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CANADIAN NAVAL PLAN

Continued From Page One.

were considered merely as a problem of naval strategy it would be found that the greatest output of strength for a given expenditure is obtained by the maintenance of a single navy with the concomitant unit of training and of command. The maximum of power would be gained if all parts of the empire contributed according to their needs and resources to the maintenance of the British navy. It has, however, long been recognized that in defining the condition under which the naval forces of the empire should be developed other considerations than those of strategy alone must be taken into account. Circumstances of the various overseas dominions in respect to population, wealth, and power, and different stages of growth, geographical position, history, and physical environment, and individual and national sentiment must all be borne in mind.

"A simple contribution of money or material may be to one dominion the most acceptable form in which to contribute to imperial defense. Another, while ready to provide local naval forces and to place them at the disposal of the crown in the case of war, may wish to lay the foundations upon which a future navy of its own could be raised.

A Distinct Fleet.

The memorandum advised that the fleet unit to be aimed at should consist of at least the following: One armored cruiser of the new Indomitable class, three unarmored cruisers of the Bristol class, six destroyers, and three submarines, with the necessary auxiliaries, such as depot and store-ships, etc. Such a fleet would be capable of action not only in the defence of coasts, but also of trade routes, and would be sufficiently powerful to deal with small hostile squadrons should such ever attempt to act in its waters.

The minimum number of men to man such a squadron would be about 2,300. The estimated first cost of building and arming such a complete fleet unit would be approximately $18,500,000, and the annual cost of maintenance at British rates approximately three million dollars, not inclusive of the pay of persons employed in the subsidiary service, in training, in reserves, etc.

The admiralty advised that the armored cruiser of the Indomitable or Dreadnought type should be the first vessel built in commencing the formation of a fleet unit. She would be officered and manned as far as possible by colonial officers and men, supplemented by the loan of imperial officers and men who might volunteer for the service. While on the station the ship would be under the exclusive control of the Dominion Government, but naval discipline would be the same as that which obtains in the imperial fleet. Further requirements suggested were local provision for ship-building and repairing establishments, training schools for officers and men, and the making of arrangemnts for the manufacture, supply, and replenishment of the various naval, ordnance, and victualling stores required by the squadron. One common standard in regard to shipbuilding, armaments, training and discipline, in peace and war, was urged, with a view to keeping the general efficiency of each fleet unit the same and to allow of successful co-onertive action in time of war under the general directions of the admiralty.

The Conference Report.

The report concerning the conference with the Canadian representatives says: The Canadian representatives explained in what respect they desired the advice of the admiralty in regard to the measures of naval defence, which might be considered consistent with the resolution adopted by the Canadian Parliament of the 29th of March, 1909.

While on naval strategical considerations it was thought that a feet unit on the Pacific, as outlined by the admiralty, might, in the future, form an acceptable system of naval defence, it was recognized that Canada's double seaboard rendered the provision of such a fleet unit unsuitable for the present.

It was represented on the part of the admiralty that it would be difficult to make any suggestions, or to formulate any plans without knowing approximately the sum of money which Canada would spend. The Canadian representatives then suggested that two plans might be presented. One incurring an annual expenditure of $2,000,000, and the other an expenditure of $3,000,000, omitting in both cases the cost of present fishery service and hydrographical surveys, but including the maintenance of Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards, and the wireless telegraph service, estimated at some $250,000 a year.

Taking, first, the plan for the expenditure of $3,000,000, after discussion, the admiralty suggested that the Canadian Government might provide a force of cruisers and destroyers, comprising four cruisers of improved "Bristol" class; one cruiser of the "Boadicea" class, and six destroyers of improved "river class." As regards submarines, it would be advisable to defer their construction because they required a highly-trained and specialized completement.

The "Boadicea" and destroyers might be placed on the Atlantic side, and the "Bristol" cruisers divided between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The number of officers and men for this force of 11 ships would be 2,194, and the cost of the vessel suggested, including repairs and maintenance, interest and sinking fund on capital expenditure and pay, etc., of personal at Canadian rates, would not, it was anticipated, exceed $3,000,000. If it was decided to limit the plan to an expenditure of $2,000,000, the admiralty suggested that one "Bristol," the "Boadicea" and two destroyers should be omitted, in which case only 1,408 officers and men would be required. Two "Bristols" would then be placed on the Pacific, and one "Bristol" and four destroyers on the Atlantic coast.

