

The Naval Bill and Its Bearing On Canada's Development

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Greatest Speech of His Career Clearly Defines the Policy of the Liberal Government--Borden's Quebec Allies Exposed in their True Light---Canada no Longer a Colony but a Nation and it is a Nation's Duty to Defend Its Territory---Canada's Progress that of a Giant.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier last night addressed the largest audience the Monument National could hold. He devoted himself for two hours to a discussion of the naval bill and its bearing upon Canada's national development. The speech was obviously designed as an answer to the campaign which has been made in Quebec this summer by Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa and their friends. Towards the close there was also a brief reference to the approaching negotiations with the United States looking to an improvement in trade between the two countries.

Sir Wilfrid spoke for over two hours, concluding his remarks at ten minutes to 12. Once or twice, he suffered from a slight spell of coughing, which did not, however, interrupt the delivery of his speech, but for the rest he seemed to be even more than usually strong and vigorous. It has been noticed of late years that a brief reaction follows these unusually trying efforts, but in this case there was no sign of fatigue, the prime minister remaining on the platform until the hall was almost empty, shaking hands with hundreds who came forward to compliment him on the success of the occasion.

Of the speech itself it may be said that from the first to the last it carried the hearty assent of the vast concourse. There was one moment when a too ardent Nationalist allowed his sentiments to be known, and despite the appeals of Sir Wilfrid he was ejected from the hall. But beyond that nothing occurred to indicate that there was other than the most complete unanimity.

The premier was greeted by volley after volley of applause when he rose to speak, and it was several minutes before he was able to commence his address. He said in part:

"You will believe me, I am sure, when I tell you that I shall seek in vain for words to express all the gratitude which I feel for this enthusiastic welcome, the most memorable which has been accorded to me in my long political career.

"I have, as you know, just visited the western provinces of our country. Echoes have carried to you some idea of the demonstration of which my colleagues have been the object. I

can tell you without any vain boasting, that these echoes were not in the least exaggerated.

"I have often thought in the course of certain manifestations that it would be impossible for me to meet with any superior to the one I saw at the time, but I am obliged to say, and I say it with pleasure, that all I have seen in the west, does not approach what I see today in the city of Montreal.

"Whatever my pride might have been in what I have received do I need to tell you how much more I appreciate this welcome, which is offered to me on the soil of my native province?

After expressing his thanks to the organizers of the demonstration, Sir Wilfrid continued:

THE VIOLENT PARTY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

"Gentlemen, in the Province of Quebec, as you know better than I you who are from the city of Montreal, the integration and disintegration of the Conservative party began a long time ago. As you know, it is a long since the sensible elements, the healthy minds of the Conservative party separated themselves from this party and became part of ours. I say that they separated themselves from it. I ought to say, perhaps, that they were excluded from it, for, in fact, they were excluded by the violent section who ended by absorbing the organization of the party. This violent section, as you know it, comprises the pharisees of Canadian Catholicism—those who have constituted themselves without ostentation the defenders of the religion which no one attacked, those who handle the holy water sprinkler as though it were a club, those who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly of orthodoxy, those who excommunicate, right and left, all those whose stature is a little greater than theirs; those who only seem to have hatred and envy for motive and instinct; those who unsold Cardinal Taschereau when he was alive and who now that he is dead attack his memory; those who made Chapleau's life bitter; those, finally, whom the people with their picturesque language are designated under the name

of Castors. "You are going to ask me perhaps why I am going to call myself. You might say Nationalists; I might have believed it like you except for certain occurrences which took place lately, which take place every day and which let us know that these disciples of purity who respect nothing do not even respect the name, which they have given themselves."

The Premier referred to the meeting held recently under the auspices of the Nationalist party at Montmagny to choose a candidate against the government and at which both Messrs. Monk and Armand Lavergne were present. The candidate chosen was called a Conservative. A few days later another meeting had been held, at which this candidate had declared himself a Liberal. "So you see," said the Premier, "they will be Nationalist, Conservative or Liberal, according to the complexion of the audiences they address, but at the bottom they are all 'castors.'"

"They called themselves anything they thought their audiences wanted in order to do most harm possible to the Government, and in order to do that they fell back upon assertions which were as absurd as they were false and false as they were absurd."

THE REAL CHANGE NOT BY NAVAL LAW PARTY

"There is meanwhile one of their tactics whose foolishness I must expose," continued the Premier, "that is where at all their meetings they affirm that the Laurier of 1910 is quite different from the Laurier of 1902. They affirm with a sob and a tear that Laurier has fallen from the high position that he took when in 1902 he declared that he would never consent that his country should fall into the abyss of European militarism."

"This is what is heard at all their meetings. Well, gentlemen, I am here to tell you in effect that there is something of a change. There has been a change since 1902. But I declare to you that those who have changed are not those who made the naval law which I am going to discuss in a minute, but those who are opposing it."

