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AVENUE ROAD—
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
Choice building lot 175 feet frontage;
ideal location for gentlemen's resi-
dence. Very best surroundings.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PROBS: North to east winds; fair to-morrow;
snow or rain.

The Toronto World

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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 13 1910—TWELVE PAGES

EXCELLENT WAREHOUSE FLAT
Front-street, close to Yonge; excep-
tionally well lighted; freight and passenger
elevators; immediate possession.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street, Toronto.

A CANADIAN NAVY OF 11 CRAFT BUT BORDEN SAYS "HELP NOW"

Opposition Leader Favors Gift of Dreadnought or Cash to British Government—Laurier Outlines Government's Policy.

FIRST FLEET TO COST FIFTEEN MILLIONS

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Canada will not have a fleet unit, but she will have a larger fleet than was expected. This was the effect of the naval bill introduced in the commons to-day.

The Canadian fleet will muster eleven ships instead of seven, and the Canadian navy may, in an emergency, be placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty, but if this occurs during recess, parliament must be summoned to give authority.

The premier admitted that Canada would be involved in any war in which the British Empire might be engaged.

R. L. Borden declared for a fleet unit at once, or at least a Dreadnought, but he thought the better course would be to place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the admiralty, to be used for naval defence under prescribed conditions.

F. D. Monk opposed any naval proposal. He resented Mr. Borden's snub over the Lachine speech and thought he should have been consulted regarding the party policy.

Based on Militia Act.

Sir Wilfrid regretted Mr. Broder's absence thru illness, but said he would introduce the bill himself, "with the view of not disappointing the house and expediting its business," the marine minister hoping to be able to move the second reading next week, and then to go into the whole details of policy and administration.

"My object," said the premier, "is simply to give the house the salient features, reserving for the second reading the more general discussion. The bill provides for the creation of a naval force, to consist of a permanent corps, of a reserve force and of volunteers, following the same pattern absolutely as the present organization of the militia forces.

The bill, I may say, follows the Militia Act in many respects, and does not materially depart from it, except in one feature, which I shall show presently. Under the Militia Act it is provided that the whole male population of Canada, from above 18 to the age of 60, is liable to military service. Should an emergency arise, the whole male population within these ages may be called upon for service. The first class is composed of men from 18 to 20, the second class from 20 to 25, and the last class from 25 to 60, and should the volunteer force be insufficient, there may be an enrollment or balloting under law.

"Nothing of that kind is to take place under the present bill. No man may be called upon for service. The first class is composed of men from 18 to 20, the second class from 20 to 25, and the last class from 25 to 60, and should the volunteer force be insufficient, there may be an enrollment or balloting under law.

Under King's Regulations.

The bill provides that the naval force shall be under the control of the department of marine, and 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 department board, who will advise the department.

Terms of engagement will be determined by the governor-in-council, commissions in the naval militia will issue in the name of the minister.

"These are the general features so far as the organization of the force is concerned. Coming now to the service itself, it is provided that the force may be called into active service.

"There is also an important provision, to which I at once call the attention of the house, while the naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian Government, and more directly under the control of administration department, in the case of an 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 serving on these vessels."

Parliament to Approve War Service.

There is an important provision that, if such action is taken by the governor-in-council at a time when parliament is not sitting, parliament shall be summoned to carry out the provisions taken from the Militia Act.

"Provision is made for pensions for the officers of the naval service, these provisions being closely akin to, if not actually taken from, the Militia Act. Another important feature of it provides for the establishment of a naval college on the pattern of the military college at Kingston. It also declares that naval discipline shall be in the form of the King's regulations."

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

Mr. Foster—"Would the right hon. gentleman explain the clause that defines 'emergency'?"

Sir Wilfrid—"It is the clause taken from the Militia Act. 'Emergency' means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended. The 'war' referred to is 'war' in any part of the empire or in Canada only."

"'War every where. When Britain is at war, Canada is at war, there is no distinction. If Great Bri-

The Canadian Navy

The act is based on the Militia Act, but without its provision for compulsory service.

"When Britain is at war, Canada is at war," (Laurier.)

