

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR SUPPLY IN ENGLAND UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENT

PUGSLEY LED THE 'BLOCKERS' YESTERDAY

Uses All His Artifices to Delay Passing of Bill to Give the Soldiers the Vote.

Ottawa, April 13.—The bill to give Canadian soldiers a vote in the affairs of the country has been debated all day, and it is the proposal of the Liberal opposition to kill the measure. They are not able to do so in the Commons but they can do so in the Senate where the Liberal majority there are ready to obey every behest of the Liberal chieftain in the Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The chief blocker today is Hon. Wm. Pugsley who is convulsed with rage whenever he contemplates the idea of giving these young men a vote on their country's business. "Let them fight for us? Yes, surely. Let them be one of us? No, never. They must not have a voice in the destinies of their country."

Mr. Pugsley, with skillful manoeuvring, has delayed the passing of the bill, but he has caused a good deal of wonder by his action in following the white plume of his chieftain in this denunciation of the right of a Canadian fighting man to have his say in what shall or shall not be.

NO TRUTH IN IT

"Ottawa, April 13.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley inquired in the house this morning as to the truth of the statement that the British government had withdrawn its authority from the Canadian government to act as agent for purchases here, and was sending out its own agents. The Minister of Militia said the article did not contain a word of truth, as far as the Militia Department was concerned, while the Prime Minister added that the statement was absolutely without foundation, and that in the last five days the British government had asked the Canadian government to act in the purchase of large supplies for the war office.

The house then went into committee on the Soldiers' Votes Bill, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Pugsley that three civilian commissioners be appointed to take entire charge of the balloting. One commissioner each was to be appointed by the Prime Minister and leader of the opposition, while the third appointment could, if necessary, be made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and all regulations were to be under the Governor-in-Council. Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported the amendment, stating that the bill undoubtedly made provision for the promiscuous distribution of ballots to the soldiers.

The Prime Minister said he thought the country could trust the men in the trenches, and pointed out that no ballot would be given to any soldier who had not taken the oath.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Hon. Mr. Doherty said that Mr. Pugsley's suggestions for a civilian commission to take the votes of the soldiers was impracticable, in his judgment, unworkable, and he did not see his way clear to adopting the suggestion.

Hon. Frank Oliver said the present bill would undoubtedly afford opportunities to switch ballots, and that government was not above suspicion of doing it.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald thought that the conditions of voting for the Canadian soldiers in Bermuda should be the same as those in Canada, since peace conditions prevailed there, and since the vote would be registered almost entirely in the constituency of Halifax.

Sir Robert Borden pointed out that some 400 men, from all parts of Canada, had enlisted in the Royal Canadian Regiment at Valcartier, and now formed part of the men at Bermuda. Thus their votes would not be registered at Halifax, and it would require the establishment of polls for twelve different constituencies. Besides, the regiment at Bermuda was anxious to go to the front, and would probably do so before any general election would be held, if any were to be held.

One General Plan Preferable.

The Minister of Justice pointed out that parliament would have no more justification over returning officers sent to Bermuda than officers who might take the vote there. Besides, he thought it would be well to have one general plan, covering all soldiers absent from Canada.

Mr. MacDonald, of Pictou, asked if the minister would consider a clause under which the voting would be done under supervision with both political parties represented.

Mr. Doherty replied that it might be an advantage to have scrutineers, as suggested, that one might be selected from each of the two political parties, and might be given power to delegate their authority. He did not think it would be possible for commissioners to take the votes of 33,000 men, or of

VOLUNTEERS FOR AEROPLANE FLEET BEING CALLED FOR

Ottawa, April 13.—The following memorandum was issued by the Naval Service Department today: Volunteers are required for the Royal Naval Air Service. Selected candidates, after receiving training in Canada, will be despatched at once to England.

Men desirous of being considered for selection must be generally between nineteen and twenty-three years of age, and in no case over thirty. They should apply to one of the following officers, either by letter or personally: Secretary, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa; Captain in charge, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax; superintendent, H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimaux, from whom further details will be supplied.

Selected candidates will be required to obtain their Aero Club certificate at their own expense, but after arrival in England, and proving to the satisfaction of the admiralty their competency, an amount up to \$350 will be refunded to them on account of the expenses in gaining the certificate.

In obtaining this certificate volunteers will be rated chief petty officers, third grade, and sent to England.

Selection for commission will be made in England.

the whole force to vote on the same day.

Mr. Pugsley proposed that the bill be amended by the inclusion of a clause providing that the officers chosen to take the vote should notify the scrutineers of the time at which voting was to take place. To this Mr. Doherty replied that he was willing to accept any proposal to assure an honest vote. He pointed out, however, that the government could not compel the officers to take the vote, and consequently would not be in a position to compel them to notify the scrutineers.