Summaries are attached to this memorandum, giving the estimated details of the expenditure at British rates.

Early Training.

Pending the completion of the new cruisers, which should be commenced as early as possible, an arrangement might be made for the loan by the admiralty of two cruisers of the Apollo class, so that training of the new naval personnel might be procedeed with at once. The vessels would be fitted out and maintained at the expense of Canada, and the officers and men provided by volunteers from the royal navy, but paid by the Canadian Government. They would be lent until they could be replaced from time to time by qualified Canadian officers and men. The admiralty would be willing also to lend certain officers for organizing duties, and for the instruction of seamen, stokers, etc. Arrangements would be made to receive Canadian cadets at Osborne and Dartmouth.

In any consideration of the question of providing new docking facilities, the admiralty suggested that docks should be designed of sufficient size to accommodate the largest ships, whether for war or commerce, as apart from the mercantile advantage, such docks might be used in case of an emergency by armored cruisers and battleships. Docks of this kind might be placed on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence River. The question of the flag was also discussed, and it was arranged that the admiralty would give the matter consideration, and would communicate its views at a later date to the Canadian Government.

Any necessary acts of Parliament, which would have to be passed, should be considered, so as to place the discipline and general regulations of the naval forces as much on admiralty lines as possible, having due consideration to local requirements. This legislation should also provide for the formation of a naval reserve and naval volunteer force. In order to encourage a good class of men to make the naval service their profession for life, it has been found advisable in Great Britain to provide for pensions.

Other details, such as the training of officers and men, organization, discipline, etc., were discussed, and a general agreement was arrived at that wishes of the Canadian Government will be met as far as possible.

The summary of expenditure at British rates on the Canadian plan of $2,000,000 per annum is.

Three Bristols, building and arming, $5,655,000; annual maintenance, $298,000; interest and depreciation at 3 per cent, $379,500; personnel, $402,000; total, $1,080,000.

Four destroyers: Building and arming, $1,600,000; annual maintenance, $214,000; interest and depreciation at 3 per cent, $134,000; personnel, $110,000; total, $458,000; grand total, $1,538,000.

Military Training.

Another feature of the report is in military training. This year's:

"The representatives of the self-governing dominions at the imperial defense conference having signified their general concurrence in the proposition that each part of the empire is willing to make its preparations on such lines as will enable it, should it so desire to take its share in the general defense of the empire, the subcommittee on military defense submitted recommendations for organizing the military forces of the empire so as to insure effective co-operation in the event of war."

The chief of these were:

War establishment of the home regular army should be accepted as the basis on which the organization of unit should be modelled.

Imperial patterns on every detail should, as far as possible, be adopted.

General staff officers throughout the empire should be members of the imperial general staff.

Provision is made for loan or interchange of officers.

As a means of providing a military education for intending officers, the establishment of local military colleges on the general lines of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was recommended.

The same military terms should be adopted.

It was pointed out in the general remarks on the military defense of the empire that Canada was in the best position to render aid promptly should trouble arise near the old country or to reinforce Australia.

In Canada's reply the principles enunciated in the imperial general staff paper were accepted, and the remark was made that they could best be applied by an extension of the functions of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and by including among its instructing staff specially selected officers from the educational branch of the imperial general staff.

Her Daughter Took Very Sick As Result Of Catching Cold.

Mrs. Dennis Delaney, Friar's Head N.S., writes: "At the close of the year 1907, our youngest daughter, five years old, took very sick as the result of catching cold. She became very weak and could not move around at all. We consulted doctors and gave her various kinds of medicine but they did not seem to relieve her any. On the advice of a friend I procured a bottle of your valuable remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after using the first bottle noticeable improvement was the result and after using three bottles she was entirely cured. I can certify that it was through your valuable remedy that she regained her strength and would advise every mother having young ones similarly afflicted to obtain your valuable remedy. For myself I would not be without a bottle in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree combined with Wild Cherry bark and other pectoral remedies. It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ELECTION FIGHT WILL BE BITTER

Liberals in Britain Denounced Budget Policy of the Lords.

