

## GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO END LIBERAL BLOCKADE; 40 MAJORITY ON DIVISION

### Climax of Two Weeks Of Obstruction Last Night.

### TO HOLD SPEAKERS BY HOUSE RULES

### If they do not suffice, Necessary Changes will be Made, is Announcement of Hon. Robert Rogers — Mr. Pugsley Forced to Retract.

Special to The Standard, Ottawa, Mar. 14.—The climax of the two weeks' obstruction of the naval bill was reached late tonight when the government suddenly announced to the committee of the whole that the existing rules would hereafter be enforced and if found inadequate for the passage of the bill new rules would be introduced.

The announcement, made by Hon. Robert Rogers was immediately followed by the application of the emergency rule requiring a speaker to speak to the clause under consideration. It was applied against a speaker by Hon. Frank Oliver to the effect that the government proposed to involve not a gift or a loan but a pawn in the politics of Canada and the United Kingdom.

Premier Borden took the position that this was a discussion of the principle of the bill which had been adopted on the second reading. Chairman J. A. M. Aikens so ruled. Mr. Oliver appealed and the ruling was sustained on a division of 68 to 28, a majority of forty for the government.

The sudden move of the government tonight found the opposition numerically weak. There seems to be a prospect of more divisions on points of order, but not for any very long. The obstructionists have had a wide field and the government is now determined that progress must be made.

### An Appeal for Compromise.

Another appeal for a compromise came from Dr. David Warnock of MacLeod. "I hope," said this Liberal, "that before the government forces this bill through, by whatever means they may adopt, they will meet the opposition half way and arrange for a compromise which will have the approval of all sides."

Mr. Pugsley, the Labor Liberal from Malton, opposed the bill. "The millionaires," said he, "are not to send away our money without the consent of the people." He also said that it would be "a sorry day for Canada if a handful of avaricious men, seeking titles and honors, control us in imperious fashion."

A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, described the proposals of the government as "in most respects meritorious." He insisted that some explanation should be made of the "betrayal of the position taken in 1909." He made the statement that the naval act of 1910 was wide enough to enable the government to carry out the present policy. It empowered the government to purchase or build ships for the Canadian naval service, and if the purpose was not to give the ships to the Admiralty but to grant the use of them under certain conditions, there was no distinction. There was thus no reason for passing the bill now before the House. The government had power to build the three battleships, subject to the voting of the money.

### Mr. Pugsley Makes a Scene.

Hon. William Pugsley precipitated a scene in which his intemperance of language and violence were in striking contrast to the self-possession for which he has been frequently lauded. He complained of two remarks which he attributed to the minister of labor during the speech of Hon. G. P. Graham on Wednesday night. Mr. Graham was speaking of the cost of shipyards in the United States and Mr. Crothers asked: "Who says so, Pugsley?" Later he asked: "Who says so, Slippery Billy?" "Those words," said the member for St. John, "can have no reference except to me." (Laughter.) "I have always been courteous in debate and wish to ask the minister of labor if he is correctly reported."

"According to my recollection that is not a correct report," replied Mr. Crothers, "the chairman ruled at the time that I had made no reference to any person."

"I have been told there were other reasons why the chairman did not rule," said Mr. Pugsley, "and that they had to do with the condition of the minister of labor at the time."

The intemperance caused shouts of protest and Mr. Crothers quietly told Mr. Pugsley that any inference of that kind was absolutely without foundation. He did not know where the member of St. John got his information if he got it at all.

Mr. Pugsley—"I did get it."

Mr. Crothers—"It is without foundation from whatever source it came."

"The information I got was that from all appearance the hon. gentleman was intoxicated," shouted Mr. Pugsley angrily, while Conservative members cried "shame" and the majority of Liberals refrained from applauding their colleague.

"That statement is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Crothers, emphatically, and with dignity. "I will retract when the hon. gentleman does," cried Mr. Pugsley. "I insist," said Mr. Crothers.

Mr. Pugsley's Tirade.

Mr. Pugsley responded with a tirade in which he sought to excuse himself by saying that on Wednesday night the minister of labor had spoken in a manner unworthy of the house. It would be more than fair, he declared, if he had the courtesy to say that he did mean me, if he does not remember there must be reasons why his memory failed.