This Sir Wilfrid Laurier considered a defect of the bill. Col. H. H. McLean, of Queens-Sunbury, N. B., was of the opinion that the company, battery and squadron officers should not be called upon to take the votes, because of their other multifarious duties. He suggested that the commanders of smaller units might receive the ballots. The commanders of the larger bodies might appoint the men to take the vote.

Mr. Doherty was willing to provide that when a company or squadron officer could not take the vote the officer next in rank available should do so. He pointed out that earlier in the debate complaint had been made that too many persons would hand in the ballots under the scheme proposed.

Mr. W. M. German objected that officers had no legal authority to administer the oath. The minister said it would bind a man's conscience in any case.

Would Give Railway Men Some Privilege as Soldiers.

Mr. Pugsley announced that if his proposed amendment calling for the appointment of a civilian commission to take the votes of the soldiers was not accepted in committee he would move an amendment on the third reading.

Mr. Doherty said that parliament would have no greater control over commissioners in France than over the officers. Parliament could not delegate to commissioners any greater powers than it possessed itself. The Minister of Justice thought it a very weak argument against the bill to say that some officers might decline to receive the votes of their men. Moreover, provision was made that if an officer was prevented from acting in that capacity the officer next below in rank could do so.

Mr. Verville came forward with an amendment providing that the railwaymen be enabled to procure a ballot and take the necessary oath as to his qualifications before the election day, mark his ballot, enclose it in a sealed envelope, bearing the certificate of the official who took the vote, and have it sent to the proper returning officer.

Mr. Sevizny called attention to the fact that the committee was considering a bill "to enable soldiers on active service during the present war to exercise their franchise."

The Minister of Justice, however, was not inclined to insist that Mr. Verville's proposal was out of order. He said that he sympathized with the desire of the railwaymen for opportunities to vote. He pointed out, however, that Mr. Verville was putting forward a plan entirely different from that suggested by the railwaymen themselves. Mr. Doherty said that considerable antagonism had met the idea of voting without the formalities laid down by the law, even in the case of the soldiers. He said that that feeling had to be allayed, and thought that the best course for Mr. Verville to take was to help pass the bill which would give the vote to the men who were away from the country on the country's business.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was only natural that the railwaymen should ask the same privileges which the government was giving the soldiers. "I don't want to say simply that I re-

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRADE IN ENGLAND

London, April 13.—The Evening Chronicle, which is in close touch with the cabinet, says the government is considering a plan of complete state control of the wholesale and retail trade in the domestic supply of alcohol. The plan, the newspaper adds, involves a state monopoly in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Explosion Due To Fire

London, April 13.—The fatal explosion at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, yesterday, was the result of a fire, according to recent despatches reaching London. Considerable property was wrecked, and four men and one boy lost their lives. No further details yet have been received.

London, April 14 (2.57 a.m.)—An important step towards the solution of the problem for a national output of munitions of war has been taken by the government, according to the Times, in the appointment of a strong committee, of which David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is chairman.

The committee, the Times says, will represent the Treasury, the Admiralty, the War Office and the Board of Trade, in organizing the entire resources of the nation in the desired direction. The first meeting of the new committee will be held today, and will announce the names of the members of the committee at the opening session of parliament.

Mr. Doherty, "and thereby perhaps serve what may have been an object in introducing it."

He thought the railwaymen themselves would admit that their position was not analogous to that of the soldiers, and that the soldiers were representatives of all classes in the community.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said the only objection to this bill being put through this session was that somewhere, between this session and the next, what was considered the physiological moment for a general election. It would, then, be a small comfort for the railwaymen to know they could not vote on such an occasion.

Mr. T. W. Crothers expressed his deep sympathy with any effort to secure the right to vote for the railwaymen. They were a most intelligent class of voters. At this point, however, the Deputy Speaker ruled further discussion of this kind out of order.

Mr. Pugsley moved an amendment declaring "that no action shall be taken under this section until the same has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War."

The Minister of Justice remarked that earlier in the debate he had been told he could not impose any obligation upon British officers, and that now he was being taken to task for imposing obligations upon these officers. It would be cheeky to ask Lord Kitchener to put this bill into effect under conditions where it would interfere with military duties, but where it did not he could not see that Lord Kitchener would desire to interfere.

Pugsley's Amendment Lost.

Mr. J. G. Turfitt, said that if the government wanted votes for soldiers it need not only do the decent thing and say there would be no election until the war was over, Parliament had a year and a half to run, and the end of that time, if the war were still on, the question could be brought up again.

Mr. Pugsley's amendment was then declared lost on division.

War Cannot Slaughter MORE VICTIMS THAN PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is described as a preventable disease if taken in time.

