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## THE NAVAL BILL

(Continued from page two)

turesquely recorded at a meeting which took place at St. Anne de la Perade in 1902:

In 1902 a great Colonial Conference was held in London and Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented Canada with distinction and eloquence. Chamberlain asked the colonial Prime Ministers and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to agree to a policy by which Canada and the colonies would engage to drill and raise troops for the wars of the Empire. Alone, Sir Wilfrid refused. When he returned from London I was one of the first—not, however, before men like Dansereau and others of the same stamp who went to lick his boots—but after the matters were settled. I was one of the first to offer him my congratulations standing up like a man and assuring him that I would aid him with all my powers so long as he would support that policy.

"Perhaps this language is a little too picturesque, but I note the admission that our policy of 1902 was a wise one, and that it had the approbation of Mr. Bourassa. But if it had the approbation of Messrs. Bourassa and Monk, I knew nothing about it at that time. Mr. Monk, for all his facile speech, said nothing on the floor of the House, and as to Mr. Bourassa, if he had that idea it was heretically sealed in his bosom. But aside from that I note the admission that the policy which we proposed in 1902 was wise and sane, and had the approbation of Mr. Bourassa and of the others who are now attacking our policy.

"However, while I affirm—here if the naval law, and I defy contradiction when I say that this law is in complete accord with the policy of 1902, as defined by us, as approved by Messrs. Monk and Bourassa.

SERVICE ENTIRELY UNDER CANADA'S CONTROL.

"Now, I have simply to call your attention to two things provided by this naval law. It simply decrees this, that the Government of Canada should organize another naval service, and that this service should remain entirely under the control of the Government of Canada.

"Outside of this there is not a single word which would give to Great Britain that which she demanded in 1902—the organization of a war service to be put at the disposition of the War Office. Not one word.

"Is there a single word which gives to Great Britain, as she demanded in 1902, a contribution to the navy? Not a word.

"Is there in this law a single word which takes the control of the navy from the Government, the Parliament and the people of Canada? Not a single word.

"Yes, there are some things which have changed, but it is not the ministers. It is not those who have passed the law, or those who have voted upon it. Those who have changed are those who approved the policy which I come to enunciate and who now disapprove of this law which they approved, and the motive of this change, the sole reason of this change, is that then they were Liberals and they have become 'Castors.'

"It is necessary to wait, gentlemen, while these deserters search in order to give the change to themselves if they cannot give it to others. It is necessary to wait while they search to rid themselves of their troubles if they cannot get rid of the troubles of others. And also, these men, after having tried to put us in contradiction within the conference of 1902, have tried to put us in contradiction with the conference of 1907.

A NEW PROPOSITION WITH AN OBLIGATION.

And now, let us examine also this conference of 1907. At that conference was represented Canada, Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal and another country, which in 1902 was at war with England, but which was then represented by the most valiant soldiers who had fought against England, the illustrious General Botha. At this conference, one of the representatives of Cape Colony, Doctor Smart, proposed this resolution:

"That this conference, recognizing the importance of the services rendered by the navy in the defence of the Empire and the protection of its commerce and the primary importance of furnishing and maintaining a navy in the highest possible state of efficiency expresses the opinion that it is the duty of the dominions over sea to contribute to the maintenance of the navy in a manner which ought to be determined by the Local Legislature, whether in giving a sum of money, in establishing a local navy, or in furnishing other services in a manner which should be decided after an understanding with the Admiralty and according to the manner which would best suit the particular autonomy of each colony."

"Reflect a moment on these words which you have heard! It is a proposition which had an obligation which was represented as imperative, and of imperative necessity. An obligation on the part of all the dominions which compose the British Empire to adopt a common system of defence for the reason that each dominion, whether she should ultimately contribute to a local navy or make a contribution to the imperial navy, nevertheless, affirmed the principle of a common defence to which all parts of the Empire were obliged to contribute.

pire to adopt a common system of defence for the reason that each dominion, whether she should ultimately contribute to a local navy or make a contribution to the imperial navy, nevertheless, affirmed the principle of a common defence to which all parts of the Empire were obliged to contribute.

POLICY HAS ALWAYS BEEN CONSISTENT ONE.

"Now, gentlemen, for my part, I opposed with all my strength this proposition. And why? Because it was an obligation to recognize the beauty of contributing and that was an obligation which did not conform perfectly to our policy of 1902, and on my opposition the proposition was not pushed any further. And, if I saw there the salvation of our province and of our autonomy, that was the very policy that our adversaries had approved.

"Now, let us examine the conference of 1907 and see if we have been consistent, and if we remain on the same ground, if we have always had the same policy, which was to develop our defence on land and on sea, but at the same time to preserve our autonomy and not to contribute to the imperial defence unless we guarded our autonomy in this matter, as in all others.

"But, gentlemen, what is the consequence of this attitude? The consequence of this attitude is that the man you now have before you is accused of treason. We are accused of treason in this province—treason towards our country and treason towards the British Empire. I have been accused of treason, but I have grown accustomed to that charge during the past four years.

ACCUSED OF TREASON BUT USED TO CHARGE.

