what would be the cost of the fleets recommended for Canada, as given above, he includes a table in his report which shows the cost of the various vessels mentioned. It places the cost and maintenance of a battle cruiser at four million pounds, or approximately twenty million dollars, and that of a light cruiser at approximately $2,500,000. He emphasizes the importance of air work in the navy, stating that any navy to be complete must use the proper complement of air craft.

Admiral Jellicoe goes into the question of personnel and discipline.

He makes recommendations with regard to rates of pay and pensions for officers and men. He also recommends the continuation of the Royal Naval Canadian volunteer reserve, under the title of Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.

Various Estimates.

In the cases of the three higher figures, approximate estimates are given for a term of years, during which the fleet shown might be brought into being. This term in the case of the $10,000,000 estimate covers a period until 1927, and in the case of the $25,000,000 and $17,500,000 estimates a period until 1929. The period can, of course, be shortened, if desired, by increasing the annual expenditure in the earlier years.

Add $15,812,250 for Maintenance.

In the case of the two higher estimates, the total commitment is arrived at by superimposing the estimate concerned on to the $10,000,000 estimate, as it is additional to that estimate, and the figure $25,000,000 is arrived at by adding the sum $15,812,250 for maintenance of the ships shown, to the sum $8,697,600 for the maintenance of the $10,000,000 fleet. Similarly for the $17,500,000 estimate.

In the case of the estimate of $10,000,000 per annum, defence of Canada's trade in the Pacific is given, in addition, but there is little naval force which can be used offensively; in other words, whilst Canada would be protecting her own interests defensively, it would fall to the lot of the United Kingdom, with the assistance of the other dominions, to endeavor to take such action as would be necessary to bring war to a conclusion.

Summarized Conclusions.

"Summarized the conclusions are: (A) It is very desirable that there shall be a minister for the navy responsible only for that service.

"(B) In this event it is suggested that all other seafaring affairs should be conducted by another minister with, perhaps, the title of 'The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.'

"(C) It is proposed that a shipping committee, comprising representatives of shipowners, fishery firms, the marine department, and the naval staff, should meet periodically to consider questions of general development of marine resources. Their functions would be purely advisory in peace, but in war they would take control of shipping, their chairman acting as shipping controller.

"(D) A member or branch of the naval staff should be concerned with trade and fishery questions and the war training and the constructional work involved.

On Outbreak of War.

"(E) On the outbreak of war, in addition to the shipping committee possessing the same powers and functions as the ministry of shipping in England during the late war, the naval staff branch referred to in (D) should carry out the duties of the mercantile movements division.

"In this way organizations already existing would be in a position to take up their war-time duties without difficulty or loss of time.

"(F) Arrangements concerning the strengthening of the hulls to take defensive armament in merchant ships and fishing vessels would be dealt with by this shipping committee, recommendations being made to the director of naval ordnance for the armament when approval was obtained.

"(G) It is desirable that a knowledge of naval warfare should form part of the qualifications of merchant service officers for a certificate.

"(H) Designs of fishing craft should be encouraged along lines tending to efficient auxiliary vessels for naval use in war time, so far as is consistent with their ordinary work."

For Colds, Grip or Influenza and as a Preventative, take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

POSTS ENDORSE CALGARY GRATUITY

Unanimous endorsation of further gratuities, based on the Calgary resolution, was given at a joint meeting of Riverdale and St. Julien Posts of the G.A.C., at a meeting in Armstrong Hall last night. The meeting was addressed by Dominion President Staney J. Brown, Dominion Secretary L. M. Montgomery and Dominion Organizer J. F. Marsh, the latter of whom has just returned from an organizing tour.

Mr. Marsh took exception to the statement by President C. E. Wilson of Central G.W.V.A., that the Calgary resolution was a dead issue. He pointed out that over 350,000 names of returned soldiers had been signed to the monster petition, and that six soldiers' organizations in Toronto had endorsed the principle of the Calgary resolution, "in order to show the government at Ottawa that they had failed to properly re-establish the returned men." Amid applause, he declared that the G.A.C. had pressed for gratuities based on the Calgary resolution before the parliamentary committee last fall, and all the posts of the association thruout Canada were still of the same mind.

Urging co-operation, Mr. Marsh declared that it was time for every soldiers' organization to have a spring housecleaning and work more unanimously along one line, so as to present a solid front at Ottawa.

LONGSHOREMEN GETTING BUSY.

