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CARLETON'S MEMBER DISCUSSES NAVAL QUESTION

(Continued from page two)

on. They are the real culprits in this case. Let us see what the hon. member for Champlain did say:

In spite of all the statements published in the newspapers and made in this House to the contrary, I declare from my seat in parliament, and I declare in the face of my fellow countrymen that during the whole campaign in Drummond and Arthabaska we who spoke in opposition to the government candidate remained loyal and faithful to our King, to our country, and to what we think are the true principles of the Liberal Conservative party.

Why this hon. gentleman had not any doubt in the world that he was working in hearty co-operation with his party. He knew that he was working in co-operation with his party. He had not any apologies to make, and, therefore, he comes into this House and boasts of the work that they did.

Then we have, in addition to that, the conduct of the party as a whole as evidenced by the conduct of the leader of the opposition to which I referred a short time ago. We have them, in the first place, in 1909, avowing and voting for the principle of Canadian navy. When the hon. member for Jacques Cartier, in 1910, objected that there should be a referendum of some kind we have the Conservative party following the hon. member for Jacques Cartier, and when the hon. member for Jacques Cartier comes down now and when the Nationalists of Quebec came down now and say: We will have none of this whatever, we are utterly and absolutely opposed to a navy of any kind, we are opposed to a navy because it means that our sons are going to be taken away and roasted and disembowelled by the enemies of England, and we are opposed to a navy because it is English, and we have had too much of English tyranny, when these people come before their leader and put this proposition to him, what does he do? He moves another amendment, and he supports it by a speech in which he declares that we cannot have this Canadian navy for at least two or three generations and probably half a century. Now, I would like to know, in the face of all that: Have not the people of Canada a right to ask what kind of a coalition or compact exists between the Conservative party and the Nationalists of Quebec? Do hon. members opposite deny anything that was said by the Nationalists in that campaign? Has any member of the Nationalist party denied a word they have said? The hon. member for Champlain says: I did not say some of these things, but I did say some things, and he takes mighty good care not to tell what part it was he did say. He has had three different opportunities since this debate commenced, and he has never told us what he did say, but he reiterates the statement: I have not been properly reported in the newspapers, and I did not say all that you say I did. Well, heaven knows, he said enough. He said more than I think the Conservative party like to stomach, but, for political purposes, they are compelled to do so.

Now, do we need a Canadian navy? Are we right in the policy which we are adopting? Our Conservative friends said we were two years ago. Today I do not know what they say. They do not know themselves where they are at on this question. The hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Crothers), who has just preceded me, comes out, I think, frankly, if you can form any conclusions from his remarks, and says: The hon. member for Victoria and Halifax (Mr. Hughes), talked for an hour and a half the other night, and he did not say anything. He hopes that possibly before he dies his party may be in power, and, of course, in order to get the reward that he is after, he must vote for them, although he is not in accord with them. The hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule) discussed this matter the other night and he said nothing. The hon. leader of the opposition has discussed this matter twice during this debate, and while he has moved a resolution which intends to put the thing off forever, he has not said: We do not want a navy. The only logical men on the other side of the House are the Nationalists. They come out flat-footed and say that they do not want a navy; they are men enough to say so, and I respect them for having the courage of their convictions.

But, Sir, I cannot speak in that way of the members of the Conservative party who talk one thing, and a half a dozen things, and say nothing in the end. It has been said in the House today, that we have had the kindly protection of the British navy for 150 years. Yes, and we had the protection of the British navy for 125 years down to the year 1861, when trouble impended between Canada and the United States. Since then we have looked after our own

