Government that for 1909 there was an appropriation of \$1,005,000 for a naval training school, and for 1910 an appropriation of \$413,400, while in 1907-8 there was expended by the United States \$1,920,011 for the erection of naval buildings, equipment and stations on the great lakes, and an appropriation for a naval hospital building, which, he understood, was now progressing. He understood that the greater number of these vessels had been placed within the past eight years, in every case application having been made to and granted by the British Minister, under conditions—that the vessels should not be armed while they were passing through Canadian waters to their stations, and that they were to be used for training purposes.

Mr. Foster did not propose to offer any criticism on the condition of things thus disclosed; but he did not think that the Canadian public was quite aware of the situation as it had developed. He found that the State of Illinois had a naval reserve of 620; Michigan, 177; Minnesota, 176; New York, 583, and Ohio, 143, or a total of 1,649 reservists on the lakes. There was a body of trained men who could be available at an hour's notice. He submitted that if it was good policy to adopt a treaty in 1817 to mitigate the cost of armaments and reduce the possibilities of armed collision on the great lakes, it ought to be good policy at the present time. He was not oblivious of the fact that great changes had taken place since 1817, that 18-pounders then might have been a formidable gun, while 18-pounders to-day would not be regarded as of a very high class.

But even if it were argued that the times and circumstances had changed, there was one way of meeting that condition, and that was for the two countries to agree upon a modification, if necessary, of the old treaty. It could not be argued that so long as the treaty existed either party was justified in raising beyond its terms without first striving to have a new arrangement made looking to the progress of things. It was true that there had been a vast growth in wealth, and population since 1817, but that was just where the strength of the position and the danger of the position arose. If the population and trade of the United States on the great lakes had grown, so had those of Canada. As it stands, the whole lake population, the whole lake wealth, the whole lake trade are absolutely at the mercy of the armaments which the United States has on these lakes to-day. If it did so happen which I hope may never happen, that difficulties arise, within twenty-four hours' notice the whole trade on these great lakes, with all our means of conveyance of that trade, would be absolutely at the mercy of the United States, which has all these armaments, while Canada has practically none.

"We may be all advocates of peace, and believers in peace, but most of us believe in some sort of insurance, and if we ask ourselves the question, what would be the condition of things if hostilities arose between the United States and Canada? we have nothing that would be worth a single rifle shot." That was a state of things which evidently ought not to exist. No business man would place his business in that position, and surely Canada should not do so. There might be some argument for some reasonable modification of the treaty, though he hoped that it might never become necessary for Canada and the United States to spend large amounts of money in pitting their warships against each other, but the present condition was one under which he thought Canada had some thinking to do.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the observations of Mr. Foster would have been more apposite if, when calling the attention of the country to the conditions on the great lakes, he had been able to suggest a remedy. The Rush-Bagot agreement had been in

DON'T FLOAT! SWIM!

Dead Fish Float Stream---Live Ones Go Which Way They Will

Be a live one. Strike out. Do your own thinking. Don't be switched this way and that by others. Start right now by spending your money where you get the best values. You are not tied to any one store or storekeeper. The money that pays for the goods is your money and you should get its worth in quality, quantity and value. It is your right. It is more, it is your duty in these days of high prices to see that you get the full equivalent for every cent of your dollar, and that's just where we shine, shine. The word is not strong enough. We glint, glimmer, glisten, glow. It is our hobby, our pleasure, our ambition to give more value, bigger value, greater value. Ever and always better value to our customers. In this way have we built our business up to its present large proportions, and in this way only do we hope to make it still larger, better, more serviceable and more satisfactory to our patrons. Are you one of them? If not, become one. YESTERDAY IS A DREAM AND TO-MORROW IS A VISION. DO IT NOW.

Raisins and Currants

Select Valencia Raisins, only one quality, that the highest; only one price, that the lowest for goods of such quality. They will compare with any others at any price; 7c lb., 4 lbs. 25c. Seedless Valencia Raisins; This is the coming raisin; it has all the flavor of the Valencia and has no seed to take out; 9c lb., 3 lbs. 25c. Sultana Raisins, finest grade, cleaned and stemmed, in 1-lb. packages, 13c., 2 for 25c. Real good Sultanas in bulk, 7c lb., 4 lbs. 25c. California Seeded Raisins, Santa Claus Brand, really choice, 9c pkg., or 3 for 25c. Currants, the finest Patras, sweet, because ripe and fully mature, 3 lbs. 25c.