Mr. Crothers replied that the chairman had ruled on Wednesday night that he had made no reference to any member of the house. "Many honorable gentlemen who know both the honorable member and myself," he continued, "were present, and I am glad to leave to them the question of the condition I was in at that time. The statement is made out of whole cloth. I do not say by the honorable gentleman, but by whoever may have made it." (Hear, hear.)

"The statement was made by an honorable gentleman who was present," persisted Mr. Pugsley. "He was probably drunk," interjected a member.

### Great Confusion.

At this juncture a scene of great confusion occurred. Mr. Crothers rose to a point of order and immediately afterwards both A. C. Boyce and Mr. Pugsley were on their feet. Shouts of "Sit down" came from all sides of the chamber and Chairman J. E. Armstrong, incidentally, stated that he understood Mr. Pugsley had withdrawn the offensive remark. "Not yet," interrupted Mr. Pugsley.

The St. John member was finally allowed to make a statement. "I bow to your ruling," he said, "and accept the statement of the minister of labor that he did not make that statement in reference to myself in a state of intoxication. My informant may have drawn a wrong inference from that he saw."

Continuing, he said that on Wednesday, Mr. Crothers had made no apology and had not withdrawn his remark. "He allowed his insinuation and, shall I say, dastardly imputation to remain upon the records of the house," he asserted.

### Mr. Pugsley Rebuked.

A quiet rebuke was administered to Mr. Pugsley by Hon. W. T. White. "I think," said the minister of finance, "it is unfortunate that the member for St. John, in resenting an imputation which he felt had been cast upon him, should have gone further and made a statement in regard to the minister of labor, which, to my knowledge, is really without foundation."

It happened to be present when the incident occurred and the statement which the member for St. John has made is entirely without foundation. Mr. Crothers added: "If the hon. member for St. John thinks that the expression cannot apply to anyone but himself, I shall withdraw it."

Mr. Pugsley was not satisfied. "He has said that if I think the words apply to me he will withdraw them," he complained. "That is not a kind or gentlemanly thing to say. I say the remarks are not creditable to himself or to this house."

### Mr. Pugsley was Offensive.

At this juncture another tumult took place following the rising of Mr. Boyce (W. Aikema) to speak to a point of order.

Having invoked the rules, he declared, Mr. Pugsley had intemperately used offensive expressions. The member for St. John had not withdrawn the assertion that the minister of labor had been in an intoxicated condition. Moreover, he had used the words "dastardly" and "ungentlemanly."

The point of order was an occasion for considerable confusion which was aggravated by Mr. Pugsley's reply. That gentleman discoursed on "nasty insinuations" and the like. The speech was not well received, and Chairman Armstrong had to intervene and expressed his opinion that Mr. Pugsley had withdrawn his unparliamentary language.

### Forced to Retract.

Mr. Pugsley replied that he had withdrawn those words, and went on to say it would be unreasonable to expect him to remain silent when another made offensive remarks about him. He was halted, however, by Mr. Boyce demanding the retraction of the words "dastardly" and "ungentlemanly."

"If the hon. gentleman would tell me what language would better describe those insinuations I would use it."

The chairman, however, ruled that the expressions be withdrawn, and Mr. Pugsley sought to evade the ruling by alleging that he had not applied the words to the Minister of Labor, but merely to the language of the Minister of Labor. In this claim he persisted for a time.

Mr. Neighan, Portage La Prairie, insisted upon a retraction in spite of the dictum of Mr. Mackenzie, Cape Breton. "That the assistant way out of the difficulty is to start something

## WELLS OUT IN SECOND ROUND

### "Gunboat" Smith Scores Surprising Victory Over British Heavyweight in Brief Battle in New York.

New York, N. Y., March 14.—"Gunboat" Smith, the California heavyweight knocked out Bombarrier Wells, heavyweight champion of England, in the second round of a scheduled ten round fight at Madison Square Garden here tonight.

A right on the point of the jaw was the blow that finally put the British champion out after he had weakened under punishment.

## AUTHORITIES WILL NOT SUFFERERS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Guatemala City, March 14.—The government authorities and the public generally throughout the republic, are responding generously with funds and supplies for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake which occurred last Saturday in Southern Guatemala.

Details, though coming in slowly from the stricken zone, because of the lack of communication indicate that the destruction was limited to Guatemala, in the department of Santa Rosa, and to the buildings on the plantations in that department. At Guatemala there was considerable loss of life. Other parts of the republic were not so badly off.