Pneumonia is the scourge of the able-bodied men and women "a little run down perhaps" but strong in the belief that they can fight off a cold. Colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate.

On the first sign of a cough or cold, our advice to you is "Get Rid of It." The slight cold, the irritating cough, the tightness of the chest, if not attended to, will sooner or later develop into some serious lung or bronchial trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP will find after the first two or three doses have been taken the cough or cold will quickly disappear.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pins from the trade mark; the price, 50c and 80c. Be sure you see that the name of The T. Millburn Co., Limited, appears on both the label and wrapper. Mrs. Edward Hugo, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "My little girl, three years old, contracted a bad cold which settled on her lungs, and turned into pneumonia, and she was given up by our doctor. I decided to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time she had taken three bottles she was well again. I shall always keep a bottle of 'Dr. Wood's' in the house."

JUSTICE DEPT WILL CONTINUE THE PROBE

Will Inquire Further Into Irregularities Regarding Horse Purchases and Prosecute

CARVELL FAITHFUL TO BLOCKERS' BRIGADE.

Government Members all Through Inquiry Have Taken Lead in Probing Irregularities.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 13.—"You are noted for your ability to interrupt and to make a disturbance," was one of the remarks addressed to F. B. Carvell of Carleton, by W. A. Boys, today, during the concluding moments of the public accounts committee. Mr. Carvell as usual was kicking up a row.

His row this time was because he wanted to destroy the reputation of a young man, Major Fletcher, who happened to be a Conservative and resides in Sherbrooke. Francis McCrea, the Liberal member for Sherbrooke, does not like Conservatives, and so he does not like Major Fletcher.

Major Fletcher bought horses for the government. Amongst them were found three mares in foal. Obviously, these could not go to the front so he consulted the militia authorities and it was arranged that he should exchange them for three of his own saddle horses. Major Fletcher keeps high class horses and his stable is famous in Eastern Quebec. He provided the government with horses equal in value to or better than the mares he got in exchange. At any rate the authorities were more than satisfied with the trade.

However it occurs to Mr. Carvell that here is an opportunity to cast reflections upon this young man's honor. He reveals in this class of work, hence the cause of the row today.

Edgar N. Rhodes, who seldom permits himself to engage in any word duels with Mr. Carvell, felt compelled to describe him as "a craven coward." Mr. Rhodes added: "He has made a false statement, knowing it was false."

The question of the purchase of horses has been referred to the justice department to examine into irregularities with instructions to prosecute and to compel restitution wherever irregularities are found.

Stamps as it may seem to those who have had experience of the methods practiced by the old Liberal regime the motion was moved by Hon. Dr. Reid on behalf of the government. Before 1911 the Liberal government refused point blank to hold investigations into irregularities and never dreamed of such a thing as compelling restitution or prosecuting offenders.

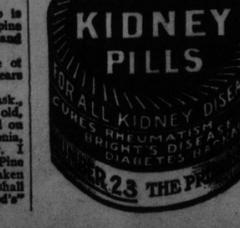
But the public accounts committee which closed today for the session has disclosed that just as they did in opposition, the Conservatives today are still the party that want to get to the bottom of things. The only block count is F. B. Carvell. When the Liberals were in power he and E. M. MacDonald were the two men who prevented enquiries into misconduct. They would allow no investigations. This ends a remarkable public accounts committee. The government members have led in the probing and have taken action.

First of all there was the Ottawa drug contract. Then was an abnormal profit charged. The government compelled the restitution of the whole of the profits. Besides that the justice department has been asked to conduct an inquiry into the whole business.

Then there was binoculars. There were irregularities in the purchase of these, so the government handed this over to the justice department also.

Col. Hurdman of the militia department was mixed up in the irregularities so he was suspended pending an investigation.

Today the question of the purchase of horses was referred to the justice department for action.



COL. TUCKER'S ESTATE PAID OVER \$57,000

As Succession Duties — Total Collected Since Oct. 31 by Government \$109,854.

SO. WEST MIRAMICHI BILL IN COMMITTEE TODAY.

Bill Providing for Street Lighting in No. 1 Parish of Lancaster Agreed to With Amendment.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 13.—The legislature confined its business today to an evening session, the House not sitting this afternoon because of the funeral of George Babbitt, I. S. O.

The Southwest Miramichi Driving Company bill will be taken up by the Corporations' Committee tomorrow, and the committees are expecting some busy sessions this week. There does not seem to be any chance of promulgation before the latter part of next week.