"In fact, I have been accused of that all my life. In 1896 I was accused of treason towards my race and towards my religion because I recognized the rights of the Federal Government not to impose on a sister province a system of schools which they did not want. And now I am accused of treason again by the Jingoes of Toronto, by the Imperial Jingoes, of the crime of violating the national integrity and of wishing to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

"Gentlemen, there are those who exaggerate, no matter to what race they belong, or to what party or what country they belong. They outrage reason and good sense and they always accuse those who speak with moderation of treason.

"Now, this is what I have to say to you today on the principal point. Here is the only question which is of importance in this debate: What is the reason we had for proposing and voting this naval service law? There gentlemen, is a question on which superior minds can pronounce themselves, and which they can discuss, and I am here with you to discuss it.

"The reason, gentlemen, why we have proposed this naval service law in 1910 you have found in the memorandum which I read to you just now when we said that we proposed to organize a naval defence according to the proportion in which we should increase in population and riches.

CANADA'S PROGRESS IS THAT OF A GIANT.

"This law was proposed in 1902, in 1907, in 1908 and in 1910, eight years after it was first proposed. Eight years, gentlemen, in the life of a people is a minute; in fact, it is not a minute, it is a second. But in this minute, in this second, Canada has made the progress of a giant. We are in conditions far different from those in which we were in 1902. We have increased in population and in riches. Our population has increased by more than 30 per cent. and our revenue has increased by more than 100 per cent. In 1902, our population, according to the census of the previous year, was 5,375,000. In 1910 I have no hesitation in saying that the population is at least 8,000,000 people.

"Our revenue in 1902 was \$58,000,000. For the fiscal year which closed on the 31st of March of last year our revenue showed a total of more than \$100,000,000. And this year, the year which finished on the 31st of March last, I do not hesitate to say will show a revenue of at least \$112,000,000.

"And now, gentlemen, here are the reasons, as I have said in the memorandum I quoted, why we have accomplished the work that we said we should accomplish in 1902. But there are others. There is another reason more peremptory and more definite. It is that we have increased morally as we have increased in numbers. We should have had some hesitation perhaps in 1902 in saying what I now say to you without any doubt whatever and that is that we have become a nation.

IS NATION'S DUTY TO DEFEND ITS TERRITORY.

"Again, it is the duty of every powerful nation to defend its territory. It is the duty of every nation which has a maritime territory to organize a naval defence. This obligation is accepted by all the great Powers—by England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and Italy, and even by the Powers of the second order, according to their rank and extent of their territory, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and even Portugal maintain their armies and recognize that they ought to have a territorial defence and that it is their duty to maintain an organized naval service.

"At the present time there are two countries which do not maintain a navy. They are Switzerland and Belgium, and the cause of this—Switzerland, and which they can discuss, and I am here with you to discuss it.

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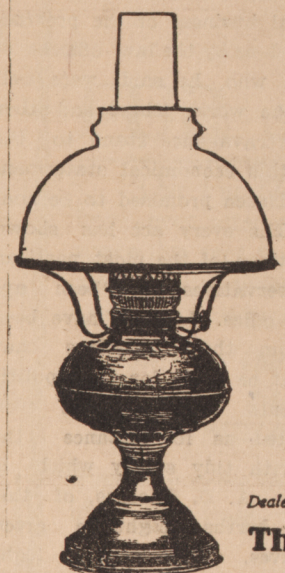
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erland is situated in the centre of Europe, she has not a single line of maritime frontier. Belgium has a maritime territory easy to protect, for she has only forty leagues of shore. Forty leagues—that is to say not even the distance from Montreal to Sorel—and in these forty leagues she has a port of considerable importance, the port of Antwerp, which she protects not by means of a navy, but which she has surrounded by enormous fortifications at a cost of seventy millions of francs.

BOURASSA THINKS CANADA STILL A COLONY.

"And this, after the struggles that we have sustained in order that we might have the right to govern ourselves. Gentlemen, according to Mr. Bourassa, we are no more than the Leeward Islands, Guiana, Jamaica, Bermuda, and all the other colonies which form part of the British Empire, but which are designated still under the name of Crown Colonies, and which are governed by Downing Street.

"When Mr. Bourassa stated that we are not a nation, I retort that either Mr. Bourassa does not know,

or else that he forgets the history and traditions of our country. The reason why Mr. Bourassa pretends that we are not a nation is that we are still under the protection of England. It is true that we are under the political protection of England, but we are legislatively independent. Mr. Bourassa knows that perfectly well.

"When the British colonies in 1867 obtained without being bound by the union which binds us now, they opened a new page in the history of the world. Nothing of the kind had ever been done before that time, when we at length obtained the privilege, the right, to negotiate not for all our treaties we did not bind ourselves to have treaties in other matters than commercial matters, but when we obtained, as we have now, the right to negotiate our own treaties of commerce that was yet another new conquest which carried us towards that state and brought us to the state of a nation. That again, was a new page in the history of the world. Nothing of the kind had ever been seen before.

(To Be Continued.)

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TERRUPED SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Campbellton, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Tuesday, October 18, 1910, for the construction of a Public Building at Campbellton, N. B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. D. H. Watkinson, Clerk of Works, Custom House, St. John, N. B., on application to the caretaker Post Office, Campbellton, N. B., and at this Department.

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, made payable to the order of the Honourable the 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 22, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions and alterations to the Public Building, Moncton, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Monday, October 17, 1910, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and on application to the Caretaker, Public Building, Moncton, 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, made payable to the order of the Honourable the 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 21, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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