SAYS HON. DR. PUGSLEY HAS NO EQUAL IN THE HOUSE

For Cool Courage, Calm Thinking and Wonderful Resource, the Canadian Courier Declares, the Man Who is Always Working for St. John Leads Them All—Fine Tribute to an Able Man.

The Canadian Courier, Canada's national weekly, has the following article on Hon. William Pugsley, formerly minister of public works:

Canada's parliament, like all other governing bodies in modern democratic civilizations, is subject to the excellent constitutional tenet of majority rule. Thus, when, after some 200 consecutive hours of conflict, a parliamentary minority gains its point over a parliamentary majority and secures its way for the time being, there must be some unusual circumstance, something out of the ordinary. There was. The Something Out of the Ordinary was William Pugsley, Doctor of Laws, and erstwhile premier of the maritime province of New Brunswick. Dr. Pugsley is a man of parts, so many parts, in fact, that they turned a nominal minority of fifty into a majority.

For thirty-six hours in one long, steady stretch, Dr. Pugsley sat in his seat and fought the besets of Ephesus who sought to put the cause his party represented out of business. Not once did he falter in the strenuous battle of legal lore and parliamentary tactics. Not one false step did he take. The Meighens, the Bennetts, the Middlebros and the Aikins were but forensic pigmies beating helplessly against the buttress of his judicial serenity. With a rule book in his hand and a desk strewn with constitutional authorities and imposing law books, he smiled, and talked, and confounded his adversaries. No sooner did the enemy find a ruling or a statute to head him off than he unearthed another to flank the enemy. For cool courage, calm thinking and wonderful resource, Pugsley has no equal. Emergency doesn't confuse him; commition only makes him think the harder and the faster. It was the Pugsley brains and the Pugsley pluck that saved the day for the little band led through the recent parliamentary conflict during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Said a recent writer, opposed to him politically: Let the most learned judge look as grave as he possibly can and then tell him that he has lost all his money and his home has burned down, and he would still be miles behind Pugsley in the intensity of his gravity. Gaze at a marble statue in the mellow glow of twilight and you would get but a faint idea of the serenity of Pugsley. Put the king upon his throne and surround him with all the officers of state and he would yet be far short of attaining to the dignity of Pugsley.

A Dreadnought in the parliamentary fleet, he can move with the grace of a racing yacht and manoeuvre as skilfully as a gunboat. Now he is a magnificent Titanic, fearless of icebergs; look again, and he has become a submarine, and is lost to view in the ocean of political strategy.

Dr. Pugsley sits in parliament for St. John, New Brunswick. Follow his remarks in the house of commons for ever so short a time and you will get to know it. No member can insinuate a compliment for the people of St. John, or the harbor of St. John, in a voice too low for Dr. Pugsley to hear it and to add, "Hear, hear!" The people of St. John, the harbor of St. John, the streets of St. John, the houses of St. John—all these things are the very best. Take it from Dr. Pugsley. His political creed includes the gospel of St. John, a new one of his own, as well as the one that is so often read in the pulpit.

The former minister of public works has a number of excuses for his presence in public life beside that of superior ability. Of course he is a lawyer of great learning and has a mind eminently judicial. But there is another reason why Dr. Pugsley's presence in the public eye is desirable. He has all the soft, soothing influence of a sweet summer breeze. If there was once harshness and discordant elements in his make-up they have been discarded long ago. They have been overwhelmed by a flood of harmonious sentiment. So Dr. Pugsley goes about exuding the pure spirit of harmony, as innocent of rancour as the babe in arms, as free from troublesome and quarrelsome qualities as the convert on the penitent bench. So many men are given to worry, so many are ill-mannered and pugnaciously inclined, that the presence in public life of a man whose very attitude is an antidote to the disturbing influence of such characters must be a desirable thing.

Turning from Pugsley the man to Pugsley the political leader, one finds a sharp contrast. In the fight Dr. Pugsley stiffens up. He does not lost his suavity and urbanity, but he loses as much of it as he can. His is a bold spirit, for the bravest are the gentlest. The velvet glove covers a mailed fist, and the fist is clinched in a fierce grip.