Can Beets

Selected small Beets, put up in gold-lined tins. They are much better than you think. Small tin 9c, 3 for 25c; large tin 11c.

Asparagus Tips

Another dainty one if you like Asparagus you will appreciate this, per tin 25c.

Beans

Golden Wax Stringless Beans. No other just like them; try them once. Per tin 10c.

Tomatoes

Vineland brand, whole, ripe Tomatoes, packed in sanitary tins; very fine quality, per tin 9c, 3 tins 25c. Delicatessen Tomatoes, hand packed, selected stock, large tins, opens with a key, per tin 12c.

Corn

Old Church Honey-sweet Corn; it is all right, 9c per tin, 3 tins 25c.

Peas

Old Church Sweet Wrinkle Peas, 9c tin, 3 tins 25c. Little Gem Peas, per tin 10c.

Pork and Beans

Davies' Pork and Beans in tomato sauce 5c tin, 6 tins for 25c. Savory Pork and Beans 10c tin for 5c, 15c tin for 10c. Clark's Pork and Beans, tin 12c.

Ground Nutmegs, tin	5c
Whole Nutmegs, per ounce	5c
Pastry Spice, 2 ounces	5c
Ground Cloves, 2 ounces	5c
Ground Cinnamon, 2 ounces	5c
Ground Allspice, 2 ounces	5c
Kitchen Molasses, tin	10c
Good Molasses, quart	13c
Clarified Sweet Cider, quart	8c
Bulk Mince-meat, 2 lbs.	25c
Wetley's Mince-meat, pkg.	10c
Cowan's Chocolate, per cake	10c
Feather Strip Coconut, lb.	20c
McLaren's Iceing, 3 pkgs.	25c
Challenge Milk, tin	10c
Eagle Milk, tin	15c
Peerless Cream, tin	10c
Lily Marmalade, jar	10c
Lily Marmalade, 2-lb. tin	17c
Tartan Table Syrup, 2-lb. tin	12c
Pure Maple Syrup, bottle	30c
Pure Maple Syrup, tin	30c
Self-Rising Buckwheat Flour, pkg	10c
3-lb. bag Salt	4c
7-lb. bag Salt	8c
Shaker Salt, package	10c
Celery Salt, bottle	10c
Horse Radish, per bottle	10c
Alliance Catsup, large bottle	15c
Heinz Catsup, small bottle	15c
French Mustard, bottle	5c and 10c
Manzanilla Olives, bottle	10c
Large bottle Olives	25c
Sweet Pickles, bottle	15c
Pickled Walnuts, bottle	10c and 15c
Pickled Onions, bottle	10 and 15c
Nation's Sauce, large bottle	10c
Panyan Sauce, large bottle	25c
Holbrook's Sauce, bottle	25c
Pure Clover Honey, jars	10c and 17c
Keen's Mustard, 1/2-lb. tin	13c
Keen's Mustard, 1/4-lb. tin	25c
Durham Mustard, tin	5c and 10c

Sweet Oranges 1c

Mexican Sweet Oranges, shipment just to hand; they are sweet because they are ripe and fully matured; 25 cases going at 1c each, 12c dozen. Great big ones and sweet, 20c per dozen, worth 30c. Florida Oranges, per dozen 25c, worth 35c. Messina Lemons, per dozen 15c. Grape Fruit, 6 for 25c.

Sugar

20 pounds Crystal Granulated Sugar \$1.00, 10 pounds 50c, 5 pounds 25c, 100 pound bags No. 2 Granulated Sugar \$4.80, 100 pound bags Best Granulated Sugar \$4.95, 50 pound bags \$2.50, 20 pound bag \$1.05, 10 pounds \$1.00, 9 1/2 pounds 50c. Bright Yellow Sugar, 20 pounds for \$1.00, 10 pounds 50c, 5 pounds 25c. Cut Loaf Sugar 3 1/2 pounds for 25c.