THE FINANCIAL CHAOS

Loan of Five Hundred Millions Necessary to Carry On the Country's Business.

London, Nov. 17. — A whirlwind political campaign, unequalled in the history of England began today, following the announcement of Lord Lansdowne, Unionist leader in the House of Lords, that the peers will reject the Lloyd-George budget. Even the most conservative supporters of the House of Lords are of the opinion that the existence of that body as a legislative branch of the Government is in danger.

The Liberals denounce the intended action of the Lords as revolutionary and unconstitutional, and say that the intended usurpation of the finance-handling power of the House of Commons will result in the immediate abolition of the peers.

Many Unionists and Conservatives are of the opinion that proposed action of the Lords will at least be unwise. They say that in presuming to reject the bills the Lords will constitute themselves the champions of the land and liquor interests, and will thus insure the victory of the Liberals at the polls and their own downfall.

A Non-Partisan View.

The general feeling among non-partisans is the the Lords should hesitate before rejecting the measure. It is believed that the same purpose could have been more safely served by allowing the bill to pass in the face of a strong protest against the radical land taxes it imposes.

It is recognized everywhere that the rejection of the budget will result in financial chaos for the Government. With the collection of all revenue held up pending a general election, a loan of $500,000,000 will have to be negotiated to conduct the affairs of the Government.

SHEA NOT GUILTY IN WINDSOR SHOOTING

Wounded Norrie, Former Londoner, in Self-Defence, Declares the Jury.

Sandwich, Nov. 17.—At the assizes here today, Peter Shea, of Detroit, was acquitted of the charge of attempted murder, in having shot Harry Norrie, formerly of London, Ont. The jury decided that Shea shot in self-defence, the evidence indicating that Norrie had been seeking an opportunity to quarrel with Shea.

The affray took place in the Windsor roller rink last April. Norrie recovered.

Richard Kraft, who was convicted last night of shooting with intent to wound, was this afternoon sentenced to 23 months in Central Prison.

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE LORDS

Asquith Will Not Negotiate With Peers Over the Budget.

London, Nov. 17.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of education, speaking at Hull tonight made the important announcement in behalf of the Government that it would refuse to entertain any negotiations or compromise with the peers over the budget.

Beyond this announcement all is conjecture regarding the development of the political situation.

Mr. Balfour's speech at Manchester satisfied his followers inasmuch as it adopts tariff reform as the party cry, but it cannot be regarded as an election manifesto, since it fails to define what he understands by tariff reform. As to his exact views on tariff refom, Mr. Balfour was silent, except to say that he would not touch tariff reform, "if it were to increase the ordinary cost of living of the working classes."

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, in speaking in Dublin tonight, declared that they refused to throw themselves into the arms of the tariff reformers or to back up the House of Lords, Ireland's deadly enemies. The Nationalists had long waited to strike a blow at the Lords.

Valuable Item For Men

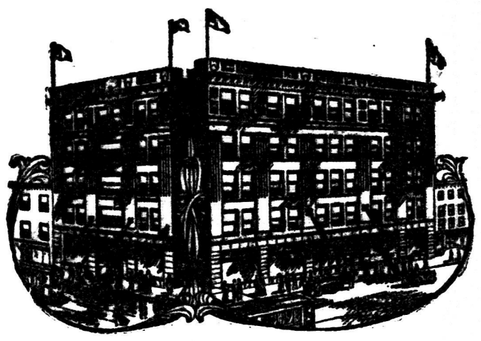
Health and strength hitherto unknown will be felt surging in rich red blood through the arteries and veins, and life's greatest ambitions may be realized as never before, if the following special treatment is followed by those men, and women, too, who are stricken with that most dreaded of all afflictions, nervous exhaustion, accompanied with such symptoms as extreme nervousness, insomnia, cold extremities, melancholia, headaches, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney trouble, dreadful dreams of direful disaster, timidity in venturing and a general inability to act naturally at all times as other people do. Lack of poise and equilibrium in men is a constant source of embarrassment, even when the public least suspects it. For the benefit of those who want a restoration to full, bounding health and all the happiness accompanying it, the following home treatment is given. It contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs whatever. Mix it at home, and no one will be the wiser as to your affliction.