But that is not his natural attitude. One ventures the opinion that he does not like the fighting, and prefers to arbitrate. He is too good a man of peace to be an enthusiastic man of war. His greatest victories are won off the battlefield, where peace hath her triumphs no less renowned than those of war. He takes the field only because the field is part of his environment. But he is one of the first to discover that war is bad for business and a great waste of time and energy.

JOHN McBAY OF GREENWICH IS DROWNED IN RIVER NEAR HOME

Monday, Apr. 7.

Washed up high on the shore, the body of John McBay, of Greenwich, who had been drowned, was found early Saturday night near his home on the St. John river, by a party of men who had gone out in search for him. Mr. McBay, the father of a large family, was missed from his home early in the morning. In the afternoon a search was begun and just after supper the body was found on the shore. It is not known here just how the fatality occurred as particulars of the affair have not yet been brought to the city. Mr. McBay had been suffering from an illness.

A telephone message to John P. McBay, 217 Victoria street, a relative of the dead man, on Saturday night told of the drowning. It was a son who gave the information but none of the details of the drowning could be learned. Walter McBay, 80 Victoria street, a member of The Telegraph's mechanical staff and a son of the deceased, and John P. McBay went up river in a motor boat yesterday morning, and they telephoned to the city last night saying that they would remain at Greenwich for the funeral.

Mr. McBay was about 68 years of age. He is survived by his wife and twelve children. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four children—Walter, of this city, Judson and Everett, of Boston, and Mrs. Munro, of Newcastle. The other children are Daniel, Percy, Ethel, Morton, Gordon, Lottie, John and Florence. One sister, Mrs. B. Cronk, of Day's Corner, and two grandchildren also survive.

The news of the death has caused a great deal of regret among many friends of Mr. McBay in this city.

OBITUARY

Andrew Brown.

Friday, Apr. 4.

The death of Andrew Brown occurred suddenly yesterday morning at his home in East St. John. He had been in poor health for some time, but his death was entirely unexpected. Only yesterday he had walked from his home into the city, and seemed to be in good health. Some years ago Mr. Brown was a well-known harness manufacturer with a business in Charlotte street, but he retired a few years ago and had since been living in East St. John. He had many friends about the city. Mr. Brown is survived by his wife and one brother, George, of Hampton. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from his home.

John D. Hoyt.

The death occurred at Kingston, Kings county, on April 2, of John D. Hoyt, one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Kingston. Mr. Hoyt, who was of a retiring disposition, was widely known as one in whom the qualities of a gentleman were exemplified to a rare degree and his death will be greatly regretted by the people who know his sterling worth. He came from a family of musicians and he himself was a skilful player of several instruments. Two sisters survive, Mrs. Gorham, of Sussex, and Miss Amelia at home. The funeral will take place this afternoon at Kingston.

Dr. Angus J. Murray.

Fredericton Junction, N. B., April 3—Dr. Angus J. Murray passed away at 1 o'clock this afternoon at his residence here after an illness extending over some months.

He had been in poor health for a year, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and had been bedridden since the day before Christmas.

Dr. Murray was born at Loganville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, October 23, 1855, the eldest son of John and Nancy Murray.

He began his medical studies in the Halifax Medical College, now Dalhousie College, passing his primary exams. there in 1884. His health failing, he went west, finally drifting back to Chicago, where in 1885 he graduated from what is now known as the Medical Department of the University of Illinois. Coming east, he began his professional career at Greenwich, Kings county (N. B.), and practiced there for five years with great acceptance. In 1887 he was married to Mary S. McKay, daughter of John McKay, Earltown, (N. S.)

In 1890 the doctor moved to Fredericton Junction. In 1900 his wife died and in 1903 he was married to Miss Minnie E. Mersereau, daughter of Leonard Mersereau, of Fredericton Junction.

Besides his widow he is survived by his mother, two sons, James, of the marine and fisheries department, at Ottawa, and two daughters, Miss Anna, at home, and one residing in Nova Scotia. One brother, Dr. Alex. Murray, of Deer Island, Charlotte county, also survives.

The funeral will probably take place on Saturday.

Rev. P. H. Bourgeois.