It is presumed that the earthquake was accompanied by an eruption of the volcano Isalco, in Salvador, as loud explosions were heard when the shocks occurred.

### Mr. Bryce, too, pressed for a retraction, and there were loud shouts of "order."

"If any gentleman thinks I am out of order," retorted Mr. Boyce, "let him rise and say so, instead of making a bear garden of this committee." He asked that the chairman report to the House Mr. Pugsley's refusal to withdraw his offensive remarks. Mr. Armstrong thought that Mr. Pugsley had withdrawn, and the latter nodded. However, amid great confusion, Mr. Neighan demanded an appeal to the House.

"You ask for a withdrawal on the ground that no matter what one may think of an hon. gentleman's language he has no right to use such terms with reference to him," said Mr. Pugsley.

"Because they are unparliamentary," replied the chairman.

"Very well, I withdraw them distinctly on that ground," replied Mr. Pugsley, and he added, "had the language of the Minister of Labor been used anywhere but in this House it would have been dastardly and ungentlemanly."

Mr. Lalor, Haldimand, who was chairman on Wednesday night, said that the member for St. John was not in the chamber at the time Mr. Crothers made his remark, and he had thought he was justified in ruling that it had not been applied to any member of the House. Had he thought it was applied to Mr. Pugsley, he would have asked for its withdrawal. Mr. Lalor's statement closed the incident and the House lapsed back to tranquility and a speech by D. D. Mackenzie, North Cape Breton.

### A Note of Warning.

Soon after seven o'clock Mr. Rogers gave notice to the opposition that henceforward strict observance of the rules of debate must be practiced. If that did not suffice a change would be made in the rules. The government supporters cheered this loudly.

Mr. Oliver replied, he denied that the opposition was responsible for the prolonged discussion, and after admitting that great latitude had been allowed in the debate so far, said that the opposition would not object to a strict interpretation of the rules, if it was designed to facilitate debate. If not so designed the opposition would defend the liberties of parliament.

Mr. Oliver went on to discuss the arrangement by which the ships might be withdrawn.

Mr. Borden pointed out that this was a line proper for the second reading, not for debate in committee. The chairman ruled that Mr. Borden was right. Mr. Oliver again insisted upon a retraction in spite of the dictum of Mr. Mackenzie, Cape Breton. "That the assistant way out of the difficulty is to start something

## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE LAWS OF PROVINCE TO CLASH BEING MADE

### Government Will Allow More Latitude in Taking of Fur Bearing Animals for Breeding Purposes—St. John Police Bill Passes Committee Stage with Amendments — Changes in Highway Act.

Special to The Standard, Fredericton, March 14.—Important amendments to the game act of the province are provided for in a bill introduced by Premier Fleming in the House this afternoon, while the bringing of the administration of the highways of the province more directly under the control of the government is provided for in a bill introduced by Chief Commissioner Morris.

Both measures are of the utmost importance, and have for their object improvement in the administration of these important provincial departments.

Following an interesting discussion the legislature adopted the motion in favor of the operation of the Chatham Junction-Blackville section of the Canadian Eastern Railway and will memorialize the minister of railways against any change taking place.

The House adjourned at six o'clock to resume on Monday next.

The Judiciary act finally passed the committee stage, and the bill to place the appointment of the Chief of Police of St. John tonight following the passing of the bill by the committee.

Commissioner McLellan, who has been in the city for the past few days, returned to St. John tonight following the passing of the bill by the committee. Before leaving he expressed himself as well satisfied with the disposition that had been made of the bill.

Following the adjournment this evening the members enjoyed some singing in the assembly chamber. Mr. Hachey, of Gloucester, sang a Scotch song and French songs by Mr. Dugal, of Madawaska and Mr. Allan, of Northumberland, followed, after which all joined in singing the National Anthem.

### The House will have a o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to amend the game act of 1909. The first section provided that whereas the Surveyor General is entitled to be a limited number of beavers can be taken without injury to the supply, he is authorized to issue a special license for the taking of such beaver, the fee for the said license to be \$2 for each beaver so taken.

The prohibitive period for the capture of sable is extended until July 1st, 1916.

