

EATON'S

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE

AN ABUNDANCE OF
EATON
VALUES

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF OUR
GREAT MAIL ORDER
SERVICE

HAVE A COPY

EATON'S

JANUARY & FEBRUARY SALE

COMMENCING JANUARY 15 ENDING FEBRUARY 28th

CATALOGUE No. 33

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

1910

WRITE TO-DAY

BIG VALUES AND LOW PRICES

OUR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE is the most wonderful value-giving event in the history of T. EATON CO. Every item will interest you. Every style will please you. Every price will surprise you. Take advantage of them now, as THIS GREAT SALE will positively end on February 28th.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
or your money refunded in full

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER TO-DAY

BORDEN WAN'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION NOW; NO NAVY, SAYS MONK

Government Bill Introduced by Sir Wilfrid for Cruiser Fleet Built and Bossed in Canada

CERMAN BOGEY PARADED

Borden Modifies His Original Policy, but Fails to Please Either Extreme-Monk in Angry Speech Opposes Leader

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—The first field day over the naval policy of the government undoubtedly resulted in a tactical advantage for the ministry. The bill itself was of so simple a nature that it might have been allowed by wise statesmen to have passed with the ordinary formalities of a simple reading. But after the explanation by the Premier, in the regretted absence of Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the leader of the opposition felt compelled to make an attempt to "square himself" with all the divergent wings of his party. Mr. Borden was never heard to worse advantage. In the first place he had a set speech before him, and he found that some of his fireworks had been spoiled by the government's simple measure which has as its principle the safeguarding of Canadian autonomy. Secondly, Mr. Borden sought to set himself square with those members of his party who were Drednoughts of nothing, and he assayed to contend that the resolution of March 29 last left a loophole by which the Dominion could in the case of emergency make a contribution. He worked the German part as effectively as if he had been a campaigner for the opposition in Great Britain, and he wound up with the declaration, half-hearted it seemed, that it was the duty of Canada to make a contribution at once in order to save the empire.

But the "Unity of the Conservative party on the naval issue was strikingly illustrated just as soon as Mr. Monk, the leader from Quebec, took the floor. He laid bare certain party secrets, and assured that Mr. Foster's resolution of last session would not be pressed, and practically accused his comrades of deception. Indeed, he went so far as to intimate that they had been made the victims of a panic created in England for political purposes, and made it quite clear that so far as he was concerned he was opposed to any Canadian navy at all.

Mr. Monk's speech was a veritable bomb shell in the ranks of the Conservative party. It is quite evident that the Quebec wing of the party is in open revolt, and it is also apparent that the Drednought or nothing wing is equally dissatisfied because the leader has not gone far enough. The Premier in introducing the naval service bill was commendably brief, his whole remarks not extending over more than a quarter of an hour. During that time he outlined the provisions of the bill practically as follows: The creation of a naval force for the defence and protection of Canadian coasts and trade.

The naval service to be under the administration of the Department of Marine and Fisheries under the command of the King and of the Governor General as His Majesty's representative.

The naval force to be under the direct command of an officer of the rank of rear admiral or in the event of a rear admiral not being available, of a commodore.

The governor in council to have power to place the naval force on active service at any time in case of emergency.

The governor in council may, in time of emergency, place the Canadian naval service at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the royal navy.

But simultaneously with the passage of such an order in council a proclamation shall issue convening parliament to meet within fifteen days of the date of the proclamation, and in session.

There is to be a naval reserve and a naval volunteer militia, and a naval college is to be founded to serve the same purpose as regards the naval service as the Royal Military College at Kingston performs for the Canadian Militia.

The Premier laid stress upon the meaning of the word "emergency" in the bill, which he explained meant war, invasion or insurrection, and also upon the point that in case of emergency the governor in council might place the naval service at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the royal navy with the proviso that if parliament was not in session at such a time it should be summoned forthwith.

In answer to Mr. Foster, the Premier stated that the emergency clause was identical with that in the militia act. Dr. Sprague—"Is the war referred to in any part of the Empire, or in Canada only?"

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

two alternatives, one involving the expenditure of \$2,000,000 a year and the other an expenditure of \$3,000,000 a year. "The first would have consisted of seven ships, the second of eleven. We have decided to accept the second, the larger proposition. We proposed to start with four Bristols, one Boadicea, and six destroyers."

He then explained what was meant by these designations, giving for official records the facts and figures which have been published months ago. The Bristol type was a protected cruiser of 4,800 tons and with a speed of 25 knots. The number of guns is not yet determined, but the largest, the Indomitable, carries 8 guns, a Boadicea carries six guns, and it is probable that the number of guns may be made eight. The Bristols, of which there will be four, will each have a crew of 321 men, of whom 20 are officers. The Boadicea is a non-armored cruiser of 3,300 tons and carries six four-inch guns. It has a crew of 278 men, of whom 17 are officers.

THE TOTAL COST.