The fleet to consist of:
Four Bristol type protected cruisers, of 4500 tons; 5 guns; crew, 391.
One Boadicea type cruiser, 3300 tons; 6 guns; crew, 278.
Six torpedo boat destroyers of improved river class.

Total cost (British figures), \$11,000,000.
If built in Canada, 35 per cent. higher.

PRESBYTERIANS GAIN IN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Bonar Congregation Will Begin Erection of New Home— Annual Meetings Held.

The congregation of St. John's Presbyterian Church, on Broadview-avenue, held their 21st annual meeting last evening, the minister, Rev. J. McP. Scott, presiding. St. John's has forged ahead very rapidly during the last few years and has now a membership of 2500. Altogether 67 disjunctions were received into membership during the year and there were 67 disjunctions showing a net gain of 60. The total gifts for all purposes by the congregation was \$13,514.29, and total gifts for missionary purposes for the year amounted to \$3200, as compared with \$2729 last year. The cost of the new building which has been practically paid for, a financial report was received from the building committee, showing the cost of the lot, buildings and furnishings to have been \$39,275. The value of the new church, the congregation installed during the year a two-manual pipe organ at a cost of \$4300, and which has been practically paid for. A financial report was received from the building committee, showing the cost of the lot, buildings and furnishings to have been \$39,275. The value of the new church, the congregation installed during the year a two-manual pipe organ at a cost of \$4300, and which has been practically paid for.

EAST QUEEN STREET

Progress in All Departments—Pastor's Salary Increased.

Enthusiasm was the dominant feature at the annual meeting of the East Queen-street Presbyterian Church, held in the Sunday school rooms on Carlaw-avenue, last night.

In every case the financial reports from the various societies in connection with the church, showed substantial balances on the credit side, and not the least gratifying feature was the increase of 140 in the church membership.

That a great deal of the past year's success was due to the pastor, Rev. W. H. Andrews, M.A., was recognized by the members, who unanimously adopted a resolution to increase his salary by \$300.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL

Deficit of \$1000, Which Will Be Wiped Out at Once.

The receipts of the Northern Congregational Church during the year were \$1000, and expenditures were \$2000. The deficit, which is expected, will be met at once. The church gave \$1000 for missions. The following officers were elected: Treasurer, A. W. Thomas; Secretary, E. J. Joslin; Deacons, Henry O'Brien, James Smith, I. L. Thompson, C. J. Copp, A. H. Rodgers and G. E. Leachman; Finance committee, E. J. Joslin, Henry O'Brien, A. W. Thomas, T. B. Speight, E. E. Booth, A. H. Rodgers, H. E. Thompson, W. W. Naylor, S. W. Joslin, Thomas Shaw and W. B. Unsworth.

COCKE'S CHURCH

Increase of 220 in Membership— Finances in Good Shape.

William Johnston, chairman of the board of management, presided at the annual meeting of Cocke's Church, the receipts for the year were \$4200, including \$800 for missions and \$1400 for the renovation of the church. The following officers were elected: Treasurer, W. W. Johnston; Secretary, E. J. Joslin; Deacons, Henry O'Brien, James Smith, I. L. Thompson, C. J. Copp, A. H. Rodgers and G. E. Leachman; Finance committee, E. J. Joslin, Henry O'Brien, A. W. Thomas, T. B. Speight, E. E. Booth, A. H. Rodgers, H. E. Thompson, W. W. Naylor, S. W. Joslin, Thomas Shaw and W. B. Unsworth.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

Winston Churchill Promises That Government, if Re- turned, Will Pass Com- pulsory Legislation Af- fecting 2,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A big scheme of unemployment insurance will be the work of the new Liberal Government if returned to power. Winston Churchill outlined the scheme in a speech at Glasgow to-night, where he addressed two huge meetings.

Mr. Churchill announced that the details of the scheme had already been worked out by the board of trade, and said that if the Liberal Government were returned to power, the house of commons would pass a compulsory unemployment insurance bill, which would deal with the affairs of upwards of 2,000,000 unemployed men and women.