defence, and only once in my lifetime was it necessary to have recourse to arms, viz., the Riel rebellion, when the people of Canada looked after their own defence. In 1899 Britain was at war, and although we were not compelled to send soldiers to South Africa, we sent them of our own free will. Then, comes the present time when we are asked to do something to protect ourselves on sea as well as land. The South African war demonstrated that the British Empire is able to protect herself no matter in what part of the globe she may be attacked, and Canada demonstrated during that war that an armed force capable of doing pretty fair work in the field can be made effective in a few months. But, it is not so with a navy. My hon. friend from West Elgin (Mr. Crothers), told us it would take 50 years to build a navy, and I agree with him, and that being the case there is the greater reason why we should get to work on our navy at once. It is, Sir, the duty of Canada to protect herself, it is the duty of Canada to take her place in the empire, it is the duty of Canada to do whatever is necessary to protect herself and to take her place in the defence of the empire if trouble should come. I am not here to shout loyalty, I leave that to members on the Conservative side of the House. But, Sir, I do believe that in the British Empire there is the greatest freedom, the greatest advancement, and the highest conditions of civilization to be found in this world. I believe in the British Empire because it stands for everything that is best. Perhaps I have not that sentiment towards the gentleman who happens to occupy the position of King which some other hon. gentleman may have, but I respect the high office he holds, and I venerate the principles he represents rather than the man; although, I have nothing but the most eulogistic words to speak of the present King. To my mind it is to what he represents that we should be loyal, and if the British Empire of which he is the head be all that I think it is, then it is worth fighting for. As I have said in 1899 we sent 10,000 soldiers to South Africa and we spent a few million dollars, but in sending these soldiers we did more to consolidate the British Empire, in conjunction with the other colonies, than anything that has occurred in the last 100 years. At one period of that war we heard stories of European invention, but that was before the colonial contingents were sent to South Africa, and, when the world saw that a new force had arisen in the British Empire, and when our colonial soldiers took the field, from that very moment nothing was heard of interference by European nations, I say, Sir, that we accomplished more by sending these 10,000 men to South Africa than we could accomplish by sending \$10,000,000. It is not money that counts, for they have lots of money in England, it is the men that count. The same argument would apply to the navy. We could send the motherland \$25,000,000 this year and \$50,000,000 next year, and it is only so much taxation taken off the shoulders of the British taxpayer, but, Sir, the thing that counts above all is the sending of the men, and we cannot send men and make them effective unless we have ships on which to send them. You cannot send 10,000 men out to man a navy unless you have a navy to man. We can do nothing that will so solidify the empire, as by doing our duty to ourselves first, and do our duty to the empire as a whole. And, Sir, let me say here that I have never been so proud of the Prime Minister of this country and of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the whole delegation from the province of Quebec as I have been during this campaign. There has been no white feather shown by these gentlemen. They nailed their colors to the mast in 1909, they stuck to them in 1910, and now even after a temporary reverse in Drummond and Arthabaska brought about by a combination of the Conservatives and Nationalists, the Liberal delegation from the Province of Quebec still stick to their colors, and they come here in the face of the whole world and declare that they are ready to do whatever is necessary to protect Canada, and the empire as a whole. And, Sir, when the right hon. gentleman appeals to the country as he will in the course of the next two or three years and when the Minister of Marine and Fisheries goes back to his people, I have enough confidence in the fair common sense of the people of Quebec to feel that they will give them the same support they have given them in the past, and I know that so far as the English speaking provinces are concerned, they will give their support to the naval policy of the government, and that hon. gentlemen opposite will receive from them the condign punishment which they deserve.

On motion of Mr. Foster the debate was adjourned.

House adjourned at six o'clock.

ANOTHER INNOVATION IN TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The Western Union Telegraph Co. have announced today another innovation in the telegraph service which they designate (Special Ocean Mail Service) destined to save time in foreign correspondence. A letter from San Francisco to London requires as much time crossing the Continent as it does crossing the ocean. A New York merchant writing to Yokohama must post his letter practically a week before the mail steamer sails from San Francisco or Vancouver. The Western Union has arranged for the use of its night letter and other telegraphic service in connection with outgoing Ocean Mail so that a week of transcontinental time may be saved. Its New York office will receive telegrams from any part of the country destined to European addresses and will forward them in a sealed especially addressed envelope by the first outgoing Atlantic steamer mail. The same plan will be followed in San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver trans Pacific mail. They will enable correspondence to be dispatched from any part of the United States for an ocean mail within a few hours of sailing time, the only charge in addition to the usual telegraph tolls to the ocean mail port will be five cents for postage. Telegrams should bear the full mail address of the foreign correspondent for whom they are intended and marked care Ocean Mail, New York or San Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver as the case may be. No charge will be made for the address.

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A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR UMPIRES PROPOSED

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Spring training for umpires is the latest innovation to be proposed in baseball. Secretary Treasurer Charles G. Williams of the Champion Cubs, is the man behind the idea and President Murphy will be asked to present the motion before the annual meeting of the National League, December 13, at New York.

"The players are required to put in five or six weeks of hard practice in the south every spring," said Williams, "and if the club owners demand it proper to send their athletes away for the purpose of brightening up their batting eyes, why should it not be a good idea to give the umpire a like course of treatment? It stands to reason the men who handle the indicators are bound to be a little off form" as regards the judgments of balls and strikes especially after idling the winter. Why not ask the umpires to get busy a month or so before the championship season by visiting the training camps?"

SHIPS FOR NEW NAVY TO BE BUILT IN CANADA

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The triumph of the Canadian government over the opposition in the parliamentary struggle on the naval policy by a heavy majority, and the defeat of the resolution declaring that there should be an appeal to the people before the creation of the Canadian navy was proceeded with further, means that contracts for the construction of vessels will be let shortly.

The contract will call for the construction of four cruisers of the improved Bristol class, and six torpedo boat destroyers of the improved river class. They are all to be built in Canada, and as there are no yards at present capable of doing the work negotiations are in progress with several firms of British shipbuilders for the establishment of such yards.