An amendment is provided to section 10 of the act by making an addition which seemed to be necessary on account of a new condition which had arisen. Under the section the Surveyor General is authorized at any season of the year to take any fur-bearing animal or animals for breeding purposes with the provision that these fur-bearing animals shall be kept in captivity within the province. Surveyor General shall issue a permit to capture such animals and is empowered to fix and exact the necessary fee for such permit.

### New Section.

Under this bill section twenty-eight of the game act of 1909 is repealed and the following enacted in its place: "The Surveyor General shall be his duty to supervise all wardens in the province and to see that the enforcement and observation of the game, fishery and fire laws of the province."

He shall report to the surveyor general at such times as, by regulation or otherwise, he may be required to do so. The surveyor general shall also appoint a chief fire warden, who shall co-operate with the board of railway commissioners for Canada in the suppression of forest fires along the lines of railway in the province and who will also work in conjunction with the chief warden of the province in the prevention of forest fires."

In enacting such a section he held that the government was complying with the request of the board of railway commissioners of Canada in connection with the granting of forest fires along the lines of railway.

One had only to make a trip along the lines of railways in the provinces and notice the miles of destruction by fire to recognize how important it was that the forests should be protected as far as possible.

Big game licenses for residents are fixed at \$5 instead of \$2.

### The Blackville Railway.

Hon. Mr. Fleming moved that representation be made to the minister of railways and canals requesting his favorable consideration of claims of persons dwelling along the Chatham Junction-Blackville section of the Canadian Eastern Railway for a continuation of the service which they have enjoyed for more than twenty-five years. He said it was proposed to abandon part of the Canada Eastern Railway from Chatham Junction to Blackville. The railway on the opposite side of the river had been extended so as to enable trains to get from Chatham and Newcastle on the northern side following the western branch of the river until they reached Blackville. The claim had been put forward that the traffic on the northern side of the river was much greater than that originating from Chatham Junction on the Blackville section which it was now proposed to abandon.

It did seem to him, however, that the fact that the Province of New Brunswick had granted a subsidy of \$3,000 per mile for the construction of the original railway, and that the people had granted a free right of way to the contracting company and had enjoyed the service for twenty-five years should make it necessary that some strong and substantial reason should be given why it was now proposed to abandon twenty-six miles of this important railway.

The Province of New Brunswick, by reason of having granted a subsidy of \$3,000 per mile to the contracting company, has a monetary interest in the Chatham Junction-Blackville section of the railway to the extent of \$78,000. It was also a fact that the men who had formerly owned the railway received a comparatively small sum from the Dominion government, the provincial grant having enabled them to sell the railway to the Dominion government at a figure much less than would have been the case if the provincial subsidy had not been given. It was his opinion that if the section was abandoned and the rails were taken up and sold to the Province of New Brunswick, it was a right to share in the proceeds as

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## BRITAIN AND GERMANY TO CLASH BECAUSE WHAT?

### IS CURED BY FRIEDMANN

### Dr. John Drover of Toronto, Now in Switzerland, Reported Great Improvement Since Being Treated.

Toronto, March 14.—Dr. John Drover, a dentist, of 405 Dupont street was treated in Berlin by Dr. Friedmann the day before the latter sailed for America and is now in Switzerland.

A letter received by his friends today contains the welcome news that he has so far recovered as to be able to walk without the crutches, which his tubercular knee required him to use up to the time Dr. Friedmann's treatment began to have its effect.

### OXFORD MINE SHUT DOWN BY BIG STRIKE

### Three hundred Operators at Scranton Demand Settlement of Grievances — Will Mean Coal Famine.

Scranton, Pa., March 14.—The first strike ordered here by the union in many years was called today at the Oxford colliery of the Peoples Coal Company, which was the only colliery of any size that operated during the 1912 strike.

A year ago the 300 Oxford men were organized by representatives of the United Mine Workers. About a month ago trouble started over the dismissal of certain employees.

The strikers demand the reinstatement of the discharged men and the adjustment of a number of minor grievances. Frank P. Christian, president of the company, says that only a third of the men have quit. The union officials say that practically all have quit. Pickets will be placed about the colliery tomorrow and a police detail has been ordered to be on hand in anticipation of the trouble.

If the colliery is shut down, President Christian says the city will suffer a coal famine, as a large part of the local retail trade is supplied by this company.