Word reached the city last night of the death of Rev. P. H. Bourgeois, C. S. C., at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. Father Bourgeois was a well known literateur and a noted scholar. He was professor of literary subjects at the college and some years ago completed a history of Canada written in French and English, adapted for use in New Brunswick schools. His death will be greatly regretted by the clergy of the diocese and the great number of friends he had about him. He was well known by St. John people and many scholars here have received instructions under him. He died last night about 6 o'clock. His body will be buried at St. Joseph's on Monday.

Henry R. Moran.

Friday, Apr. 4.

The death of Henry R. Moran took place yesterday at his home here. He was sixty-eight years of age, and had been ill for several years. He is survived by two daughters and one son.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Boyer, 29 Exmouth street. Service will be at 2 o'clock, and the funeral will take place at 2.30.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

Newcastle, April 3—Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, widow of Patrick Murphy, of The Meadows, near Redbank, died on Sunday, aged 70. Her husband died six months ago. She leaves the following children: Mrs. William Sheasgreen, Mrs. James Sheasgreen, and Mrs. T. W. Lawlor, of Redbank and vicinity; and Miss Lillian, at home; Joseph, in the West, and Howard at home. Deceased was Miss Drinan, of Newcastle. The funeral took place to Redbank R. C. cemetery Tuesday morning.

Miss Catherine Coveney.

Saturday, Apr. 5.

The death of Miss Catherine Coveney occurred yesterday morning at her home, 6 Sydney street. Although she had not been in the best of health for some time, her death was unlooked for yesterday. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Coveney, and is survived by one brother, Joseph, and a sister, Miss Minnie, all at home. The funeral will be tomorrow at 2.30 p. m.

Kenneth Cook.

Yarmouth, N. S., April 4—Death removed a young and promising citizen this morning, when Kenneth Cook, eldest son of H. P. Cook of Yarmouth, a prominent dry goods merchant, pased away at one o'clock after a long illness of typhoid fever followed by complications. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm of Halifax was summoned on Wednesday and arrived here late that night on a special train and after a thorough examination gave little hope of recovery.

Mr. Cook was about twenty-six years of age and of a very bright and happy disposition, and very popular among a large circle of young people. He was connected with his father's business and spent much time on the road traveling in its interests and gave every promise of becoming a strong business man. His loss is mourned by his father and mother and one brother, Harold, all of whom have the entire sympathy of a host of friends and business acquaintances.

Mrs. Charles Harrington.

Boston, April 4—(Special)—Mrs. Sarah Anne Harrington, widow of Charles Harrington, formerly of St. John, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Gould, Somerville. Mrs. Harrington was 90 years old.

D. Leslie McRoberts.

Saturday, Apr. 5.

Crushed beneath a heavy rolling gate which fell over on him, D. Leslie McRoberts, an eight year old son of D. Leslie McRoberts, of 223 Pitt street, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon while taking a short cut with some other school boys from Duke street into Charlotte street, through the rear of John Flood's property, and died soon after. The lad, in terrible pain, managed to crawl to his feet after the gate was taken off him, and walked nearly 200 feet before he became unconscious. He died in the home of Malcolm B. Hetherington in Charlotte street, about fifteen minutes later.

Coroner Berryman was informed of the affair and called at Mr. Hetherington's house. He viewed the body and gave permission for its removal to the home of the boy's parents in Pitt street. The mother and father and brothers of the unfortunate boy were grief stricken when the sad news was conveyed to them.

Two brothers, Edward and Paul, besides his parents, survive.

James B. Webber

Chipman, April 5—The death occurred at Briggs Corner on Mrach 29, of James B. Webber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Webber of that place. He had been in poor health for about three years, suffering from tuberculosis.

The funeral took place at Briggs Corner on March 31, th. service being conducted by the Rev. R. J. Plint, of Chipman. The large attendance attested to the late young man's popularity. He was of a kindly disposition, and died rejoicing in his Savior's love. Beside the sorrowing parents, four brothers and sisters mourn their loss.

Miss Ellen Wright

Moncton, N. B., April 5—Mrs. Tingley, wife of Ald. A. J. Tingley, received a telegram last evening from her son, Dr. George Tingley, Boston, announcing the death of her sister, Miss Ellen Wright. Deceased was sixty-five years of age and daughter of the late James Wright, Stoney Creek, Albert county. She was for many years engaged in the millinery business in Moncton.