The total cost of the eleven vessels would be, according to the British figures, 2,338,000 pounds, or a little more than \$11,000,000. In Canada the additional cost would probably be 23 per cent more but, added the Premier, "It is our intention to start at the earliest possible moment with the construction of the construction done in Canada."

Mr. Lake asked how soon the ships would be supposed to be in commission, but the Premier replied that he had no formed any estimate.

Mr. Monk—"Is the object of this legislation to carry out an agreement or understanding arrived at or reached at the conference of delegates last year or is there anything in this legislation which in any way varies or tends to change the agreement arrived at there?"

Sir Wilfrid—"There was no agreement arrived at, but the policy laid down by the conference is the policy which it is intended to carry out now."

DESIRED TO SQUARE HIMSELF.

The reply of the Leader of the Opposition was as verbose as the Premier had been condensed. Mr. Borden evidently desired to square himself with all sections of his party, but it is hardly likely judging from the comments of his followers that he succeeded anybody. He certainly did not satisfy the Drednought wing of the party, and later events proved that he did not satisfy Mr. Monk and the Quebec wing of the party. He opened with a graceful tribute to Mr. Brodeur, whose illness he regretted, and then proceeded to justify his support of the unanimous resolution of March 29 last. "Nobody could deny the advantage which Canada had in being part of the British Empire, it was a great thing to claim that any Canadian had a legitimate right to aspire to be Prime Minister of Great Britain. He took objection to Mr. Wilfrid's declaration that the Canadian Navy would not participate in any war unless the people of Canada decided that it was a just war, and asserted that this meant the absolute independence of Canada. For the moment if the war broke out the coasts and cities of Canada would be a part of the British Empire, he subject to attack. He preferred that instead of being called the Canadian Navy it should be designated the Canadian Unit of the British Navy."

Proceeding to discuss the resolution of last session Mr. Borden asserted, amid Liberal cheers, that if he were given the opportunity under the same circumstances and the same conditions he would support the resolution again.

It was noticeable that while this sentiment was uttered by the Liberal Conservatives sat silent. He was not one of those who imagined that Great Britain would ever plunge the Empire into war without consulting the self-governing dominions, and believed that the time was coming when all the self-governing nations would be called into a defence committee, upon which all political parties would be represented.

He stood by the principle that if we were to take part in wars we must have a voice in the circumstances which led up to such a war. He could not agree that the Premier's proposal was an implementing of the resolution of last session. It must be remembered that it was impossible for an Opposition party to propose any vote of public money whether for a Drednought or for a contribution. He contended that last year's resolution gave scope for a contribution if the interests of the Empire were imperilled, but he took strong ground against any system of annual contributions. He contended that last year's resolution gave scope for a contribution if the interests of the Empire were imperilled, but he took strong ground against any system of annual contributions.

He believed that co-operation in trade and defence were essential to the existence of the Empire, and that per-

manent co-operation in defence could only be accomplished by the use of our own people, and the utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness. (Liberal cheers.) In fact, he regarded the resolution of March last as the most important step towards co-operation in defence in Canada's history. At the same time, he took the view that there was nothing in our Constitution which prevented a contribution in time of emergency. Then he proceeded at considerable length to argue from the speeches of Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. McKenna that a real peril existed, and to lay emphasis upon the gigantic step forward taken by Germany.

The proposals of the Government were, in his opinion, inadequate. They were either too much or too little. They would be attended, in his opinion, with a great waste of money with no immediate effective result.

"In the face of such a situation, immediate vigorous, earnest action is necessary. We have no Drednought ready. We have no fleet unit at hand, but we have the resources, and I trust the patriotism, to provide a fleet unit, or at least a Drednought, without one month's unnecessary delay. Or, in my opinion, this would be the better course.—We can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the Admiralty, to be used for naval defence under such conditions as we may prescribe." (Conservative cheers, in which Mr. Monk did not join.)

MR. MONK FOLLOWS.

Then came Mr. Monk's protest, and a most vigorous one it proved to be. He complained at the outset that he had not been taken into the councils of his party and told that there was to be a set debate upon the bill. He had thought it would have followed the usual course of a bill, but unfortunately expressions had been used which made it necessary for him to challenge certain statements. "If I had the misfortune to differ from any on this side of the house as well as on the other side there will be no profit gained by speaking of those who hold other views than our own as lacking in honour. If that is carried too far those who are interested in that mode of attack will suffer from it." Proceeding Mr. Monk told how when Mr. Foster last year he (Mr. Monk) had protested, not only to his leader but to Mr. Foster also.

"One would suppose from some of the arguments we have heard here this afternoon (which itself was a direct hit at Mr. Borden) that we are a people prepared to lie down and allow ourselves to be killed. We are not that kind of people. We are discussing the assumptions and responsibilities, and we pretend we can discuss them seriously. "Well, what happened? It cannot have been my intimation surely which caused the delay of the presentation of Mr. Foster's motion for weeks. The motion remained in abeyance. I think I was given to understand that the motion would not be presented if I were certain that I would assert here. But it remains in abeyance until nearly—"

Mr. Foster—"No such promise was made by me."