The treatment is simple, thorough and correct. Leading druggists supply the main tinctures, extracts and essences in one-ounce bottles, ready to mix. Get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound mix with one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and stand two hours. Add one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom). Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal, and one at bedtime.

The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED. WEATHER PROBS: COOL SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

Sale Price 19c Regular 75c
Leather Finish Gauntlet Gloves, Tomorrow



Ladies' and Misses' Sizes 6 to 8

The balance of our Gauntlet Gloves to be cleared tomorrow, and neither value nor cost, profit or loss, has been considered in putting the price on these. It may seem ridiculous, but these are the price that make quick sales, and that is what we want, as we need the space. Imagine black, brown and tan plain leather-finish Gauntlets, fall and winter weight. A splendid school Glove for the girls, and a grand Glove for ladies' ordinary wear, with clasp or mousquetaire wrist. These will be sold tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday, if they last, per pair 19c

AT SPECIAL SALE COUNTER—OPPOSITE EAST SIDE ELEVATORS.

54 Marabout Neck Ruffs
Half Price, Some Less. $1.50 Ruffs for 75c

27 Marabout Neck Ruffs in black, taupe, brown, castor, green and navy, with ribbon ends and gilt trimmings. $1.50 Ruffs to clear at, each ..... 75¢

Also 10 Marabout and Ostrich combined, in black, taupe and white and tan and white. Regular $1.50. To clear, 10 only, at ..... 75¢

$2.50 and $2 Ruffs for $1

10 only Marabout Ruffs, in black and tan and taupe, mixed with lace frill; ribbon ends with gilt trimmings. Regular $2.00 Ruff for $1.00

Also 7 only Marabout Shirred Satin and Ribbon Bow, in navy, paeon blue, tan, taupe and amethyst. Regular $2.50 for, each $1.00

Come early for these. In most of the lines there is only one of a color, and in many cases one of a style. They are broken lines. Not a full range of colors in any one, but you are almost sure to find your color in some style early in the day.

SPECIAL SALE COUNTER—OPPOSITE EAST SIDE ELEVATORS.

YOUR DOLLAR WORTH TWO TOMORROW

Seldom we make comment on special sales or reductions, but it is seldom so many big money-saving opportunities are crowded into one day, and we wish only to remind our customers of the importance of shopping early tomorrow, in the morning, if possible, as first choice is to your advantage when the merchandise is half and less than half price. Note carefully and shop early—Friday.

Brussels Net Waists
Tomorrow--One Hundred Regular $5, for $3.87

Fresh from their boxes, not one having yet been offered for sale. A special purchase from a manufacturer of ladies' fine ready-to-wear garments. Just off the machines, so you can be sure they are the newest. Made of brussels net, with wide panel of guipure insertion down front and two rows of fine net insertion either side; the new long sleeve and lace trimmed, as shown in illustration; tucked and fastened at back and lined throughout with Jap silk. The cut represents the style of the waist, but they are trimmed in a variety of designs. This is one of the rare opportunities, a Brussels Net Waist such as is shown in cut for $3.87

SECOND FLOOR—SEE DISPLAY IN RICHMOND STREET WINDOW TODAY.

Challies and French Flannels
For Waists, Sacques, Kimonos, House Dresses

Among our assortment of new designs are some beautiful effects in paisley, floral, stripe and spot effects, at, per yard ..... 50¢ and 55¢

Special

We have sorted above stocks and taken all broken color ranges and short lengths, and in most cases the price has been cut in half to make a quick clearance. All are desirable patterns for waists, sacques or dresses. They are in two lots and priced at, per yard ..... 25¢ and 35¢

MAIN FLOOR—REAR WEST AISLE.