The shipbuilding, engineering and allied trades would first come under consideration, while, side by side with the money, the house of commons would pass a compulsory unemployment insurance bill, which would deal with the affairs of upwards of 2,000,000 unemployed men and women.

Improving Labor Standard.

These exchanges, Mr. Churchill said, would give advantages which modern civilization had conferred on all the classes. The insurance plan would improve the standard of living and would provide a safety net for the unemployed, one of the most important of which was the necessity of taking wheat from wherever it could be obtained. "Don't let us," he said, "starve the poor in the month of providence, and say we won't take it."

Balfour at York.

A. J. Balfour, the opposition leader, speaking at York, alluding to the fact that the Liberal Government had not yet introduced a bill to deal with unemployment, said that the Liberal Government would give the unemployed a safety net, and that the Liberal Government would give the unemployed a safety net, and that the Liberal Government would give the unemployed a safety net.

PAULHAN HIGHEST EVER FLIES 4630 FEET IN AIR

In Bipane French Aviator Creates New Record at Californian Aerial Carnival.

AVIATION CAMP, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12.—Louis Paulhan broke all official and unofficial records for altitude in a Farman biplane to-day, by flying to a height of more than 4600 feet and descending safely after 50 minutes' flight in the air. His exact height cannot be told, but it is certain that he exceeded the record of 3900 feet. The instrument on his machine registered 4630 feet.

The judges' record of Paulhan's altitude, which is still to be sanctioned officially, was 1321 metres, approximately 500 feet. The descent was 7 minutes and 39 seconds.

HUMAN SKULLS DUG UP

Grotesque Find by Men Excavating for New Block.

Excavating in the rear of a row of stores immediately north of Yonge-street, yesterday laborers came upon the bones of a male skeleton and some of a female as well. They were gathered together, and were put in the city dump, where they had been thrown. These included the skull of the female skeleton.

All were taken to the detective office, where they were examined by Chief Coroner Johnson, who ordered their removal to the morgue. The bones apparently were buried 20 years ago, and were discovered in what had been an old privy pit. There is no clue as to how they came to be found there, save that the doctor is known to have used in one of the houses to be excavated on Yonge-street about 10 years ago, and were parts of specimens used for dissection.

Advertise in The World

And you may build a successful business on any side street.

No matter where you are located you can overcome the disadvantage of inaccessibility by advertising. Within the past decade thru newspaper advertising successes have been scored by enterprising merchants in all sections of the country. They have overcome competition and drawback of location by appealing to the consumers everywhere.

Does this suggest a new line of thought to you? If it does then act on the thought.

The Toronto World is Yours for Success.

"Like Quartz Upon the Golden Porcupine"

BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS.

The results of the voting in sixty-seven British constituencies on Saturday will indicate the final outcome of one of the most momentous election campaigns in history. They will indicate the trend of Canada's imperial relations and the attitude of democracy toward the aristocracy in Great Britain.

The Sunday World will be supplied with results and comments by its special correspondent, Horace James Douglas, one of the most widely known writers for the London press.

This will be supplemented by the excellent service of the Canadian Associated Press, and by the Associated Press, which will carry impressions of the result as interpreted in the republic. Extra editions will be issued during the evening, with complete results in the final edition.

The Sunday World will be a complete newspaper, with all its departments fully maintained. The special cable service has become an effective medium for exclusive world-wide news. Every point in Canada will be covered by a thoroly organized telegraphic service, and the latest news of the city will set forth every news development of importance.

The Sunday World's fast automobile delivery service will get papers to the dealers at the earliest possible moment. Agents should send in orders for extra copies to-day.

STORY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE PRECIOUS ORE

How It is to Be Sought For and Distinguished in the New Fields Up North.

The World has been following the porcupine gold discoveries for some time now, and has interviewed a great many people in connection therewith, including mining engineers, prospectors, investors, and the like, and it proposes this morning to give the public an outline of what the actual situation is.

In the first place it is best to get an idea of what the mining engineers and geologists say as to the quality and character of the country. They say in substance that the prevailing rock formation up there is mostly schist (more or less slate), and that gold-bearing quartz is often found in this schistose rock. Therefore, as far as this is concerned, there is a great belt of schist country up there, and some of it contains gold-bearing quartz.