Mr. Monk—"No, it was not made by my hon. friend. I did not say that any promise was made. I said I had a distinct recollection of an understanding that the motion would not be pressed because many people in this country believe that the time is not ripe for us to build a navy. Some of those that I have heard this afternoon are of the same opinion. Still, I believe myself we are not fit at the present time to build it."

Mr. Monk returned to the panic in Great Britain last March which he believed was engineered for a political purpose, and remarked upon the coincidence of the presentation of Mr. Foster's resolution at the same time. The government's amendment to this resolution, he said, changed the whole sense of the original motion. In the circumstances, he said, it was a great thing that Britain was immediately threatened by a powerful enemy, no good Canadian could dissent from a resolution to assure the Mother Country that we would stand by her. But he emphatically denied that this resolution bound the House to any definite permanent policy.

"One would suppose," he said in conclusion, "that the discussion of these new relations, these formidable responsibilities which we may have to assume—I do not pretend, like other people, to be infallible—would be essential to their understanding. But we are told that we are not to be allowed to discuss them freely. We will be asked about that. This question involves a great many questions. Are we in a position to build a navy? Are we able to build something that will count? Have we the money necessary in view of the immense work which we must undertake? After all we belong to the Empire, but I suppose that many of us were born and brought up here and have some special task here to perform."

Mr. Monk denied that Canada must necessarily become involved in Britain's wars and protested against Canada being compelled to become responsible for the whole foreign policy of the Empire without having any voice in the politics and against the foreign policy of the Empire drawn by a cabinet in Downing street. He would never consent to such a policy and did not believe that there were any Saxons in Canada who would consent to such a policy. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Monk was applauded by the Liberal Conservatives from Quebec.

Mr. Foster asked whether the press reports were true that the government had purchased one or more vessels from Great Britain, to which, Sir Wilfrid replied that no such purchase had been made. Certain negotiations were in progress, but they were subjected to ratification by parliament and the papers would be brought down as soon as the negotiations were concluded. The bill was then read a first time.

ROGHE AND FARRELL THE NEW SENATORS

Nova Scotia Appointments Made—Lumsden Ch. Regs.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken prompt action to investigate the charge made by Mr. H. D. Lumsden, formerly chief engineer of the National Transcontinental railway commission, that he had lost confidence in a portion of the staff who were responsible for the measurement, classification, supervision, and inspection of portions of districts B and F. The Premier gives notice of motion for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. Lumsden, on the ground that the said allegations were of such great public interest and involve such engineering staff of the Transcontinental Railway as to make it imperative that there should be an investigation.

Hon. Edward M. Farrell of Liverpool, N. S., speaker of the legislative assembly, and Wm. Roche, ex-M.P. for Halifax, were to-day appointed to fill the two senate vacancies for Nova Scotia. The seats have been vacant for considerably over a year.

PROTEST AROUSES ADVERSE COMMENT

Citizens Say Action of Orange Lodge Opens Up an Old Story—Hope for Settlement.

Yesterday there were numerous complaints by citizens on the action of the District Orange Lodge in protesting against the renting of St. Thomas' school by the school board. It is the general opinion that this protest opens an old sore, and that unless the matter can be smoothed over serious trouble will result.

St. Thomas' school is that recently built by His Lordship Bishop Cashey on Erin street. The committee of the school board appointed to look after the negotiations concerning the renting of this building, are strongly in favor of leasing it.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12.—In remorse for deserting his family 14 years ago at Orono, Canada, a deserter of 14-year-old son as the sole support of his mother and two sisters, James Monroe, poor and old, closed his eyes in peace at the Municipal Hospital a few days ago with the son whom he had wronged, now a grown man, beside him with his hand in his own withered palm.

Monroe's history was obtained from him by degrees after he had sought food and lodging at one of the missions below Yester way. The mission cared for him for several months, and then sent him to the Charity Organization Society. Miss Virginia McMechee, secretary, learned that Monroe had a brother living in Orono, Canada, and she wrote the postmaster to give it to Monroe's brother, who still resided in their native town, and he forwarded it to Monroe's son, who is now living at Tacoma.

The young man came to Seattle and at once took charge of his father. He paid the mission for what he had expended for him, and when his father became ill, he paid the hospital bills. He told Miss McMechee how his father without apparent cause, had deserted his family back in Canada when he was a boy of 14 years of age. Years of struggling with poverty followed, no word in the meantime coming from the wanderer. The family long ago believed him dead.

Young Monroe grew to manhood, with no trade or profession. In the course of time he engaged in the saloon business. He became well-to-do, and when he learned that his father was feeble, sick and poor, hurried to Seattle.

Strong advertisements are good medicine for sickly business.—J. Walter Thompson, N. Y.

A Woman Who Sees This Washer

will want it right away. The "Puritan" takes all the work out of wash day—in fact, it does away with wash-day because a big family wash can be done in an hour. Improved roller gear and other exclusive features mean quick, easy washing.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA