

# CANADA'S GIFT TO BRITAIN

## Thirty-five Million Dollars to Build the Three Strongest Battleships Afloat

A despatch from Ottawa says: The three most powerful battleships in the world in Canada's proposal for supplementing the royal navy, the cost to be \$35,000,000. Premier Borden so announced on Thursday afternoon, saying:

"The situation is, in my opinion, sufficiently grave to demand immediate action. We have asked his Majesty's Government in what form temporary and immediate aid can be given by Canada at this juncture. The answer has been unhesitating and unequivocal. Let me again quote it:

"We have no hesitation in answering, after a prolonged consideration of all the circumstances, that it is desirable that such aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply."

"Upon enquiry as to the cost of such a battleship, we were informed by the Admiralty that it is approximately \$2,350,000, including armament and first outfit of ordnance stores and ammunition. The total cost of three such battleships which, when launched, will be the most powerful in the world, would be approximately thirty-five million dollars, and we ask the people of Canada, through their Parliament, to grant that sum to his Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the overseas Dominions, in order to increase the effective naval forces of the Empire to safeguard our shores and our sea-borne commerce, and to make secure the common heritage of all who owe allegiance to the King."

### Control of Ships.

"The ships will be at the disposal of his Majesty the King for the common defence of the Empire. They will be maintained and controlled as part of the Royal Navy, and we have the assurance that if, at any time in the future, it should be the will of the Canadian people to establish a Canadian unit of the British navy, these vessels can be recalled by the Canadian Government to form part of that navy, in which case, of course, they would be maintained by Canada and not by Great Britain. In the meantime, I am assured that special arrangements will be made to give Canadians the opportunity of serving as officers of these ships."

### Information From Admiralty.

Some of the information from the Admiralty was "necessarily of a very confidential character," but he submitted their memorandum, which laid especial emphasis on the naval race between Britain and Germany. But while the Admiralty "set the greatest store on the important material, and still more important moral assistance it is within the power of Canada to give," it was made plain that no pressure was being exerted on Canada to give a decision "which clearly belongs solely to Canada." And whatever might be done, the assurance was given that Britain "has not lost her capacity, by a wise policy and strenuous exertions, to watch over and preserve the vital interests of the Empire."

"The Empire," said the Premier, "was peculiarly dependent on the supremacy of the navy, for not being a military power, a decisive defeat at sea would shatter the Empire."

"Twelve years ago the British navy and the British flag were predominant in every ocean in the world, and along the shores of every continent. To-day they are predominant only on the North Sea," he declared. "In 1902 there were 160 ships on foreign and colonial stations, as against 76 to-day, although naval expenditure had increased by 50 per cent."

"The real test of our action is the existence or non-existence of absolute security," he asserted. "History was full of warnings of the fate of the unprepared. The British flag was not known now on Canada's coasts."

### Fleet For Canada.

"I am assured that the aid which we propose will enable such specific arrangements to be consummated, that, without courting disaster at home, an effective fleet of battleships and cruisers can be established in the Pacific, and a powerful squadron can periodically visit our Atlantic seaboard."

"We are now undertaking or beginning a system of regular and periodical contributions," said the Premier, and he proceeded to outline the Government's proposals.

He was certain that it would take Canada 25 or 30 years to build a navy that would be "a poor and weak substitute" for "the splendid organization the Empire now possesses." Canada could render aid now "upon just and self-respecting terms."

### Aid for Ship-Building.

The ships would be built in Britain. Canada had not the facilities to build the hulks, and to provide them would be to waste twelve million dollars additional expense. But to assist Canadian ship-building the Admiralty was prepared to give orders to Canadian yards for cruisers, oil-tank vessels, etc., and Canada would defray the extra cost. Canada's three ships would bear historic Canadian names.

### Sum Not Excessive.

The amount involved was "moderate and reasonable." Argentina in four years had spent over \$85,000,000 on the navy. From 1870-90 Britain had spent \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 on the North Atlantic squadrons, and from 1853-1903, over \$100,000,000 on military defence in Canada.

The Premier described the work of the British committee on Imperial defence, and added:

"I am assured by H. M. Government that pending a final solution of the question of voice and influence, they would welcome the presence in London of a Canadian Minister during the whole or portion of each year. No important step in foreign policy would be undertaken without consultation with such a representative."

And in conclusion he said: "We invite the statesmen of Great Britain to study with us the real problem of Imperial existence."

### British Opinion.

A despatch from London says: The announcement of Canada's proposed purchase of three Dreadnoughts for the Imperial navy is made the leading feature of the entire press. Premier Borden's speech in introducing the bill appropriating \$35,000,000 for this purpose is printed in full by all the papers, which in editorials welcome Canada's gift and eulogize the patriotism of the Dominion in unstinted and glowing terms.