Now as to the occurrence of this gold-bearing quartz, the geologists and engineers say that there are well defined veins in Whitney and Tieda's standing up out of the ground, and an other day, standing out as distinctly as a passenger car stands out of the railway track, with a kind of round top, and straight up and down sides, clearly in view as you approach them. These veins, in consequence of their hardness, have survived above the ground, whereas the softest of them were all carried away by glaciers in ancient days. These protruding veins run generally in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, according to the geologists and mining experts, is the general character as to direction of veins of gold-bearing quartz of this nature; so that this also is another fair indication of the country.

Getting to the Gold.

Having got your protruding quartz beads you can go the next step which is this: you either tear away the moss and explore the rock and dash a pall of hot water against it when you can see at times the free gold; or better still, if you break it off with a pick or put in a blast you can often find magnificent surprising exposures of gold through the rock, not at the sides but all thru it, some of the most pronounced exposures being where the quartz is rusty.

At the width of these veins, some of them are five feet or more, some 10 feet, some 20 feet in width, and one has been found of over 30 feet in width, and these can be traced for very considerable distances. Just as to how many of these veins there are is the great problem to ascertain, and a number of them before you can size up the value of the country. But if there are comparatively few such veins and they contain anything like the average quantity of quartz and gold that those already examined contain, then the proposition looks a very surprising one.

So much for the surface indications. The next thing to ascertain is, how far do the quartz or boulders go down? and a number of the mining men say that depth is just as likely to be encountered as want of it. In other words these quartz-bearing boulders may go down one or two hundred feet, more, and if you get thru one and exhaust it you can continue down until you find another. But the proper thing to do is to go down only in the hope of finding another, but several of them in succession. But it will not take much depth to be remunerative.

But this occurrence of quartz in these veins is not regular and continuous, and it is to bring out this point that The World submits the following drawings:

QUITTING COUNTRY'S SERVICE FOR COAL-STEEL MERGER

M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railways, to Be General Man- ager of Big Corporation.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—M. J. Butler, C.M.A., deputy minister of railways and canal for the Dominion, and chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commission, has been appointed to the temporary position of second vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

Mr. Butler's appointment was announced at a meeting of the directors to-day.

Special House Committee of Five Members to Be Named.

TO INVESTIGATE ENGINEERS

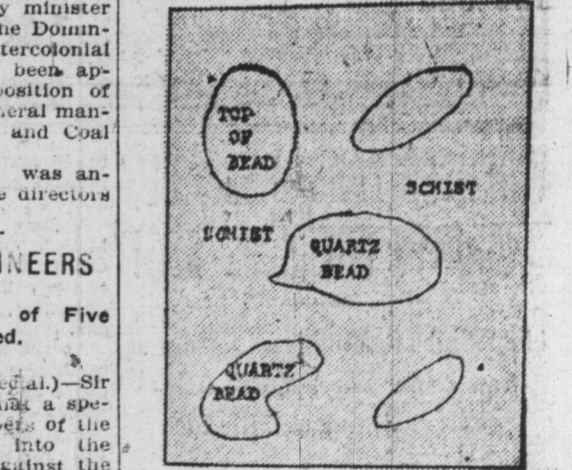
Special House Committee of Five Members to Be Named.

THREE KNOCKED OUT

His Applications for Injunctions Are Dismissed.

BIG SALE OF IMPORTED FURS

They sometimes tell you that furs worn in New York have more style to them than what we get here. Now there is a chance for you to judge of the truth of this statement by visiting the Diamond showrooms to-day. Dinner recently purchased at a very low figure, the surplus stock of one of the largest manufacturers of furs in New York, and is selling them in Toronto to-day. The prices asked are very low. You may judge of the quality and style by calling.



TOP VIEW OF VEIN.

The first one shows a vein, say ten feet wide, and 100 feet long. It will be noticed that the miners have various names for these blocks or boulders of quartz, viz., some call them "beads" and some "knobs" and other terms of that character are used.

Appearance of Boulders.

In some cases these beads are not connected, and in other cases they are entirely separate and might, therefore,

Continued on Page 7.

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