

GOVERNMENT CLOSURE; LAURIER ANGRY

Continued from page one.

outside of the committee and taking in the amendments possible, there could be 50 or 60 occasions on which each member could speak. Thus a very small number of members could prevent a bill from being passed. Consequently, in addition to the liberty of repeated speech in committee, it was evident that business was impossible unless there existed a convention in the house that might be called closure by consent, whereby the parties fixed a date for a vote.

The situation was like that of the Polish parliament of the 17th century, where one member could veto any bill, thereby producing anarchy. Parliament in the face of determined, obstinate obstruction was in a position not greatly superior to that of the Polish parliament. In former years parliament had got on by closure by consent, and by agreement between forces, members who desired to speak often were induced to abstain. This, in the past, had avoided the necessity for stricter rules. He read from an article by Sir Frederick Pollock, in 1881, remarking that the old rules were drawn upon the principle that the members would behave like reasonable men. The Liberal government taunted the government with being helpless despite its majority of 45. One member had said it would not be allowed to move hand or foot.

Turning to the Liberal record in regard to closure. Mr. Borden made out a convincing case.

The **Winnipeg Free Press**, in 1909, had said that the government should have introduced closure at the last session and should be pleased to do so at the approaching session.

The **Globe**, on April 22, 1911, had said that the application of closure to the reciprocity debate seemed inevitable. "A dozen inveterate talkers bore a weary house."

He would call attention to one argument which the **Globe** had put forward—that if the debate is prolonged unduly, membership in the house will be confined to men who have retired from business, or who have no business at all. Canada had no leisure class and it was advisable that members should be drawn from the ranks of the people.

The **Winnipeg Free Press** of 27th April, 1911, had said that a government victory would bring the closure which would take the Liberals out of the house.

The **Globe** of April 28, 1911, had urged closure as a means to force reciprocity through. So had the **Ottawa Free Press** on April 27, 1911. The **Edmonton Bulletin** in the same period had spoken of the "tongue washers" who obstructed business, and said that "the performance was purely a physical one."

Liberal Ministers Approved It.

Further, Mr. Fielding on February 13, 1908, had said that the minority saw fit to give the majority had the right to refuse a hearing to the minority. In June, 1908 he repeated this and said that the Conservatives had abused their rights and threatened closure.

Wm. Paterson in 1908 had declared that the rules must be revised so as to provide for closure.

In the election of 1911 several Liberals declared that a Liberal victory would be followed by closure. It was evident that the Laurier government had decided upon closure. Sydney Fish, or three during the campaign said that closure would be introduced. In one speech he gave his pledge that this would happen if the Liberals won. Sir Alan Aylesworth spoke to the same effect on two occasions, saying that the license which prevailed was quite a perilous state of affairs. "A member and I am ready to do it," Charles Murphy, in August, 1911, had said that some measure of closure was necessary.

Mr. Lemaire at St. Hyacinthe in 1911 had said that obstruction was a vice and should be extirpated, when returned to power Sir Wilfrid Laurier would introduce closure.

Thus the Laurier government had recognized that some reasonable limit must be placed upon debate.

Closure in England.

Mr. Borden turned to the introduction of closure in England. He quoted Mr. Gladstone's statement that there was a point beyond which license could not be tolerated. Only on March 14 last Mr. Asquith had declared that the American senate and the Canadian Parliament were the only legislative bodies which had no closure, and that it would be impossible to conduct the government without recourse to it.

He further noted that in British Columbia the English closure rules are in force.

Mr. Borden next came to the rules proposed. The rules were not as drastic as those in Great Britain.

"They are more drastic," said Mr. Pugsley.

If that were so, said Mr. Borden, he would be prepared to adopt the English rules (Conservative cheering). It had not been the intention of those drafting the proposed rules.

The Proposed Rules.

Mr. Borden then analyzed the proposed rules saying that rules had been taken to preserve the right to discuss every legitimate matter of discussion, some subjects are expressly made debatable, which are not debatable in any other legislative body in the world.

Mr. Pugsley declared that the proposed rules would exclude from debate a motion on a matter of privilege.

Mr. Borden said that he did not so understand the proposed rules.

Dealing with the second of the new rules, providing for notice of closure, Mr. Borden said that there had been some suggestion of adopting the English rule, but that it had been held that 72 hours notice should be given. He thought that the mere existence of the rule would prevent its use. Matters might go on in the future as in the past. He would not see the leader of the opposition when he would be ready to associate a debate and he hoped that the leader of the opposition would be a man, any reasonable doubt should be removed in favor of the minority.

Mr. Borden then turned to the subject of the administration for the proceedings of the day and loudly avowed that he did not wish. He said that the spectacle witnessed in the house was an apostrophe to the speaker which the Prime Minister had made.