Coincident with the announcement of the Canadian gift the Admiralty issued a statement prepared for the Canadian Government at its request setting forth the requirements of the Empire for naval defence.

### NEVER TIRES

#### Of the Food That Restored Her to Health.

"Something was making me ill and I didn't know the cause," writes a Western young lady: "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism."

"I had tried different kinds of diet, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better."

"Finally, Mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once."

"To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 lbs. in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more indigestion, and the rheumatism is all gone."

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The flavor of Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is neutral, not too sweet and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome.

One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation.

As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, a full of human interest.



GABRIEL EFFENDI NORADONOGHIAN.

One of the busiest little men of high Turkish diplomatic circles just now is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has been explaining, pleading, threatening, and conceding every day of his life since the war broke out.

### THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

#### Closed Best Year in Its History.

That the Bank of Montreal is one of our oldest as well as one of our most important financial institutions, was emphasized by the fact that the Annual Report held this week was the 95th in the Bank's history. The Bank is yearly occupying a more important place in the financial, commercial and industrial expansion of the Dominion. The Annual Report presented, which covered the year ending the 31st October, 1912, showed net profits for the year of \$2,518,000, which with a balance brought forward of \$1,855,000 and the premiums on new stock amounting to \$834,000, make a total of over \$5,207,000 available for distribution. Quarterly dividends and two bonuses absorbed \$1,894,000. The sum of \$1,000,000 was transferred to rest account, \$1,000,000 to contingent account, and \$511,000 expended on bank premises, which left a balance to be carried forward of \$802,000. The Bank has now total assets of nearly \$237,000,000, making it one of the strongest financial institutions on the continent. During the year it increased its paidup capital to \$16,000,000, increased its rest account to a similar sum, made large gains in deposits and in current loans, opened a number of new branches, and otherwise kept pace with the growing prosperity of the Dominion. The fact that the Bank made current loans of nearly \$120,000,000 shows that there is a big demand in the country for banking accommodation, and that the Bank of Montreal is doing its full share in catering to the business needs of the communities where its branches are located.

The year was the first under the general management of Mr. H. V. Meredith, and the fact that the profits for the year were some \$242,000 greater than those of the previous year, must be regarded as not only satisfactory to the shareholders, but as complimentary to the foresight and business sagacity of the General Manager. It is doubtful if the Bank of Montreal was ever in as good condition to take care of the growing needs of the Dominion than it is at the present time. Its increase in paidup capital and rest accounts, its gain in deposits total assets and other matters, makes it peculiarly fitted to take a leading place in the financial and industrial expansion of the country.

The addresses of the President and General Manager were both comprehensive reviews of the financial commercial and industrial conditions prevailing throughout the Dominion. That of the President which referred to the Dominion as a whole, was a masterly summary of the conditions prevailing at the present time. The address was optimistic in its tone, Mr. Angus declaring that conditions throughout the Dominion were unusually sound and that satisfactory progress might be expected as long as present conditions prevailed. Mr. Angus touched upon the agricultural expansion, the increase in immigration, the growth of manufacturing, railroad development, the shipping industry, and, practically speaking, every phase of our commercial and industrial expansion.

Mr. Meredith in his address, referred more particularly to the growth of the Bank and the banking business. He touched on the forthcoming revision of the Bank Act, and intimated that there

# GREECE IS NOW IN LINE

## Declares She Acted in Accordance With Wishes of the Other Balkan States

A despatch from Athens says: It is officially announced that Greek plenipotentiaries will participate in the peace negotiations. A semi-official statement, issued on Thursday night, protests against interpreting the fact that Greece did not sign the armistice as proof that dissensions exist among the allies, and declares that it was by agreement of the allies that Greece adopted an attitude different from that of the other States. The explanation is given that Greece's course was due to her anxiety that her naval action should not be interrupted in the Ionian Sea, in order to prevent the re-occupying of the Turkish army in Epirus, and in the Aegean Sea, in order to prevent the transport of Turkish troops to Thrace, with respect to which Greece considered the interest of her allies rather than her own. The chances for the conclusion of peace would have suffered from the reinforcement of the Dardanelles and Tchatalja garrisons.

The statement refers to the Turco-Italian treaty recently signed as proof that it is not necessary that peace negotiations shall be preceded by an armistice.

### Turkish Guerilla Attacked.

A despatch from Salonika, European Turkey, says: A force of Greek troops on Thursday severely defeated and punished 1,000 Turks who were pillaging the village of Boyatisco, according to a report from the headquarters of the Greek army. The Turks are said to have lost 330 men killed and wounded. Forty of them were taken prisoners. The Turks are alleged to be carrying on guerilla tactics, pillaging, burning, and committing outrages.

