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29TH YEAR

THE TORONTO WORLD

THE BROKEN OARS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Declares United Country Calls for Action and Insists Local Navy Is Ideal Solution—Maclean (S. York) Believes Canadian Sentiment Would Endorse Direct Contribution.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—Today may be said to mark an epoch in Canadian history. While the naval defence resolution of last session committed parliament to the principle of participation with Great Britain in the duty of defence of the empire, to-day saw the principle thereby established, and ready for embodiment.

It seems certain that both sides of parliament will come to an agreement upon a national naval defence policy, and that the definite part of the scheme will be the establishment of the beginnings of a Canadian navy, but there was also the strongly expressed desire that if Great Britain required immediate assistance, there should be a generous grant of money from the Canadian exchequer, pending the day when Canada can put a fleet upon the waters.

The speech making was notable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's deliverance was rare in the annals of Canadian oratory. His patriotism was fervent and he vouchsafed for the chivalry of Quebec.

W. F. Maclean (S. York) dealt with many of the technical points in this momentous question, and at the close he was cheered by both sides of the house, an uncommon compliment. He appealed to Canadians to fulfil their duty to the empire, whether it be the giving of a contribution to Britain or the building of a navy, or both, and he prophesied that when the question is thoroughly discussed the Canadian nation would be united.

These remarkable speeches were delivered during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Endorse the Navy.
Mr. Ercement of Berthier proposed the reply to the address in French. After confessing how difficult and delicate was the question of naval defence, he said: "Are we going to refuse to answer the call to the young nations to assert their existence? Surely not, and this is the proud national sentiment which animated our statesmen in putting aside the proposals of those who would prefer a direct contribution to the imperial marine and to adopt a purely Canadian policy."

Mr. Kye of Richmond, N.S., seconded the address. Harking back to the naval defence resolution, which he had subscribed to last year, he said he was then somewhat in a haze as to what the exact policy should be, but he had found that Lord Chas. Bessford had pronounced that the best way for the Dominion to take part in defending themselves was to make plans for defending themselves. He was therefore pleased to see that the government had made a practical move. A cash contribution savored of feudalism.

Omissions from the Speech.
R. L. Borden noted that there were one or two matters of national importance not referred to in the speech of his excellency. One of these was public expenditure. He had received some figures some time ago which he did not have space to correct, until he had verified them from the public accounts. During the last ten years of the Conservative administration the revenue from the people was \$71,000,000, whereas during the last ten years of the Liberal administration the gross revenue was \$82,500,000. When the Liberals came to power in 1896, the public debt amounted to \$28,000,000. Instead of wiping this out with the remarkable additional revenue received, there was an increased indebtedness of \$46,000,000 to the public debt. There had been the expenditure of course of \$38,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway and the Quebec bridge, but even there had been an addition to the national debt. Besides, there was from 100 to 150 millions remaining to be expended on the same undertaking. There had been no reference either to the probable date of the completion of the N. T. R., or of the Quebec bridge.

There was also no reference to the waterways treaty. He still adhered to the view that this treaty ought not to have been entered into without being made subject to ratification by the parliament of Canada. Nor was any reference to the premier's famous resolution in 1907, calling for an all-red ocean line. Yet that resolution had been approved by the Canadian parliament.

Danger in French Treaty.
There was a reference, however, to the French commercial treaty. He would call the attention of the house to the new United States tariff, which provided in addition to the duty levied on all goods from foreign countries, there would be an additional 2 per cent. ad valorem unless the president came to the conclusion that where

Premier's Defence Of Navy Program

If the British nation is to remain as strong as it is to-day, it will not be by the daughter nations all revolving as satellites around the mother country, but by allowing every daughter nation to develop itself to the full extent of its power, so that it may add strength to the whole. If we have to organize a naval force, we are growing as a nation. It is the penalty of becoming a nation. So long as we enjoy the rights and privileges of British citizenship, so long we must, we shall, we will assume and accept all the responsibilities that appertain to that position.

United States had reciprocal and fair treatment from these countries. Unless the precedent came to this conclusion, after studying the Franco-Canadian trade treaty, every export from Canada to the U. S. would have an additional 15 per cent. duty put on it. In the last three years imports from France were \$24,798,756, and the exports from the United States \$46,624,404, while exports from France were \$6,292,400 and to the States \$28,146,337. A consideration of the French treaty would therefore involve matters of serious import to Canada.