Flour

Five Roses or Royal Household, per bag \$3.25, per half bag \$1.65, per quarter bag 85c. White Lily or Gold Medal Manitoba Blends, per bag \$2.75, per half bag \$1.38, per quarter bag 70c. Lily White, all Ontario, per bag \$2.70, half bag \$1.35, quarter bag 68c.

Butter and Eggs

Choicest fresh Creamery, per pound 29c. Choice Fresh Dairy, per pound 28c. Dairy, large rolls, fresh, only a few, per pound 24c. Eggs, a few fresh gathered, per dozen 32c; cold storage, all good, 30c dozen.

Cheese and Lard

Ingersoll Cream Cheese in porcelain pots, regular 10c size, for 8c, 2 for 15c; regular 25c size for 17c. New Mild Cheese, per pound 15c. June Cheese, rich and snappy, per pound 17c. Pure Lard, pound 18c.

Finnan Haddie

Shipment as usual Thursday for Friday and Saturday's selling; just our regular quality; it could not be better, per pound 10c.

Peels, Nuts, Etc.

Of makes and grades of Peel there are several, and then some, but there is no peel made that is any better than what we sell and only a few as good. It is clear, transparent, soft and tender. Just the best, that's all. Lemon and Orange, 13c lb., 2 lbs. 25c. Citron, 20c lb. Shelled Almonds, finest Valencia, per lb. 40c, worth 50c. Shelled Walnuts, 35c lb., worth 40c. Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Rose, Wintergreen, Pistachio, Raspberry, Vanilla, per bottle 10c. Dark Brown Sugar, per lb. 5c. Very best White Iceing Sugar, per lb. 8c, 3 1/2 lbs. 25c. McLaren's Iceings, Chocolate, Maple and Rose Vanilla, 10c pkg., 3 for 25c.

Figs

Some excellent Table Figs, in one-lb. packages, value at 15c pkg., going 10c. Cooking Figs, very nice, 6 lbs. 25c.

Dates

Fair Date Dates, worth the price, 12c per lb. Teddy Bear Dates, 2 pkgs. for 15c.

Prunes

From the famous Santa Clara Valley, sweet, small pits, 4 lbs. 25c; larger, 3 lbs. 25c.

Apples

Northern Spies, very fine stock, per basket 30c. Some other good cookers 25c.

Potatoes

The cream of the good ones, white and sound and ripe. Bag 80c; bushel 60c; basket 25c; peck 15c.

Onions

Spanish, very fine, 4c lb., 7 lbs. 25c. Yellow Danvers 40c basket, 30c pk.

Brooms

Prices are high, but ours are not up to a profitable basis yet 35, 40 and 45c each.

Washboards

Glass, cheapest in the end, only 40c. Ben-Hur Washboards, each 25c.

Tea Special

A special importation of very fine Ceylon Black Tea; equal in cup quality to any 50c package tea; put up in 5-lb. boxes. This would make a suitable Christmas gift, and would be sure to please. Special low price to start them, \$1.69; think of it, a \$2.50 value for \$1.69. We know good tea and know that the tea will please. Carroll's Own Blends at 25 and 40c per lb., steadily and surely win their way into public favor because of their uniform excellence and splendid cup quality. A trial will convince.

Malta Vita, 3 pkgs.	25c
Celery Relish, 3 bottles	25c
Lipton's Jelly Tablets, 3 for	25c
Benson's Corn Starch, 3 for	25c
Celluloid Starch, 3 for	25c
Sapolio, 3 for	25c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	25c

Biscuits Special

iced Cookies and Iced Honey Cakes, 5 boxes of each, regular 10c lb., going while they last 7c. Vanilla Bar, Royal Mixed, or Home-made Lemon Cookies, 3 lbs. for 25c. Oxfords, Claret, Coconut Bar, per lb. 10c. Fig Bars and Fruit Biscuits, 2 lbs. for 25c. Walnut Marshmallows, Dudley's Coconut Fingers, per lb. 15c. Chocolate Fingers, per lb. 18c. Water Ice Wafers, per lb. 30c. Royal Cream Sodas, 3 lb. box 25c. Ginger Snaps, lb. 7c.