There is keen competition among six British firms for the contract, as it is recognized that the order for all the vessels will be placed with one firm, and it means the establishment of that firm in Canada where the demand for both war and commercial shipping is bound to grow.

PROGRESS OF DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Mr. Gilbert has taken his seat. He was escorted in by Mr. Monk and Mr. Paquet. Surely it is a striking commentary on the abnormal nature of the present "situation" that the man who made it was received in silence that was painful. This Arthabaska farmer has succeeded, where for fourteen years all else has failed, in making the Conservatives feel that they have a chance and in making the Liberals realize that they have to fight. In any normal circumstances the introduction of a member who did that would be marked by rounds of applause from the opposition. Today not a sound broke the stillness save the voice of Mr. Monk as he spoke the ritual of introduction to the speaker. Either the Opposition mean to seek a majority independent of Quebec or they are dissembling their satisfaction in a way that amounts to pure deceit. If the Quebec Conservatives who strove with might and main in the election, and who were for appointing each other to offices in the gift of a Conservative government on the day after their victory, had been present they might have been sorely puzzled to know how to take this transformation. At all events, there it was.

A REDUCTION IN "SPEED."

Mr. Paterson, who has a long memory and a shrewd one, has had his curiosity excited by Mr. Borden's "if and when" speech of the other day. He doesn't quite know how to square the present position of the Opposition with that he took up on the famous day in March, 1909, when he stepped in to help dress up the resolution Sir Wilfrid had presented on behalf of the Cabinet. That resolution indicated the willingness of Parliament to proceed with the organization of a Canadian naval service. At that time Mr. Borden was not merely ready to proceed with the organization of it, but he wanted to make it certain that there would be no delay. He wanted a word put in to show this. He suggested "early organization," and to please him Sir Wilfrid put in "speedy" as more precise than "early," and Mr. Borden assented. How far, he has been driven by his followers from this early attitude his latest speech shows. He will not do anything until after an election, and then he will only offer a cash contribution "if" it is asked for, and after that he will not go in for the organization of any naval service until he has got Canada's position in the Councils of the Empire, arranged on a new basis and until after that, some sort of general scheme has been assented to by all "the nations of the Empire." Mr. Paterson can hardly be blamed for suggesting that from the insistence upon "early" and the acceptance of "speedy" to this long way off "if and when" a long road has been travelled by the Opposition leader. And indeed Mr. Paterson was in his best "By Thunder" form when he demanded to know what had become of the Opposition view of the war scare that was held up to the frightened gaze of Parliament during two sessions. If there was anything in it, Mr. Paterson argues, we must be a year nearer to the crisis than we were a year ago, and yet for Mr. Borden all idea of a crisis has apparently vanished, when he wants the whole business put off until the Greek Kalends, or at least until he comes to power. They are saying in England that the Tory party there always was a bogey, that it is to be Mr. Chamberlain and Radicalism, then Irish Home Rule, then Socialism and the Germans, and now Home Rule again. The German bogey seems to have lapsed the Opposition here only as long as it did the Tories there. This was the lesson Mr. Paterson drove home.

THE TACTICAL POSITIONS

Meantime confronted by Mr. Borden Mr. Monk and Dr. Sproule, each attacking the dispositions of Parliament in a different way, the Liberal party is being driven to find a formula by which it can defend its position in every Province of the Dominion, and it appears more and more from day to day how shrewd and far seeing Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in choosing his ground as he did. In Quebec, the campaign has already started, as witness the meeting at St. John on Saturday. It is common report here that, both as against the present and future phases of Mr. Borden's policy and in support of the present proposals for a Canadian navy a vigorous campaign will be started almost at once in Ontario and the other provinces. The essential preliminary was the definite declaration of hostility which Mr. Borden has now been forced by the logic of events to make, and his even more significant declaration against the preservation of the Canadian control, for which he where, according to his scheme as outlined in his last speech. This question of Canadian control together with the question whether it is to be "Now" or "if and when" is found to dominate the controversy, and together they leave the technical advantage with the Liberals, who can make the same appeal from ocean to ocean whereas their opponents are already committed to the segregation of Quebec and for a majority independent of Quebec.

LIBERAL SOLIDARITY

In the last few days Mr. Paterson and Mr. Fowke from Ottawa, Mr. Clarke from Alberta Mr. Kyto from Nova Scotia, as well as the Quebec members have by their example shown how easy it is to maintain the Liberal solidarity. Mr. Carvell from New Brunswick and Mr. MacDonald from Nova Scotia are to further enforce the lesson tomorrow. Perhaps on Monday we may get back to the leaders, and to the vote which was expected, but did not come, tonight.

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Mr. A. M. Shaw of Toronto is at the Queen.