Mrs. H. V. Warren.

Monday, Apr. 7.

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Henry V. Warren, leaving husband, three sons and two daughters to mourn. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence, 136 Broad street.

Elijah Kirkpatrick.

Monday, Apr. 7.

The death of Elijah Kirkpatrick took place at his home at Gondola Point Saturday afternoon. He was in his 80th year and is survived by seven sons, W. H. and DeWeber, of New York; Frank W., of Toronto; Rev. E. L. and Walter, of Saskatoon; three daughters, Mrs. A. E. Young, of Saskatoon; Mrs. Peter Smith, of Loch Lomond, and Mrs. John T. Ryan at home, and one sister, Mrs. John Maynes, of Kings county.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon with service in the Episcopal church at Gondola Point at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Harold R. Lauder.

Monday, Apr. 7.

The death of Queenie L., wife of Harold R. Lauder, took place yesterday. She had been ill for only a short time. Beside her husband she is survived by two sisters and one brother. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at Oromocto.

William Hazel.

The death of William Hazel, son of the late Thomas L. and Ellen Hazel, took place early yesterday morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Doherty, Bridge street. He had been an employee of the C. P. R. at Brownville for twenty years, and was one of the most popular railroad men. He gave up his position about a year ago and since that time has resided with his sister here. He is survived by four sisters, Mrs. H. Norton and Mrs. John Doherty of this city, and Mrs. Catherine Chandler and Mrs. Bartholomew Weldon, of New York; and one brother, Thomas, of this city.

Patrick McDonald.

Monday, Apr. 7.

The death of Patrick McDonald took place Saturday evening. He had been in failing health for several weeks, but his condition became worse on Tuesday of last week and he passed away Saturday. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, sixty-seven years ago, and came to St. John when a young man. He secured a stall in the city market and has conducted business there ever since. He is survived by his wife, who was a daughter of the late Captain Clarke, of St. John. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from the Cathedral, after high mass of requiem at 10 o'clock.

REMEDY WANTED.

Chemists have some very queer applications for prescriptions. An old war veteran limped into ship one day, and said to the druggist:

"I want some medicine."

"What kind of medicine?"

"Oh, I don't know. What do you recommend?"

"Where does the seat of your difficulty seem to be?"

"In my wooden leg, mister. It's gettin' to be worm-eaten."

JOHN A. BOWES CALLED TO REST

Newspaper Man of Wide Experience and Good Writer

WAS 54 YEARS OLD

Established Daily Gazette Many Years Ago and Was at One Time on the Staff of the Telegraph—Had Mechanical Knowledge.

Monday, Apr. 7.

John A. Bowes, after an illness of several weeks, passed away at his home, Canterbury street, at 6.30 o'clock Saturday evening. For days he had been gradually sinking and it was plain that the end was near. He was the son of the late Archibald G. and Isabella Bowes, and was born in 1859 in this city, being therfore, fifty-four years old. His wife survives.

John A. Bowes was for many years one of the best known newspaper men in this city. He began newspaper work while quite young and was for some years a member of the writing staff of The Daily Telegraph, beginning in Mr. Elder's time, when he was associated with the late James Hannay, the late R. A. Payne and other well known journalists of that period. Mr. Bowes went to New York, and was for some years on the staff of the New York World. Like many other men who have gone from St. John to New York and other cities, he made a good record. Returning to St. John he joined The Telegraph staff as city editor and later associated with F. C. Cooper he started the Evening Standard and afterwards published the Saturday Standard, which was a very interesting paper, giving a good deal of attention to local affairs. Later he established the Daily Gazette, which was published for a number of years and gained a very large circulation. It was finally purchased by David Russell, and replaced by The Evening Times, which took over the plant. On one day the Gazette was issued as usual, and the following day the first issue of The Evening Times appeared from the same press. Mr. Bowes retained his job printing plant and continued that business.

Mr. Bowes was perhaps the best all-round man on the St. John press. Not only was he able to write clever editorials and gather news, but he could set type, make up forms and run the press. He was familiar with mechanical work, and took pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every machine on the premises. For a time in the eighties, Mr. Bowes was foreman of the Daily Sun.