### WHITMAN HOPES TO SEND GRAFTERS TO THE PENITENTIARY

### Patrolman Accused of Giving False Testimony to Shield "Men Higher Up" in the Department.

New York, March 14.—The "system," described as an alliance between the police and the underworld, was attacked by the state today through John Hartigan, a patrolman, who was placed on trial in the supreme court.

He gave false testimony as a grand jury witness. It is alleged in an attempt to aid "men higher up" in the department, to escape a net prepared by District Attorney Whitman to snare grafters.

Hartigan is merely a pawn employed by Mr. Whitman for the first time in his name of prosecution, in which he hopes to defeat the "system" and send to prison police officials who have been accused of the graft charge. The case will be continued tomorrow.

### Fairhill Cemetery.

The directors of the Fernhill Cemetery met yesterday and transacted some routine business. It was decided to lease a property owned by the company on the March Road.

### Many Name This Date As Opening of Hostilities.

### SAY ENGLAND'S ARMY UNPREPARED FOR WAR

### Criticism of Naval Estimate Severe—Popular Opinion Calls for Large Outlay to Meet Emergency—Germans Strengthen Frontiers.

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London, March 14.—Seeing through a brick wall is easy compared with an attempt to gauge the international situation. To outward seeming, war is imminent; indeed, some name this date as the date of hostilities, and many persons have insured against war within six months, paying a premium of ten per cent. They thus have a sporting bet of nine to one on the event, and declare they have a soft time. They argue that Germany is now, as was England a few years back, finding herself reduced to utter isolation.

The Triple Alliance exists only on paper. Italy never had her heart in the business while Austria would be quickly reduced to utterance by Russian mobilization, and the development of the Slavic power in southeastern Europe. Thus Germany sees the growth of hostile forces on all sides, compelling her to fight for life, and fight soon.

This argument is specious, and in some measure sound, yet one hesitates to deduce the tremendous conclusion that war is only a question of weeks. Tension is of course great, and things have already been said which in a few years ago would have meant war. That they have not done so seems to indicate the desire to postpone the issue.

The real hope of avoiding an immediate outbreak seems to lie in Germany's belief that time is on her side, and in her desire to strengthen her eastern frontier, while France hesitates to strike the first blow through fear of thereby forfeiting active British assistance.

Mr. Asquith's statement, that England is not obliged to send troops to assist France, has excited singularly little agitation. Germany professes pleasure at England's correct attitude, while France takes it philosophically as being true in phrase though not in fact.

Really, all recognize that, obligation or no obligation, the instinct of preservation must prevent England standing by and seeing France beaten. Not perhaps since the Napoleonic wars has the attention of the people been so concentrated on questions of national defence, and the naval and military situation.

As called last week, the public mind is much perturbed by rumors of a cabinet have cut down the admiralty estimates by nearly twenty million dollars. These estimates notoriously represented minimum requirements, and the reduction becomes all the more serious when the increased cost of commodities is remembered. Taking this into account, it is doubtful if the former development is being equalled. If rumors prove true, a fierce protest in parliament is certain.

Turning to the land forces, army statistics, just published, show shortages in almost all branches. The regular army is 40,000 below strength, and there is a shortage of 31,000 in the special reserve and a shortage of 52,000 in the territorial army. In the latter force, many thousands are almost wholly ignorant of shooting, while the reduction in numbers continues steadily, amounting to 2,000 in February. To these causes the question of compulsory training, owes the enormous development, now visible.

The associated chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom, this week adopted a resolution supporting universal training, which has also been the leading topic in the Cumberland bye-election. The Unionist candidate stoutly advocates Lord Roberts' policy, which his Liberal opponent, strongly condemns. Indeed, the arguments of the latter seem to discredit even present volunteer system.

The Liberal party there and throughout the country, are trying to prejudice the movement by calling it conscription and telling mothers that the proposal means the tearing away of their sons to be butchered. They accompany these statements with assurances that the war rumors are fantastic bogies, and that British forces were never in so satisfactory a condition.

Conservatives and many Liberals condemn these tactics, but the line pursued by the Radical press, and the utterance of a simply fatuous and patriotic. Col. Seely, secretary for war, was formerly a strong supporter of compulsory training, but he is now compelled by his official position to oppose it, yet even he lets fall occasional sentences in which it is intimated that the present situation is unsatisfactory may be detected.