Longshoremen are holding a mass meeting tonight at S.O.E. hall, and will discuss the wage question very thoroly. The union will also initiate more than fifty members. Business Manager Marsh stated yesterday afternoon that the union was gaining in strength all along the line.

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$5.00 Hats

The Dineen Co. are able to announce some new additions to their already large stock of Men's Spring Hats. The new arrivals include a special line of stiff hats in very fine quality of fur felt, good silk band and binding and easy fitting leather sweats. Two shapes. Price, $5.00 each. Soft Hats, $2.95, $3.95 and $5.00. Christy Hats, $8.00 and $10.00. Heath's, English Hats, $8.00 and $10.00. Stetson, American make, $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00. English Tweed Caps, $2.50 to $5.00.

The W. & D. Dineen Co.
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140 Yonge St., Toronto

HALCROW EXPLAINS STORY OF CAUCUS

Hamilton, March 10.—Asked this morning regarding the controversy that seemed imminent between himself and the attorney-general of Ontario, George G. Halcrow, M. L. A. for East Hamilton, said that it was unfortunate that any remarks he made solely to set Hon. W. E. Raney right in the eyes of those who believe him to be narrow minded and a rabid temperance fanatic, should be the basis of any controversy.

"Regarding the statement credited to Mr. Raney that the government was on the brink of a precipice and that the temperance forces were trying to push it over, I got that second handed and not during a caucus," said Mr. Halcrow this morning. "It was relayed to me as an indication that Mr. Raney was not what a lot of people believe him to be, and I passed it along as such. The assertion that no change in the Ontario Temperance act is contemplated is my own view entirely. I do not see how any change can be made at the present time."

In his published statements regarding the eight-hour day, Mr. Halcrow said that his position had not been made quite clear.

"In stating that the majority of the workers do not want the eight-hour day, I meant only to convey that until the minimum wage is raised it would be impossible for the average worker to exist on eight hours of labor," said the labor member. "Take the man who is being paid but 35 cents an hour and who has Saturday afternoon off. That man could not get along on eight hours' pay. A commission has been named to deal with this problem of the eight-hour day, and is now trying to work out a satisfactory solution."

Pay for Party Leaders.

The other controversial point of the statement credited to Mr. Halcrow that a suggestion that leaders of parties in the legislature which embrace fifteen or more members, receive annuities of $1000 each, over and above their sessional indemnities, was explained by the East Hamilton member in this way:

"This was something that was dealt with in caucus, and again I was simply trying to throw a sidelight on the attorney-general," he said. "I admit that what transpired in caucus should not have become public property, but I had no idea my statement would be published. It had been suggested that appropriation for leaders of the opposition be dispensed with and when I arose to speak I believed myself to be hopelessly in the minority. My contention was that the opposition was just as representative as the government and that the Hearst government went down to defeat because of the weak opposition that confronted it in the house. I did not want to see the new government make a similar mistake. When I got thru speaking Mr. Raney said that there was a lot of common sense in my statement. Somebody else moved that one thousand dollars be set aside for each of the opposition leaders, representative of fifteen or more members, and this suggestion was passed along for a report back at the next caucus. There certainly was no definite decision arrived at, as Premier Drury asserts, at that time. I had no intention of breaking a confidence. If I had I could have given the papers many good stories of what happened in caucus. They would have made good reading."

GEN. CURRIE UNABLE TO ATTEND.

General Sir Arthur Currie, replying to an invitation of Toronto District Command, G.W.V.A., to attend the conference of the provincial convention, which is to be held at Peterboro on March 19, regretted his inability to be present on account of another invitation of the Canadian Club at Guelph on the same date. General Currie in his letter of regret pays the association a fine tribute to its intensity of purpose and its devotion to the cause of the Dominion, as ably expressed as was the devotion of the Canadian soldiers to the cause of the empire in the great war.

COMMONS DEBATES EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND FUEL SUPPLY

D. D. McKenzie Suggests Use of Nova Scotia Coal—Arthur Meighen Speas on Oil.

OPINIONS DIFFER

Ottawa, March 10.—(By Canadian Press.)—Fuel supply and the eight-hour day were under discussion in the house this afternoon. It was the first private members' day of the session and, following the long sitting of the previous day, attendance was slim. Both questions arose on motions by Mr. Burnham of Peterboro. On the eight-hour day (discussion on which was unfinished when the house rose) there was difference of opinion. Both Mr. Burnham and Mr. Stevens of Vancouver, who seconded, had urged adoption of a national eight-hour day, subject only in the words of the motion; to right of expressed private contract. The opposition to the motion came from Mr. Proulx of Prescott. Mr. Proulx urged that the eight-hour day would decrease production and prevent the farmer from getting the assistance he needed. He further cited the objections expressed by the Catholic labor unions of Quebec to a general eight-hour day.