Mr. Bowes was probably the best city hall reporter of his time. He had a thorough acquaintance with city affairs, and had a knowledge of civic finances perhaps more complete than that of any other man outside of the chamberlain's office, and no man could write a more intelligent article on the subject.

Few men had a more general knowledge of politics and political personages in this province than Mr. Bowes. He was a clever political writer, and could turn out an amazingly large amount of interesting matter in a political campaign. He was on intimate terms with members of government and opposition, and knew the inside history of many political changes that occurred in his time.

Mr. Bowes was familiar with local history, and was able to give young reporters a great deal of valuable information about men and events, and he was always ready to do them this service.

He was the first man to write a story for an American newspaper about the coming of the Salvation Army to the United States. One day on the streets of New York he met a man wearing the Salvation Army cap, and interviewed him. The story was told in big headlines in the New York World, announcing the decision of the Salvation Army to invade Uncle Sam's territory. Mr. Bowes worked on the New York World at the time Richard Harding Davis, the famous author, was a member of its writing staff, and he was familiar with the big men of the New York press, of a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Bowes, in addition to his job printing work, has published a number of books, including Archdeacon Raymond's History of the St. John River, Dr. Hannay's History of New Brunswick, The Life of Sir Leonard Tilley, H. L. Spencer's Fugitives, and some others. During the last few years he has successfully conducted on a small scale the industry of making paper boxes, on one of the floors of his building on Canterbury street. He was a man of versatile gifts, who took an active part in the affairs of his time, and whose death at a comparatively early age will be regretted by many friends in the city and province.

Among those who at one time or another worked on the Gazette with Mr. Bowes were H. L. Spencer, Frank McCafferty and George McSorley, of the Evening Times; George Scott, of the Globe; Charles F. Olive, of the Standard; John Scott, of the Montreal Gazette; H. J. Anderson, the late Frank Pidgeon, Walter H. Golding, manager of the Nickel; Walter H. Millican, Oscar Watson, now of the Associated Press, New York; George McLean, of the New York Herald; Rev. D. S. O'Keefe, of St. John, and A. E. McGinley, of the Standard.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

The reports to Registrar J. B. Jones show forty births last week—twenty boys and twenty girls. The marriages numbered eleven.

At the board of health office last week, five deaths were recorded, from the following causes:—Pneumonia, two; phthisis, heart failure, and tubercular meningitis, one each.

The death of Peter McLeod a respected resident of Black River, occurred at his home. Mr. McLeod was seventy-seven years of age and is survived by his wife and one son, Fred. G., of Black River. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE SYSTEM.

"Officer," said the indignant citizen, "there are two gambling houses on your beat open against the law."

"Is that so? Which one shall I close?"

ST. STEPHEN ESTIMATES $7,000 MORE THAN PREVIOUS YEAR

Revenue from Scott Act Fines is Increasing—Local Talent Plays "She Stoops to Conquer."

St. Stephen, April 3—The monthly meeting of the town council was held this evening. The councillors were all present with Mayor Dinsmore in the chair.

In addition to the routine business the estimates for the year were submitted and passed as follows:

Schools	$ 9,500.00
County schools	1,487.50
County contingencies	1,111.00
Interest on consolidated debenture	1,420.00
Interest on town debentures	600.00
Interest on new streets debentures	80.00
Interest on new consolidated, 1902	840.00
Interest on new consolidated, 1910	628.00
Redemption new street debentures	100.00
Redemption new consolidated debentures, 1902	100.00
Redemption new consolidated debentures, 1910	300.00
Redemption new consolidated debentures	300.00
Redemption town debentures	300.00
Fire department	2,400.00
Permanent repairs fire department buildings	500.00
Lighting streets	2,200.00
Sewers	1,500.00
Police	1,500.00
Poor	700.00
Street	7,000.00
Water	2,600.00
Hospital grant (Chipman Memorial)	400.00
Contingencies	1,500.00
Total	$37,066.50

The assessment for 1912 was $30,277.75. The assessment for this year will therefore show an increase of about $7,000.