### Austria's Demands.

A Vienna despatch to the London Daily Telegraph says: "The Austrian Government is looking forward with calm confidence to the end of the peace negotiations in the belief, which I am trustworthily informed is justified, that her demands will be satisfied. But peace must be made quickly, for the commercial losses caused by the prolonged crisis are making the whole people daily more discontented, and undue delay would cause fresh trouble."

There is no reason, however, why the negotiations should not be brief. Bulgaria and Turkey are already as one, and when peace is concluded they will be still closer together. The treatment of Albania is the most likely to occupy time in the negotiations. Serbia is sure to raise the question of Durazzo and Alessio, but Turkey knowing that whatever happens Albania will never again be a part of the Turkish Empire, will probably not raise a dispute over any claims put forward for any portions thereof. Turkey knows also that the final arrangements for Albania will not be for the Balkan allies, but for the European powers."

### Greeks Occupy Several Towns.

A despatch from Athens says: The Greek troops operating in Epirus, have occupied the towns of Delvino, Argyro-Castro and Santi Quaranta, about fifty miles to the north-west of Janina. The bombardment of Avlona on the Adriatic Sea, which has evoked Austrian and Italian protests, was insignificant, according to official statements.

### May Be Naval Battle.

A despatch from Sedil-Bahr, Dardanelles, says: A Greek squadron composed of six warships was sighted off the entrance to the straits at half-past three on Saturday afternoon. A number of vessels of the Turkish fleet are concentrated in the Dardanelles ready for action. The intentions of the Greek fleet are unknown. The straits are believed to be thickly strewn with mines.

### London Conference.

A despatch from London says: The British Government has placed the historic St. James' Palace at the disposal of the peace plenipotentiaries representing the Ottoman Empire and the allied Balkan nations for the purpose of holding their conferences. Turkey has not yet officially appointed her peace delegates, but all the Balkan States, including Greece, have named theirs, and the delegates on Monday will start for London.

might be a few minor changes, although in the main the present Act was giving satisfactory service. He also dealt in an able and comprehensive way with the increased cost of living and the charge that the banks throughout the Dominion were not paying sufficient attention to the farming communities. He denied the charge that the banks encouraged farmers to become depositors and not borrowers, and stated that in so far as his Bank was concerned many millions were on loan to farmers and small traders.

Altogether, the addresses of the two heads of the Bank, like the Annual Report itself, were eminently satisfactory to the shareholders present, and should prove equally so to business men throughout the country as well.

### LONE BANDIT HELD UP TRAIN

#### Entered a Pullman Car on Imperial Limited.

A despatch from Vancouver says: A bold train hold-up was carried out on Saturday night just as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Imperial Limited, leaving Vancouver at 7.40 p.m., was passing out of the city. A single bandit, disguised by a black mask, boarded the train as it was passing the British Columbia sugar refinery, a mile and a half

out, entered a Pullman car, and, at the point of a revolver, forced the passengers to pass over their money and valuables. The man dropped off the train just before it arrived at Arnet, six miles from the city. The total loss was \$308 in bills, two watches and one chain, one diamond ring and two English sovereigns. The sleeping-car conductor contributed \$30. The police have no trace of the robber.

### RABID DOG IN TORONTO.

#### Seven People Were Bitten Before It Was Shot.

A despatch from Toronto says: Arrangements are being made by the city to give the Pasteur treatment to seven residents of West Toronto, who were bitten by a dog on Saturday. The dog, a mongrel, was shot by Constable Ide. The head was afterwards examined by Dr. Amvot, the Provincial Pathologist, who found that the animal had been suffering from rabies.

Hamilton will order 1,000 h.p. more from the Hydro-Electric commission.

Four lives were lost when the schooner Ethyl B. Summer went ashore in a storm near Waterside, N.B.

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## Health Statistics of the Province of Ontario for the month of November

A despatch from Toronto says: Diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis show a considerable increase in the number of cases reported to the Provincial health authorities in the returns announced Wednesday for the month of November. With diphtheria the number of deaths are less, but in the latter two diseases the deaths also show an increase. At the present time only 40 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis are reported weekly, and when the complete re-

turns are known it is likely that the figures will be larger than they now appear.

The details are as follows:—

Disease	1912	1911
Smallpox	33	28
Scarlet Fever	165	188
Diphtheria	287	244
Measles	91	98
Whooping Cough	44	2
Typhoid	142	27
Tuberculosis	148	72
Infantile Paralysis	3	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	3
	914	777