Hon. Dr. Landry in reply to an inquiry said:

Estate's paying succession duties and amount paid by each since October 31st, 1914, are as follows: Joseph John Tucker . . . \$57,500.00 Davy Alton . . . 640.00 Robert Thomson . . . 17,500.00 Charles Miller . . . 15,137.41 James Walker . . . 10,137.32 H. R. Emmerson . . . 3,000.00 Doctor Lorne Campbell . . . 136.87 Katherine M. Campbell . . . 105.87 Helen Marion Yeats . . . 3,196.54 Geo. E. Barnhill . . . 100.00 Chief Justice W. H. Tuck . . . 750.00 David Richards . . . 1,800.00 Total . . . \$109,854.31

The commission paid upon collection of same was \$3,089.95, paid to Hon. George J. Clark as attorney-general.

Registration of Stallions.

The House met at 8.15 p. m. Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) gave notice of inquiry as to the amount of debentures issued at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. respectively.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) read a resolution passed by St. Luke's church, Chatham, in favor of provincial prohibition during the war. Mr. Dugal gave notice of a motion to bring down the papers relating to the application of the Miramichi Lumber Co. for a refund of \$10,000 penalty for stampage on undersized logs.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the papers would be brought down without the formality of an address.

The House went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair and took up the bill relating to inspection and registration of stallions.

Hon. Mr. Murray said the bill was in line with legislation promoted by the department to improve the quality of live stock in the province. The legislation now asks for its ready implementation in nearly all other provinces in the Dominion and was found to be working most beneficially.

The bill would not come into operation until May, 1916, and as far as grade stallions were concerned until 1918, so that the three years until that date would give lots of time to owners of such grade stock to dispose of the same. There was already some sort of legislation along the lines of the present bill, but it only provided for partial registration of stallions and that with the county secretary. There was a small penalty attached for non-compliance with the provisions of the existing law, but in practice it was seldom exacted. The subject of the present bill had been fully discussed by the Farmers and Dairyman's Association and unanimously approved of by them.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said he thought the provision prohibiting the use of grade stallions was rather a drastic one. Many men would want to know why they could not use a grade stallion if they chose.

Hon. Mr. Murray replied that the matter had been fully discussed by the farmers and dairymen. A man could use any sort of stallion he liked for his own purposes and any neighbor who chose to be satisfied with grade horses might have the use of it, too. The only prohibition was that no grade horse could be publicly advertised for service or any fee collected for his use. The object of the measure, of course, was to improve the breed of horses by using only good sires and that was the views of farmers and dairymen who wished to see the scrub animals eliminated from farms of the province.

Mr. Sheridan said that the provision was going to put every farmer into the hands of breeders.

Hon. Mr. Murray repeated that the farmers and dairymen were unanimous in wishing that such an enactment re-

FLOWERS

Arriving today from New York and London: New Wreaths, An Elegant Assortment of Daisies in bunches and wreaths; Fruits in bunches and wreaths; Roses, large and small.

Milan, Hair, Hemp and Tagel Hats, In Black and Colors, at \$2.00 Each.

These hats are in great demand and it will be impossible to duplicate them at this price.

Black and Colored Chip Hats At 50c. and \$1.00 Each.

Marr Millinery Co. Ltd.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF LAND STEALING

(Continued from page 1) government lands and acting as parliamentary agents for same." The commissioner states that he has not considered the legal liability

guarding grade stallions should be passed. However it would be three years before it took effect and no doubt in the meanwhile it could be proved to the satisfaction of the department that any real hardship was being worked by prohibition of the use of grade stallions, some amendment could be made which would meet the case.

Mr. Swin inquired how inspection was to be made, and whether inspectors would travel around the country.

Hon. Mr. Murray replied in the affirmative and the bill was agreed to.

The House again went into committee with Mr. Smith in the chair and took up further consideration of the bill to provide street lighting in fire district No. 1, parish of Lancaster.

Hon. Mr. Baxter moved to amend the section as to assessment for paying for the cost of lighting which provides that the same shall be made as at present. With this amendment the bill was agreed to.

The bill to authorize the town of Chatham to borrow each month one-twelfth of the last assessment was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 9.40 p. m.

Sure Way to Get Rid of Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounce of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

Dustin Farnum in Booth Tarkington's Romance FIVE REELS — "CAMEO KIRBY" — FIVE REELS

IMPERIAL THEATRE'S FIRST LIEBLER PLAY

Produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Company

A SPIRITED STORY OF THE SLEEPY, SUNNY SOUTH, when chivalrous men fought duels for their fair ladies, and when racing stern-wheelers on the Mississippi divided interest with slave sales. A fiction of consummate charm throughout.

A Bigger Hit Than Ever Last Evening GOLDING & KEATING — Kidders

Champion Jess Willard on Friday

Advertisements on the right margin including 'GERMAN', 'WAR RISK PAYS \$400', 'THE EVIL', 'OPERA HOUSE', and 'MACK'S MUSICAL REVUE'.