Turning to the question of naval defence, Mr. Borden said he did not propose to discuss it until the government had signified its policy. Some Liberal journalists had said that he was entirely in favor of the government proposal. If they argued that he approved of the statements of certain cabinet ministers, they were entirely wrong. He neither approved or disapproved. Let the government bring down its message.

Mr. Borden concluded with a reference to the appointment of Hon. Maclean as minister of the marine. The premier had gone outside the house for his minister.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would not discuss the question of public ex-

penditure, further than to say that it was an easy task now for the minister of finance to get money from the public, but Mr. Foster in his day was failing money from an impoverished people. To-day the people were contented and happy. The question of the National Transcontinental he would leave to Hon. Mr. Graham. As to the Franco treaty, there was nothing, in his view, that could be construed as discrimination against the United States.

The premier observed that Mr. Borden did not discuss the question of naval defence. There was no secrecy regarding their proposals, as Mr. Monk had stated, and the papers would be brought down on Wednesday of this week. He noticed on the opposition side that the demagogue was among them. The policy resolution of last year was not a happy family, but stood committed to the duty of organizing a Canadian navy service to assist in maintaining the supremacy of Great Britain. The link resolution passed last session, Mr. Wilfrid said, had hardly become a link, there were certain whistlings, which soon became murmurings, in the opposition rank by members who thought it was not gone far enough. Up to the present time, however, the leaders of the opposition had stood manfully by their guns.

Accuses "Young Bloods."
"But behind them are some young blood who are clamoring for something spectacular," said the premier. Among them was Mr. McGrath of Medicine Hat, who at least had the courage of his convictions. Mr. McGrath said that nothing would suit him but the contribution of such an amount as at least now at the parting of the ways (Alberta) and Mr. Lake (Quebec) were reported to agree with Mr. McGrath, while there were a good many others who were not so ready to vote for the resolution and now asked for something more.

Sir Wilfrid reminded the house that the question was thoroughly considered last year and that a unanimous decision was reached. The resolution adopted by the house, in form and in substance, was that the government should defend by the colonial conference in 1902. When the resolution of 1902 was agreed to, the government was then taken to task by a certain section

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The Parting of the Ways Loyalty Binds to Britain

Will Be No Thought of Avoiding Responsibilities—Money Contribution and Navy, if Needed, Would Be Sanctioned by the People.

Some reference to the late Dr. Wilfrid McIntyre's statements having been made by Mr. Borden and the premier, W. F. Maclean (S. York) supplemented these by paying a substantial tribute to his public conduct, reminding the house that last session, when he had raised the question of capitalization of the C. P. R., he was supported by Dr. McIntyre and J. G. Turner. As evidence of the result of the attitude of these three in the house of commons, Mr. Maclean read an extract from London Truth, which said that because of it, the C. P. R. had been forced to put their stock upon the market at \$125, instead of \$100, as was intended and to-day, therefore, because they had raised their voices against a capitalization in connection with the C. P. R. that was against the public interest, the C. P. R. in spite of itself, had \$7,500,000 in its treasury for the building of branch lines in the Canadian west, if it chose to so employ that money.

"If there were more men from the west," said Mr. Maclean, "who would stand up in the house as that honorable gentleman did, on that occasion, there would be better treatment for the farmers of the west in regard to the transportation question."

The Actual Situation.
Upon the question of naval defence, Mr. Maclean made a lengthy address. "I want to get the house down to the actual situation," he began, "especially in view of statements that have been made on a recent occasion by members of this house, and statements that are now being made in the press by correspondents, who in some way seem to think that Canada has no duty to perform in this matter, and wish to put in a plea for the very full and a discussion of this question. There must be freedom of discussion. Every side must be heard, every province must be heard, every citizen of Canada must be heard, on so important a matter, but I do trust—and I am confident—that out of this discussion will come a policy upon which the whole of the Canadian nation can be united. I believe that when we come to our final action, it will be the action of a united nation."

Mr. Maclean went on to discuss a few of the basic principles of the situation. The first of these had been admitted by the premier and the leader of the opposition. Canada was an integral portion of the British Empire. Many people seemed to lose this point, but the point could be established by the British North America Act, where the phrase occurred "federally united into one dominion, under the crown of the

W. F. Maclean and the Navy

We are a creation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and under the British Crown. As the mother country has called our attention to the fact that our defence and our own, we are just now at the parting of the ways. We must choose whether we are to be of the British Empire or not. This could be nothing wrong in this government giving immediately by a grant of money to help the mother country, and in establishing a navy.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. . . . Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords, spiritual and temporal and commons.