Mr. Borden had repeated again and again that the object of the amendments to the rules was not to preclude debate, but simply to prevent the abuse of the liberty of discussion. The Premier had asserted that the opposition would receive fair play. The words were acridly and bitterly uttered before the opposition had learned how much fair play it could expect. Sir Wilfrid complained that by the vote of the house he had been deprived of a privilege which was his constitutional right. The Prime Minister who had promised fair play and every member on the opposite side of the house, and with the assurance that his followers noisily applauded.

The opposition leader said that Mr. Hazen had merely moved the closure as an anticipation and the remark caused mingled laughter and angry shouts. Sir Wilfrid said he had had several amendments to move but was now prevented from presenting them. His sincere regret at the loss of the opportunity to delay the adoption of the amended rules caused some laughter and he proceeded once again with his plaint and with the assurance that the resolution was intended solely to impose a gag upon the opposition. The existing rules, he said, had been based upon long experience of parliamentary government. They were to be put aside. "And what," asked Sir Wilfrid, "is the pretext?" That there was obstruction if obstruction is a word which means the opposition's call upon the men on the other side who is without guilt to cast the first stone."

Denial Obstruction.

The opposition leader said that Mr. Borden had quoted Liberal newspapers and Liberal supporters who had favored the closure but had quoted no Conservative or Conservative newspaper which was opposed to closure. During the time he was in power, he continued, he had been urged to impose closure. "I am a Liberal and I would bring myself to deprive the opposition of so valuable a weapon as it would lose through closure. He caused much laughter and declared that the opposition had done anything to prevent the discharge of public business. He admitted that the Liberal members to laugh by doing it every means at their command. He cited a number of instances where there had been obstruction in the British parliament in 1886, 1898 and 1911. He also said that there had been in 1886, 1898 and 1911 a situation similar to those now adopted by the opposition. When in power he had not pined on such occasions. In 1911 he had appealed to the people and had in his place, but a motion may stand here in opposition defeated by the people," he exclaimed, pointing across the chamber, "standing in the office by the power of the gas."

The enunciation of this sentiment was followed by a concerted demonstration by the Liberal members who stood up and cheered. Conservative members laughed and their merriment was increased by the observation of one of them, "The power of the opposition would long be able to enjoy his preference."

Speaker Sproule finally asked the House to keep order and Sir Wilfrid proceeded. He spent some time inveighing against Hon. Robert Rogers whom he appeared to blame for the woes of the Liberal party.

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ANOTHER NEW FACTORY PROPOSED FOR ST. JOHN

Oil Motor and Manufacturing Co. to Take Over Going Concern - Police Court - Other Items.

It is announced that a new company to be known as the Oil Motor and Manufacturing Co. is to be established in the near future. The present business of the Meyer machine shop will be conducted by the new concern for the present, and a factory will be erected on a central site.

A Big Profit.

The annual statement of the British Canadian Lumber Co. shows a net profit of \$37,716 for 1912 although the new mill at New Westminster is not yet in operation. G. S. Mayes is one of the directors.

Police Court.

Benjamin Fish charged with drunkenness was remanded. Stephen Jeffers charged with drunkenness was remanded. A woman, a deaf mute, charged with drunkenness, was remanded. She notified the magistrate that she wished to get out to marry Robby Dix on Robby, however, was found to be in jail. P. Mooney was fined \$2 for encumbering Prince William street with a motor. Thos. Parks was fined \$3 for allowing ashes to blow from his wagon on Princess street. Frank Kennedy, colored, charged with assaulting his wife and remanded. William Guthro charged with vagrancy was remanded. A woman charged with drunkenness and with cruelty to his horse, was adjourned until this afternoon. Twelve drunkards were handled in the usual manner.

Fairville Police Court.

Before Magistrate Allingham in the Fairville police court yesterday morning a woman charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace was sentenced to 18 months in the Home for the Good Shepherd.

WEDDINGS.

Foss-Knight.

A very pretty wedding took place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in Trinity church, when Rev. B. A. Armstrong united in marriage Miss Ruth Knight, daughter of Mrs. and the late Joshua Knight, and Carroll L. Foss, C.E., son of C. O. Foss, district engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway. The young people were unattended and the ceremony was performed in the presence of only their immediate relatives and friends.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Foss left for a honeymoon trip to Boston, New York and the New Hampshire cities. The bride wore a pretty taupe colored travelling costume. On their return they will reside at Rothermeville, B. C. They received many wedding remembrances.

THE FIRST PATENT

The first American patent system was inaugurated by an act of the United States Congress and approved 123 years ago today. Thomas Paine, being himself an inventor, was the first to suggest the formation of a patent bureau for the infant republic. It was Thomas Jefferson who put the scheme into effect, and who is usually called "the father of the American patent system."

Patents were few and far between in the early days, and applications were often considered by several members of the cabinet. The first patent granted in America was to Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Mass., to whom in 1846 the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, by a special act, gave the exclusive rights for improvements in water-mills, saw-mills and the making of scythes.

It was only twenty-three years before that time that Great Britain passed an act granting letters-patent to inventors in arts and manufactures. The first international congress for the protection of patents was held in Vienna forty years ago.

A Tall Order.