English Flannelettes
Extraordinary Qualities, 10c to 15c Yard

Imported Soft English Flannelettes, in plain colors, pink, blue, cream and white, also light and dark stripes for underwear and night robes. 32 inches wide, at, per yard ..... 10¢, 12½¢, 15¢

36-inch, in stripes only, at, per yard ..... 12½¢ and 15¢

FLANNELETTE SHEETING—Nice light weight and soft finish, easy to wash, English make (imported), 72 inches wide, unbleached, per yard ..... 40¢

Bleached, at, per yard ..... 45¢

Join our Sewing Machine Club— An easy plan. $2 down, $1 a week.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Toy Town is open in the Basement. Bring the children.

CHATHAM YOUNG MAN MANGLED BY EXPRESS

Irwin Huff Hit By a Wabash Flyer and Is Not Likely to Recover.

Chatham, Nov. 17.—Irwin Huff, while driving to Northwood, was struck at a crossing near that place this afternoon by Wabash express No. 3, going west.

Mr. Huff was terribly mangled, and it is not expected that he will live. His skull was fractured, and his left arm was crushed. He also received internal injuries, and his tongue was almost severed. He was unmarried, and was employed by Mr. Reid, of Northwood. The horses were killed, and the wagon demolished. Huff was about 35 years of age, and was engaged carting sugar beets.

TEN YEARS FOR HILL.

Taunton, Mass., Nov. 17.—"Professor" Frank L. Hill, the herb doctor, of Fall River, who had previously pleaded guilty on manslaughter in connection with the death of Amelie St. Jean, of Woonsocket, R. I., was sentenced to not less than seven nor more than ten years in State Prison today. After the girl's death in his herb shop Hill dismembered the body and distributed it in the woods near Tiverton, R. I.

GOV'T. MAY PROBE TELEGRAPH MERGER

The Postal Company Not Going Into the Consolidation.

Boston, Nov. 17.—President Theodore N. Vail, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, denied the report that a merger of the Postal Telegraph Company, with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company might follow that of the Telephone Company with the Western Union. He said that his company had nothing to fear from a Government investigation of the merger rumored as possible.

A HEAVY SEA.

Kingston, Nov. 17.—A heavy sea is rolling eastward on Lake Ontario, but no damages are reported, chiefly because vessel-owners, knowing of the coming storm, tied everything up until it passed.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

BALFOUR INDORSES LANSDOWNE'S DEFI

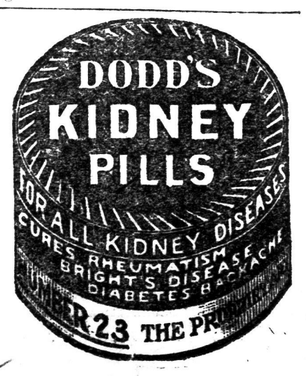
Tells Manchester Conservatives That the Budget Is Unjust.

London, Nov. 17.—The annual conference of the Conservative Association at Manchester today indorsed with the greatest enthusiasm Lord Lansdowne's resolution to ask the House of Lords to declare that the House is not justified in giving its consent to the budget bill until it shall have been submitted to the judgment of the country.

Ex-Premier Balfour, as leader of the party, repeated this indorsement in a speech he made, and had what was, perhaps, the biggest reception of his life. He emphasized the issue that was before the country—tariff reform or the budget—which latter, he declared, was "a combination of bad finance and muddle-headed socialism."

Condemning the budget's land tax, he said: "If you think rich men ought to pay more than he does to the national needs, tax him according to his wealth, and not according to the kind of property in which his wealth happens to be invested. Nothing could justify that."

Mr. Balfour contended that tariff reform would benefit the Lancashire cotton trade, first by giving an effective treaty-making weapon, which this country hitherto has been either too proud or too stupid to avail itself of and secondly through colonial preference.

Justifies Resolution.

Justifying Lord Lansdowne's resolution, Mr. Balfour said it was in accordance with the second chamber's function of insuring that the people should not be betrayed by hasty legislation. It might be a matter of doubt how the country would pronounce on the question, but whatever the issue Lord Lansdowne was undoubtedly right.