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existence for nearly one hundred years, and it had served a very good purpose. Since the United States had reached the development it had, the States bordering on the lakes had again and again pressed the Federal authorities to be allowed to participate in the war expenditure which had been going on, but they could not do so unless the conditions of the agreement of 1817 were interfered with.

"I must say," proceeded Sir Wilfrid, "that though perhaps the terms of that agreement have not been absolutely maintained, I am not prepared to say that they have been unfairly interfered with. My hon. friend knows that the tenure of life of that agreement hangs on a very slender thread. It can be put an end to in six months—if the American Government were to press us they could put an end to the treaty in six months. That is stipulated in the treaty. Under such circumstances what are we to do? My hon. friend says there should be a modification. That is easily said, more easily said than done. He may say, 'Put an end to the treaty.' That would be worse, for if the treaty were put an end to there might be an unlimited armament on their side, and we would have to follow suit. My hon. friend will realize that the condition is such that we have to be very careful of what we do and of what we say, and I do not think my hon. friend has served as good a purpose as perhaps he had in his mind in bringing the matter to the attention of the country.

"It is a matter which has been engaging our attention again and again. I may say that when we were at Washington in 1890, at the Joint High Commission, this subject engaged the attention of the two parties. There were modifications suggested at that time, but upon the suggestion made we could not agree, and the matter was left as it was. There has been correspondence going on for some time on this matter, which, if it is of a nature to be brought down, will be brought down. But there has also been correspondence of a confidential nature, which it would be premature to bring down at this stage. All

the papers that can be brought down will be brought down."

SIR WILFRID'S ELECTION.

Mr. Meighen brought up the question of the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to defer any longer the resignation of either one or the other of the seats which he now represents in the Commons. Mr. Meighen asked for the Speaker's ruling as to the point.

Sir Wilfrid said that so far he had not been asked by any of his constituents, either in Quebec East or in Ottawa, to cease representing them, and he had not been anxious to make the choice himself. However, if the Speaker ruled that under the rules of the House a choice must be made instantaneously, he would, of course, comply.

Speaker Marcell said he would consider the rules bearing on the case and would announce his ruling to-morrow.

MR. FISHER'S BILL.

Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the seed act by including alfalfa and garden seeds within the scope of the regulation governing standards generally was put through the committee stage.

Mr. Fisher's resolution providing for an amendment to the inspection and sales act by fixing the weight of a barrel of potatoes at 160 pounds was passed without debate, beyond a gentle inquiry from Mr. Lennox as to whether this might not constitute an invasion of Provincial rights and come within the obligation raised a few days ago by the Premier in respect to Major Currie's bill to fix the size of a loaf of bread.

Sir Wilfrid noted that there was already federal legislation in respect to potatoes, and on the question of Provincial rights he thought the House might for the present stick to potatoes, and not urge the question of bread.

The third reading was given to Hon. Mr. Templeman's bill to amend the inland revenue act so as to permit of the importation and sale of cigarettes in packages of twenty-five each.

FRENCH TREATY ENDORSED.

The House finally endorsed the Franco-Canadian trade treaty by passing the third reading of Mr. Fielding's bill to ratify it.

Hon. Mr. Fielding intimated that con-

cessions would be made to Canadian wine manufacturers that would compensate for any possible increase in the competition from France.

Mr. McLean (Huron) has given notice of a resolution in the Commons, declaring that the Senate as at present constituted, is not in accordance with the representative institutions of the country, and should be made representative of and directly responsible to the people.

MRS. BROWN

Wife of Hamilton Man and Daughter of Hon. G. W. Ross.

The news of the death of Mrs. Cameron Brown, wife of Mr. Cameron Brown, of Windsor, recently of London, which took place yesterday morning very unexpectedly in Windsor Hospital after an illness of only a few days, will be heard with regret by many friends in this city. Mrs. Brown had only been in the hospital three days, and was taken ill less than a week ago. She was 35 years old, and a daughter of Hon. George W. Ross, former Premier of Ontario.

With her husband she moved from London to Windsor two months ago. Besides her father, Hon. George W. Ross, Mrs. Brown is survived by two brothers, Mr. Duncan C. Ross, of Strathroy, M. P. for West Middlesex; Dr. William Ross, of Toronto; Mrs. (Dr.) Belton, of London; Mrs. Hutchinson, of Toronto, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Toronto, and by two sons, Vernon and Bernard, and one daughter, Marguerite.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but it is understood that interment will be made at London.