Mrs. Youngbride (telephoning to butcher)—"I want some meat, please."

Then he said, "Yes'm. How much will you have?"

Mrs. Youngbride—"O—er—how much have you got?"

MARRIAGES.

WALSH-COLWELL—At West St. John, on the 9th inst., Frederick T. Walsh to Margaret I. Colwell.

DIED.

HENNESSY—In this city on April 10, Messrs. Frank Hennessy, second son of Cornelius and Ellen Hennessy, at his late residence, 693 Main street.

TUCK—On the 8th inst., the Honorable William Henry Tuck, former chief justice of New Brunswick, aged 82 years.

Funeral from his late residence, to Centenary church, at 2.30, on Thursday afternoon.

TODAY FRI.-SAT. MATS. DAILY

OPERA HOUSE

New York Matloid Musical Comedy Co.

A Fairland Extravaganza

"JACK THE GIANT KILLER"

DELICIOUS SOUVENIRS FOR BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN

PRICES—Matinee (Every Day) 10c, and 15c. Evenings, Gallery, 10c. Balcony, 20c. Ground Floor, 25c. Three shows daily—7.30, 9.30, 11.30 p.m.

King George's Navy Plug

10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10¢ A PLUG

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WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN THE PRINTING LINE

Get it from us and it will be done very artistically

Commercial Printing of all Kinds

Letter Heads Tags
Bill Heads Invoices
Statements Business Cards
Envelopes Posters

Standard Job Printing Co.

82 Prince William Street ST. JOHN, N.B.

Would you like to meet the man who owns a factory just like the one you intend to build?

You'd ask him how it was designed, what it cost, what materials he used, why he used them, how satisfied he has been with his investment—you'd probably fire questions at him for an hour.

—and then you'd want to see the building itself.

You might travel a thousand miles to meet that man and then find him too busy to talk to you.

But you can get all he knows without moving from the chair you're sitting in.

Turn to your stenographer and dictate a note requesting a free copy of

"Factories and Warehouses of Concrete"

Return mail will bring you a book containing every scrap of information you could desire—from the man who has built a factory just like the one you are planning.

Yes, just like it, because over 235 factories and warehouses, housing 97 separate industries are described and illustrated with photographs.

Every question you would ask is answered—not in generalities, but in specific facts and figures.

It's a handsome book, as befits the most complete and authoritative publication on reinforced concrete factory and warehouse construction ever written. No dry-as-dust treatise for engineers, but a frank, plain description of reinforced concrete construction for business men.

Tell your stenographer to enclose 12 cents in stamps for postage

ADDRESS: PUBLICITY MANAGER, CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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Remember, the best way to forget to ask for this book is to "Write tomorrow."

SAVES ELDERLY PEOPLE FROM KIDNEY AND BLADDER MISERIES

Sleep Disturbing Bladder Weakness, Backache, Stiff Joints
Rheumatic Pains Disappear after Few Doses are Taken

While people along in years are naturally more subject to wear and tear, they can avoid the tortures of backache, and rheumatism, and be saved the annoyance of getting up at night with disagreeable bladder disorders, for the new discovery, Crozone, quickly relieves the most severe and obstinate cases.

Crozone relieves these conditions by removing the cause. It is the most wonderful remedy ever devised for ridding the system of uric acid. It is entirely different from all other remedies. It is not like anything else ever used for the purpose. Crozone makes the kidneys filter the blood and sift out all the poisonous acids and waste matter that cause these troubles.

It soaks right in and cleans out the stopped up, inactive kidneys like water in a

MINIA

April 1

New moon.

First quarter.

Full moon.

Last quarter.

VESSELS

East Point

Born, 20

News, J. F.

Kumara,

T. Knight

Emanuel,

and Co.

Sakoto, 30

Empress 30

Co.

Virginia,

Leticia, G.

Corian,

Rappahannock,

Ruthenia, T.

30

Manchester

March 27

Mount Royal

Ruthenia, N.

Cassandra

Athenia 30

VESSEL

Montreal, B.

2074

Saturday, 54

Tronto, 3,05

Bengore He

Victorian, 6

Bray Head,

Saturday, R.

Hedberg,

Manchester

Thomson

Rhodesian,

Manchester

son & Co.

Harold B.

tyro.

Cora May,

Hunter, 187

Priscilla 10

Genevieve,

Ovide, 23,

Stelen G. K.

Arzimbou, 6

Scota Queen,

Easton, 95

rison.

Salle E. L.

Demain, 91

Fima, 25,

P. Powers,

oguin, 333

PORT

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Burlin C.

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Southamp

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Salem, A

H. Harbour

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Cobb, East

Borthwic

Mlanie Sla

Guilford,

aid, Port

Pernamb

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York,

Apalachic

schr Chesl

Mobile,

St Paul, H

con, St. J

Cape Ho

star Lako

dan.

Brunswic

star Hafu

N. B.

Bridgepo

T. Harris

V. Washbu

New Le

chrs He

Woods He

Perth Am

Portland