Under the British Crown.

"When you read some of these discussions that take place in the country, you discover," said Mr. Maclean, "that they evade the whole of the act—that we are a creation of the parliament of the United Kingdom, and that we are under the British crown." Every Canadian millman swore that he would bear true allegiance to his majesty, and every member of parliament took a similar oath. A very significant point was that the royal title of all our official documents read "Edward VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas," etc.

War against Great Britain, therefore, meant war against Canada. Were the German Emperor to declare war against Great Britain to-morrow, it might be the policy of the German Emperor to have his ships in front of Halifax and on the way up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, just as the Japanese fleet destroyed the Russian fleet before an overt declaration of war was made. Canada was subject to any attack that Britain was subject to, and the people of this country should understand that they are exposed to the same hostilities as any other part of the empire may be subject to, and that it is their duty to be prepared to defend that empire, and in defence to defend themselves.

The Daily Prayer.
But a more striking illustration of Mr. Maclean's argument was provided when he read a portion of the prayer used daily at the opening of the proceedings of parliament. It contains the political and religious creed of the great bulk of the people with Thy Most heartily we beseech with Thy favor to behind His Most Gracious

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WILFRID: That's what comes of letting Brodeur and Doc. Borden fool with 'em.

LABOR LEADERS TO SMASH THE UNIFORM RATE "SUGAR TRUST" FOR PHONES NOT YET

LOSE FREEDOM SATURDAY
Said to be Intention of Taft Administration—Sensational Developments Are Being Predicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—While the legal machinery of the government moves slowly the air of uncertainty which surrounds the so-called sugar fraud cases is interpreted by those who have followed the progress of corporation investigation in the United States to foreshadow an enquiry which may rank with the insurance upheaval of 1905.

Boston and Philadelphia were brought within the scope of the investigation to-day, with the report that the government would probably attempt to obtain back duties due on sugar in these cities, while the investigation went on in New York, with repeated rumors of reaching the "men higher up."

A Washington official is quoted as saying: "There will be nothing left of the trust when we get thru with it; we will get every dollar due; punish the guilty and show that the Taft administration can accomplish what the former one did not."

WILL GET \$35,000 A YEAR
J. P. Jones is Highly Valued by the Cement Mercers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—It now transpires that J. P. Jones, late general manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., will realize \$35,000 a year from the cement merger, and a five-year call on half a million shares of Cement common at 15.

MERCY TEMPER JUSTICE
Victoria Firm Will Support Family of Defaulting Traveler.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—Charles Richards, traveller for Wilson Bros., whose shortages exceeded \$5000, pleaded guilty on two counts, and was sentenced to two years. The prosecuting firm asked specially for mercy, and will provide for his wife and family.

COPPER MERGER RUMORS.
New York, Nov. 15.—More detailed reports regarding the impending merger or agreement among the great copper producers, sent copper stocks to new records for the year to-day.

Manitoba's Chief Justice Retires.
WINNIPEG, Nov. 15.—(Farwell) proceedings marked the passing to-day of Hon. Joseph Dubuc, chief justice of Manitoba, from the bench after nearly four decades of continuous judicial service.

LABOR LEADERS TO SMASH THE UNIFORM RATE "SUGAR TRUST" FOR PHONES NOT YET
Said to be Intention of Taft Administration—Sensational Developments Are Being Predicted.

Will Mean Raising Price in Business Section, Manager Dunstan Tells Civic Committee—Case to go to Commission.

It's all over so far as negotiations between the city and Bell Telephone Co., looking toward a reduction of phone rates in the suburban districts are concerned, and all that remains is for the city to press its application before the railway commission at Ottawa on Nov. 23.

Mayor Oliver and a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Church, Brodin, McEwen and H. H. Graham had a private conference with Manager K. J. Dunstan, lasting nearly two and a half hours, in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon. After it was concluded his worship intimated that the company wasn't prepared to make any concessions in the rates charged West Toronto and other outlying sections unless the general standard of rates exacted was increased. He said that there would probably be no further conference with Mr. Dunstan, but that the committee would meet again this week to consider the situation in the light of information given by Mr. Dunstan.

Mr. Dunstan Talked.
"He certainly gave us a lot of information we never had before," said the mayor, who, while not inclined to go into details, allowed it to be inferred that Manager Dunstan had done nearly all the talking, while the committee sat and listened. It also appeared that while Mr. Dunstan was rather careful to avoid giving an inkling as to the net revenue derived from Toronto phone subscribers, he talked very freely about the heavy expenses of operation, laying special stress on the argument that the relative cost of operation to revenue increased as the number of users grew, instead of diminishing, as with other public service corporations, such as gas and electric light companies.