The debate was adjourned by Mr. Mackie of Edmonton.

January War Expenditures.

War expenditures borne by Canada during January last totaled $43,800,000 of which sum $15,305,904.07 was spent in demobilization, it was shown in a return before the house this afternoon. The total increase of debt for the month was $62,015,109.67.

Dr. Edwards of Frontenac introduced a bill in the house this afternoon to provide for the execution of capital sentences in penitentiaries instead of c. A. jails.

Mr. Fielding asked if it was intended to substitute electrocution for hanging. Dr. Edwards replied that the bill did not make any change in the method of carrying out the sentence. But his purpose in introducing it was to make possible a change on those lines.

Promise Discussion on Fuel.

The question of fuel supply thruout Canada will be discussed fully in the house of commons at an early date. On motion of J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, the government agreed to select a time for such discussion.

Mr. Burnham, in introducing his motion, said that the soaring cost of living could not be ignored by the government unless it was willing to face a possibility of anarchy. Mr. Burnham condemned free trade. It meant the free importation of everything, including Chinese labor, and inevitably would reduce the status of the workingman in this country and bring about child labor and other undesirable industrial conditions.

D. D. McKenzie said he had used soft coal in his own house for thirty years and he thought the problem of fuel supply could be met by opening the St. Lawrence trade route between Port Arthur and the Atlantic. If this were done coal loaded at Nova Scotia ports could be shipped thru to the west. Nova Scotia had coal in abundance. The situation was entirely one of finding a way of shipment.

Other Problems Involved.

Hon. Arthur Meighen reminded the house that there were many great problems involved and the mere existence of unlimited supplies of coal did not help to any extent. Western coal was such that most of it did not permit of exposure or long-distance hauling, but he was very glad to report that the briqueting system, upon which a board of experts was now working, was getting toward a very satisfactory state.

Mr. Meighen was asked if Canada could get along in case the United States shut down on the export of coal to this country.

"I would be the last man to admit that any action of the United States would place us off the map. If they did stop export there might be considerable inconvenience and some suffering, but we have coal and wood and the time would not be long before we could adequately meet the situation," he replied.

Water Transportation.

Referring to water transportation, Mr. Meighen said the government was quite in favor of developing that as far as possible, but here, again, the question of finance loomed large. The wisdom of water transportation was unquestioned. Only two per cent. of the oil consumed in Canada was produced at home. "And yet we are not very far from very considerable oil discoveries in this country," he added.

Mr. Burnham of Peterboro, seconded by Mr. Stevens of Vancouver, moved that it was desirable that "to the extent of the jurisdiction of this parliament, a national eight-hour working day should be established immediately, subject only to the right of express private contract.

Mr. Burnham referred to the labor provisions in the peace treaty in regard to the establishment of an eight-hour day, or a 48-hour week.

Supports Eight-hour Day.

Mr. Stevens thought that settlement of industrial disputes would be arrived at more speedily and more permanently by the introduction of elements of justice than in any other way. "I hold," he said, "that the demand for an eight-hour day is just and fair for labor. It would be better to have a national standardized eight-hour day than that there should be different standards of hours in different parts of the country."

Mr. Proulx of Prescott opposed the eight-hour day. It meant too much government regulation.

Scores Clothes

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Seven points that commend "the coat that revolutionized the trade."

"Balaclava" Overcoats

NO. 1.—THE COLLAR is to the coat what a main spring is to the watch. The BALACLAVA collars show the master hand.

NO. 2.—SATISFACTION—What a big word it is, and we sew it into every BALACLAVA.

NO. 3.—JERKING CLOTHES—Did you ever notice how some tailors jerk the coat and then show you the glass? A sack would fit if jerked enough. Our BALACLAVA requires no "jerking."

NO. 4.—THE SLEEVE is the critical part of the coat and where so many tailors fall down. They can't get the "smooth as glass" seam in the shoulder. Notice the BALACLAVA sleeve, it is perfect.