Cameron Brown was a native of Hamilton, and lived here until about fifteen years ago, in the northwest part of the city. He was a graduate of the Times office. For several years he managed the touring Klites' Band.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro Preacher is the Victim of a Fiendish Mob.

Shot Man Because His Mules Had Been Frightened.

Carried Back to Scene of the Shooting and Set on Fire.

Cochran, Ga., Dec. 2.—The Rev. John Harward, a negro preacher, who shot and fatally injured Will D. Booth yesterday afternoon, was captured by a mob of enraged citizens five miles from here last night and burned at a stake, more than a car load of light wood being heaped about the body.

Booth, a business man of Hawkinsville, was driving here in an automobile when the shooting occurred. He drove up behind Harward, who was in front of him in a wagon. Harward charged that Booth's machine frightened his mules. He drew a pistol, after a few words and fired upon Booth, three shots taking effect.

Booth returned the fire, and it was learned after the negro was captured that he carried two bullets, but neither struck vital spots and he easily made his escape. He was found in a barn, three miles from the place where the shooting occurred.

Officers from Hawkinsville, in automobiles and carrying track bounds, went immediately to the scene of the shooting, but a party of enraged citizens was quickly formed and trailed the negro on horseback to his hiding place. He freely admitted the shooting, and it is stated, justified his action by the fact

that Booth's automobile frightened his mules.

There were probably 300 white men in the posse and they voted unanimously to burn the negro preacher.

Howard was taken to the scene of the crime, and bound to a stake and fagots were piled about him. All this time the negro was praying to the Lord to save him and singing snatches of religious hymns. Even when the fagots were fired the negro continued to sing and pray, but when the flames began to sear him he became enraged and called down horrible curses on the men who were torturing him.

The negro's agonies became so frightful that the more merciful members of the mob ended his misery by a volley of bullets. The fire was kept going until the victim's body was entirely consumed.

The feeling against the negro was not alone due to the fact that he shot Booth. Howard was an eloquent orator and it is said he continually used this power to stir up trouble between the races. It is charged that nearly all of his sermons were tirades against the white people for the alleged wrongs they inflicted on the negroes.

VANWAGNER-McFARLANE.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James McFarlane, on the Beach, was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon at 3.30, when their daughter, Miss Nan McFarlane, became the bride of Lieut. Col. H. P. VanWagner. The wedding march was played by Mrs. McKinley Jordan, sister of the bride, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. VanWagner left on the 5.45 train for Chicago, where they will spend a couple of weeks. The bride received many tokens of the esteem in which she is held by her many friends, who will join in best wishes for her happiness.

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth. "That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.

ST. CECILIA.

Will Erect Glass Windbreak at the Infirmary.

The regular meeting of St. Cecilia Chapter, I. O. E. E., was held on Monday in the Y. W. C. A. room.

The Regent, Mrs. Burkholder, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Ten new members were proposed and accepted.

It was decided not to undertake the sale of Christmas stamps for the Muskegon Sanatorium, as the Mountain Sanatorium needs the chapter's efforts. Arrangements were made for building a glass wind-break on the south side of the infirmary at the San. Letters of thanks were read from the three little patients who received dolls.

It was decided to send \$5 to the Indian mission, as usual, and also to contribute \$25 towards the furnishing of the Y. W. C. A. room.

LAW STUDENT'S DEBATE.

The regular literary meeting of the Hamilton Law Students Association was held on Tuesday evening, with the Vice President, L. Brennan, in the chair. The evening's programme took the form of a debate upon the subject "Resolved, that a Constitutional Monarchy is preferable to a Republic." The Judges Messrs. Walter T. Evans, John G. Farmer and J. M. Telford, after much difficulty, awarded the decision to the negative. C. Avey and W. Furlong upheld the affirmative and were opposed by W. F. Schwenger and T. Crockett for the negative. The next meeting will be on December 14th, when a debate will be held as to the respective merits of the pulpit and press.

Hon. Hugh J. Reynolds, of New Haven, Conn., is a candidate for Congress, his platform demands that only whiskey ten years old or more shall be offered for sale.