Company's Claim.
The whole line of Mr. Dunstan's argument was that the company was extraordinarily reasonable in its general charge of \$50 for business and \$30 for private phones, and that the only way in which the company could afford to lessen the charges to the people of Greater Toronto, who are paying as high as \$80 for business phones and \$50 for private lines, was by making the rate in the more central districts pay the difference.

The company's attitude was not unexpected and negotiations were entered into largely for the purpose of strengthening the city's application before the commission. The negotiations having fallen thru, the city is free to press its claim.

Brampton Pastor for Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—That an invitation will be extended to Rev. J. Little, B.A., pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches at Brampton, Ont., to succeed Rev. Dr. W. D. Armstrong, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church here, is considered likely.

MINES THAT ARE MAKING A NEW CAMP

Astonishing Progress Made In Face of Natural Difficulties—Conditions as Revealed—By Personal Inspection.

GOWGANDA, Nov. 11.—(By the Man on the Trail.)—While this little settlement, which by the courtesy of mining usage is called a city, is the financial centre and base of supplies for extensive and expanding mining operations, the mines themselves are several miles distant on the west side of the lake.

To inspect these properties it was necessary to arrange them in groups and to allot one day for the visit to each group. A gasoline launch was engaged and proved a rapid and effective means of transportation. At the south end of the west shore of Lake Gowganda are located the south group of properties owned by the Bartlett Mines, the O'Kelly, the Walsh, which has just been acquired by British and Toronto investors; the Burke-Remy and several others. Directly south is the Hargreaves Lake belt, in which a number of discoveries have been made, and where Pittsburg men have acquired quite extensive interests.

The northerly group farther up the lake, includes the Mann-Ryan properties, owned largely by Toronto men; the Boyd-Gordon, in which Elmira, N. Y., and Buffalo interests control; Silvers, Limited, Gowganda Mines, Limited, and Gowganda Queen.

The Bartlett Mines also have four important claims in this section. One other progressive company, the Transcontinentals, is in the locality, and to the west, near Spawning Lake, is the Thompson, owned largely by R. R. Ganney, M.L.A., on which an important strike was made a few weeks ago.

The central group of mines includes the Reeve-Doble, Hull, Kipper and Fairburn, and a number of other properties on which work is proceeding aggressively. Shortly after daybreak the launch was speeding to the southerly group of mines, which were first selected for inspection.

At the Bartlett Mines.
The south group of properties, owned by the Bartlett Mines, consisting of about 160 acres, are located about a quarter of a mile back from the shore. This company owns about \$600 acre in all. Four claims are situated at the north end of the exposure of diabase, which extends down the west side of the lake, and two other claims are on the long point of land extending far down the lake and almost opposite the landing by which access is gained to the Mann-Ryan and Boyd-Gordon properties.

It is on the south group of claims that the resource of the company have been mainly centered. The Bartlett Mines were discovered by F. A. Macintosh of Woodstock, and S. C. MacLaughlin of Orillia. It was in September, 1908, that Mr. Macintosh struck a remarkably rich vein of silver, showing for some distance on the surface four inches of silver, almost solid in its purity. Some days later a vein of similar enrichment was located. Sufficient work was also done on the north claims to uncover a large calcite vein, which presented possibilities that unquestionably added greatly to the value of their holdings. The sale of the properties was nevertheless almost wholly due to the silver veins already referred to, which were equal in value to the best veins discovered up to that time at Gowganda, and which compared very favorably with some of the richest discoveries at Cobalt.

In the face of natural handicaps due to lack of transportation facilities, the company set to work. During February and March, 1903, a splendid 12-drill compressor

Continued on Page 11.

EXCLUSIVE HATS AT THE ORDINARY PRICE.
Splendid for the Resident or the Visitor to Buy English Hats.

It is just a matter of duty that makes the American hat sell higher than in the United States, and likewise it is a question of the government tax that makes the price of an English hat in New York very steep. The well-dressed man in New York pays the excessive price for the London hat because he wants that particular style, coupled with quality. In Toronto the English hat comes to you as cheap as in England. Dineen is sole Canadian agent for some of the best makers of these goods, including Henry Heath, maker to His Majesty the King. Call at the showrooms, 140 Yonge-street, Toronto.

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