NO. 5.—AT THE THEATRE you will see men tugging with their overcoats, trying to get the undercoat down. An overcoat made right falls right and covers the undercoat the moment you put it on. The BALACLAVA requires no tugging.

NO. 6.—LEADERSHIP — The BALACLAVA overcoat is receiving the patronage of men who lead.

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HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont., March 10.—That a financial man outside of the city hall had been approached and asked if he would consider an appointment as city treasurer, to succeed W. R. Leckie, who is retiring at the end of the year, was asserted by Controller Jutten today.

Mike Povick, his wife and three small children, have been deported to the United States. Povick was arrested here on a charge of stealing $9,000.

Unless the cemetery board makes a further deposit of $500 by March 24 the option secured on Carroll's Point property will not stand. Notice to this effect was served on the board tonight by W. D. Flatt.

At the 31st annual meeting of the women's auxiliary of All Saints' church today Mrs. R. G. Allan was elected president.

The Church of the Ascension women's auxiliary held its 34th annual meeting today. A membership of 115 was reported.

INQUEST OPENED ON LARSON TRAGEDY

(Continued From Page 1).

Jim and reached behind the door and got the shotgun, broke the breach and locked it again and pointed it at Jim Davidson. The shooting occurred between twelve and one o'clock.

"After the shooting I went out to the barn and called my father, and told him what had happened. I said, as I was going to my father, "Frank, what have you done and why did you do it?" I told my wife of what had happened and she told me the best thing to do was to notify a doctor. This would be about 2 or 2.30 p.m. Frank did not answer my question as to why he shot James Davidson."

Joseph Cross-Examined.

During the cross-examination which followed the reading of the statement, Joseph Larson told the court that Davidson did not hit Frank at all hard and that Frank was not angered by the blow, neither did it knock him down. He related how he had called his father from the barn and how Nelson Larson had fainted before getting into the house.

Questioned as to why he did not turn for help in some other direction, he replied that he was bewildered and did not know what to do. When his father recovered from his fainting fit, they both went across the road to Joseph's home, where Mrs. Larson (Joseph's wife), telephoned for Dr. MacFadden. The witness said that before leaving the house to consult his wife, he believed that he noticed Davidson breathing.

G. A. Davis, defending, here took over the cross-examination, but no new facts were revealed.

Wm. A. Skeans, prosecuting attorney, resumed his questioning.

Question: Were any members of the party drunk? Answer: No.

Q: Did the whiskey have any effect on Frank or Davidson? A: No.

Q: What kind of whiskey was it, Scotch or Canadian? A: Corby's.

Q: Have you ever noticed that whiskey from Montreal makes people either quarrelsome or friendly? What effect did it have on Frank Davidson? A: They did not quarrel.

Mr. Skeans: But you said they did quarrel.

G. A. Davis: I protest. The witness did not make that statement.

Prosecutor: In his statement to Inspector Millar, witness said they quarreled.

Mr. Davis: No. He said they were arguing.

Here the coroner took up the cross-examination and asked Larson if it was not usual to go for help, when a serious accident occurred. Witness answered in the affirmative.

Doctor's Evidence.

Dr. A. H. MacFadden then entered the witness box. Under examination by the crown he told the court that he received a telephone message calling him to Larson's farm, but being very busy he was unable to comply immediately. He went on to describe in what position he found Davidson and that a wound in the head had caused his death. Altho a small cushion was under the dead man's head, he said no attempt had been made to dress the wound. Dr. MacFadden did not see the cup or any signs of the shooting until he saw the gun lying in pieces outside the door. He met Joseph and Mrs. Larson between the house and the barn and they all entered the room together.

Asked to relate the report of the post-mortem examination of the body at which he had assisted, the doctor said that a piece of the scalp, two by three inches, was missing from the left side of the head. The large blood vessel there had been severed and a small piece of bone from the skull was sticking up in the brain. The right half of the brain weighed 20½ ounces and the left half 16½ ounces, a difference of four ounces. The rest of the brain and the spinal cord were intact.

He could not surmise the distance between the gun barrel and the head, but did not think it probable that the discharge of the gun could have caused the wound without a bullet.

Death Not Instantaneous.

Examined by Mr. Davis, the witness said Davidson had probably been dead two or three hours, and that death was sudden but not instantaneous.