"I have come here to discuss this question and to show you where the change has been. What was the situation in 1902? In 1902 there was a convention, the Imperial Conference of London, at which there were present representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. And at this convention a resolution was proposed by one of the members, Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, as follows:

"It is desirable that Imperial reserve forces should be organized in each of the dependencies of His Majesty across the seas for active service, in case of danger, outside of the said dependency or colony in which this reserve may be organized. The conditions under which this reserve might be employed outside of the colony in which it may be organized should be determined jointly by the Imperial Government and that of the colony at the time when that reserve is formed and to conform with the laws at that time in force regarding that reserve. The costs of training and armament of the said reserve should be paid in a proportion and by a method of payment to be determined by the Imperial Government and that of the colony."

NAME OF COLONY DOES NOT APPLY TO CANADA NOW

"This motion, I need not tell you had it been adopted, would have meant an entry into European militarism. It was reported by the Imperial Government. The Secretary of State for War came before the conference and demanded that all the powers—I say powers because I no longer feel the name of colony applies to Canada, I would use the word Dominion, but that has been translated by Sir George Etienne Cartier by the word 'Power.' It was not by a Liberal, but I add sufficiently Conservative, altogether Liberal as I am, to respect this historical translation—the Secretary of State for War proposed that all the powers, all the young nations who make part of the Empire, should build, equip and maintain a reserve force of the army which would be always at the disposition of the War Office at London.

At the same time the Secretary of State for the Marine demanded that the same powers should contribute a sum of money annually for the maintenance of an Imperial fleet.

"There, indeed, was the entrance to militarism. But the Canadian Ministers who were at London, and I was one of them, opposed this demand of the Imperial Government in a categorical refusal; a refusal respectful in form, but absolute in meaning. But we did more than that. We placed before the Conference our policy, which we intended to follow, and at the risk of taxing our patience, in order to thoroughly establish our position, permit me to place the project which I proposed then at this Imperial Conference.

HELD FOR PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL AUTONOMY

"After setting forth that we had already commenced our system of defence we continued as follows:

Actually the expenses which Canada will need for the defence of the country are restricted to the land army; the Canadian Government is disposed equally to meet the costs of the organization of a navy. On the sea coast of Canada there is a numerous population admirably qualified as a naval reserve, and it is hoped that shortly it will be possible to establish a service which will permit of giving the desired training to that population and utilizing its services in the defence of the country in case of need. Briefly, the Ministers repeat if it is impossible for them to give their support to the proposed measures they will give full accounts of the obligation of the Dominion to make larger and larger disbursements for the defence, according as the increase of the population and increase in enrichment of the country will permit. Their desire is that these disbursements be made so as to free the taxpayer of the metropolis of a part of the burden which he is actually supporting, and they ardently wish that their plans for defence may be put into execution with the co-operation of the Imperial authorities, and according to the advice of experienced Imperial officers, so as to permit the practice of local autonomy, which has been so powerful a factor in the constitution of Imperial unity.

"You will see by this note that we declared our intention to sustain the obligation incumbent upon all nations of defending their own territory, that we had already organized a militia, and that we were equally ready to undertake our naval defence, but that we would at all times follow and maintain the principle of our local autonomy.

"I feel quite assured that you will

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLER

INTERCOLONIAL

DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS.

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 7.45.
No. 305—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction, 11.25.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 310—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DEPARTURES.

6:20 a. m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
8:15 a. m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8:35.
9:45 a. m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4:30 p. m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson Branch. (Daily.)
5:45 p. m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9:00 p. m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS.

9:10 a. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11:40 a. m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson Branch. (Daily.)
11:50 a. m.—Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7:50 p. m.—Express from St. John and points east.
9:20 p. m.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10:40 p. m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p. m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at seven o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at three o'clock p. m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a. m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 a. m.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Warehouses, St. John Harbour, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Monday, October 24, 1910 for the construction of Warehouse No. 7 and the extension of Warehouse No. 6.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N.B., and Geoffrey Stued, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N.B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable Minister of Public Works for the sum of three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 23, 1910.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

now approve this policy, and that you will see that Messrs. Monk and Bourassa, and even the chiefs of the party who attacked the naval law tell you that they are perfectly in accord with this policy.

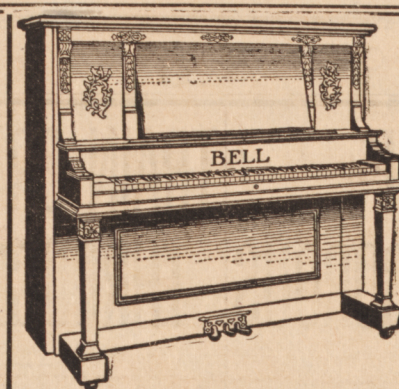
MR. BOURASSA THEN APPROVED THE POLICY

"Further, I would even quote the language of Mr. Bourassa, so picture (Continued on page three.)

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Hartland, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Wednesday, October 19, 1910, for the erection of a Public Building at Hartland, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, on application to Mr. D. H. Waterbury, Supt. of Public Buildings, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the Post Office at Hartland.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 23, 1910.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Montreal.

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