Dr. A. B. Sutton, who conducted the post-mortem examination, said that as the tissues surrounding the wound were not burned, it did not seem likely that the gun was fired very close to the head.

The next witness to be called was County Constable Copeland, who made the arrest. He stated that on receiving a phone message from Mrs. Larson he set out for the farm, and met Frank Larson on the way. When the policeman informed him that he was under arrest Larson said, "You'll arrest me? Not if I kill you, you won't," but he showed no resistance at all.

Copeland said he found the gun and a discharged shell about 20 feet from the door, outside, when he returned to the farm after having escorted his prisoners to Brampton.

Examined by Mr. Davis, the constable said that Frank Larson was walking, not running, when he first saw him.

Helped Make Arrests.

Then Cleveland Harris, son of Constable Sam Harris, was called. He said that he had been asked by Copeland to help make the arrests, and accompanied him to the farm. Later in the evening, when Larson had been taken to Copeland's store for temporary safe-keeping, Mrs. Copeland asked the prisoner if he would like a cup of tea. Frank replied that he would prefer a cigar, and the witness gave him one. He then related some conversation in which the accused made remarks to the effect that they had arrested the wrong man, and would never know what had really happened. "You never see a Catholic and Protestant marry without trouble. I expected this and knew it would happen. Davidson and I had not spoken for three or four months until a few days ago, when we worked together on the same job."

Harris then told the court that Frank had said: "Joe brings the booze to the house and I get the trouble. Once when Jim (Davidson) and Frank were arguing, I went outside and did not know what happened." Young Harris said that Frank kept saying, "I am drunk."

Nelson Larson's Testimony.

The last witness to be called was Nelson Larson, father of the accused. Under examination by the prosecuting attorney, he informed the court that he knew nothing about the shooting except what Joe had told him. He affirmed that there had not been much drinking at his house during the winter, and altho he took a drink occasionally, he was "against booze." He said that when he left the house his sons were distributing the liquor evenly among the members of the party. Q.: Was there any argument about the quantity of liquor given to each man? A.: There was no argument at all. Everybody was friendly.

Q.: Did you hear the gun fired? A.: No.

Q.: Where were you? A.: In the stable.

Q.: Was the gun usually kept loaded. A.: I don't know.

Q.: Did you ever examine the gun? A.: No, and I know nothing about it.

Q.: Did Joe speak to Frank? A.: I did not see Frank.

Here Mr. Davis protested that questions were being repeated, and after Nelson Larson had said that he fainted on his way to the house and knew nothing of what had happened, the inquest adjourned until Wednesday, March 17, at 2 p.m.

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If you feel out of sorts, run down or "all in," from over-exertion, or if you are CONSTIPATED, or your LIVER is out of order, take BLISS NATIVE HERB TABLETS. You will get up next morning feeling very much better. Each box contains a GUARANTEE coupon, and is sealed with a blue seal bearing signature of ALONZO O. BLISS. For sale by all leading druggists in boxes containing 200 doses for $1.00 and a smaller size for $.50. Made by A. O. BLISS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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strel show, on the hospital stage. The company was accompanied by Manager J. E. Cort, together with Maud Fealy, the charming and talented actress, well-known in this city, who is the wife of Mr. Cort.

AMPUTATION CASES SEE MAYOR.

The mayor received a deputation yesterday from the Amputations' Associations of the Great War to discuss such subjects as the holding of a tag day and free transportation on the civic car lines for limbless ex-soldiers. Mayor Church referred the first application to the police commissioners and said that altho the city had granted free rides to soldiers during the war, private companies declined to do so.

ENTERTAINED PATIENTS.

The patients at the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital looked forward with pleasure to the visit yesterday afternoon of the "Roly Boly Eyes" Co., now playing at the Princess Theatre. This is the fourth Cort company to entertain this season, the Christie street hospital soldiers, "Flo-Flo," "Fiddlers Three" and "Listen Lester" having given performances there. Fifty members of the "Roly Boly Eyes" Co. left the theatre at two o'clock in full stage costume and gave an old-time min-

What to Do When Nerves Go Wrong

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

Men and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fag, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Ferro-Peptine with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take a Ferro-Peptine nerve tablet. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Ferro-Peptine seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten-minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling, to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Ferro-Peptine Tablets are absolutely harmless, contain no dope or habit-forming drugs, and are always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. All leading druggists in Toronto and vicinity sell it in large boxes—42 tablets to a package—on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction, or money back.