Several of the Scott act offenders have been called upon during the past few days and have responded, through the police magistrate, by contributions in fines to the Scott act fund.

Premier and Mrs. Flemming are in town. This evening they are guests of the Dramatic Club at the St. Croix Opera House, where they are enjoying the comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, put on by local talent with Rev. E. B. Weylie, director and manager. Miss Louise Purves was of great assistance to Mr. Weylie in training for this play. It is understood that the funds raised will be devoted to the aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

SEVERE NEURALGIA

Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica and other complaints in the group known as disorders of the nerves. This group also includes St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and the common state of extreme nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exists because there is something the matter with the nervous system. If the nerves have tone and are strong and healthy you will not have any of these complaints. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is, that they restore weak, run down nerves to their proper state of tone. They act both directly upon the blood supply and the nerves. The highest medical authorities have noted that nervous troubles generally attack people who are bloodless and that the nerves are toned when the blood is renewed. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders by curing the cause of the trouble. The following is an instance: Miss Annie Jones, London, Ont., says: "For over a year I was an intense sufferer from neuralgia, which located in my face and head. The pain at times was so intense that I could scarcely keep from screaming, and nothing I was doing for the trouble seemed to help me. As time went on my whole nervous system was affected. At last when I felt that my case was almost hopeless I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result of this teratment was that I am now enjoying such comfort as I had not known for years, and only those who have suffered from neuralgia pains can realize what a blessing the Pills have been to me."

If you are suffering from any blood or nervous disorder begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which you can get from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BORDEN INTRODUCES CLOSURE RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 1.)

all of the time of the house since Dec. 5, and had been in committee for thirteen days.

"While it is not desired on this side of the house to unduly restrict debates upon an important measure such as this, yet its consideration has occupied a longer time than ever in my experience has been devoted to a measure introduced by the government. It is usual under similar conditions that some date should be suggested and agreed to that the bill should pass out of committee and vote be taken upon its third reading." He therefore suggested to the leader of the opposition that a time should be fixed for the remaining stages of the bill "and that we should then go on and discuss it so as to bring the debate to a conclusion."

Cites Reciprocity Obstruction.

"The request is one that is entitled to a fair and unequivocal answer," said Sir Wilfrid. He pointed out that the discussion on this bill had not yet occupied the time which the Conservatives in opposition forced the discussion of reciprocity to be continued. That measure had been introduced in January and was still before parliament at the end of the following July. "I did not then find any fault with the attitude taken by the opposition of that day." He denied that there had been obstruction of the naval measure.

"In the course of my parliamentary experience both in opposition and in the government I never complained at all if obstruction was offered to measures proposed by us and in the case of reciprocity I thought that the best solution was to offer the matter to the people and that is the solution which in such cases must always give the best satisfaction.

"The reason we have taken the attitude we have against this bill is to call attention to the most important measure which has ever engaged the attention of parliament during its forty years existence. Important it undoubtedly is because it opens the way for a new departure altogether in our national life.

"This present hour and this present day are not without solemnity. If we pass this bill we are turning our backs on what has been the traditional history of this country since confederation. If we pass this bill we will certainly interrupt and perhaps put an end to the spirit of self confidence and self reliance which has made Canada what it is today. If we pass this bill we open a new page in the long and fateful struggle which has characterized colonial government from its inception to this date, the struggle between concentration on the one side and expansion on the other, a struggle which we thought had been forever settled in favor of colonial expansion."

Government's Somersault.

Sir Wilfrid referred to the fact that in the resolution of 1909 the settlement of the naval question was unanimously agreed to by representatives of all the people of Canada. That decision had been set aside by the present government. It had been brought in as based upon emergency, but emergency had been discussed and dimissed. Since the debate began there had been an intimation from Germany which lead to the belief that at "no distant date there may be a stop put to the mad folly of armament which has ben going on for years."

"We are told that this policy of a Canadian navy has been dismissed but if there is one thing more than another of all that we have heard from the admiralty during the debate it is that the policy of a Canadian navy is more than ever the true solution of the problem. Germany has no distant portions of empire to defend, as Canada has. Let conditions be made equal between them. Let Britain be freed from the necessity of protecting the distant portion of the empire and then Britain and Germany will be alone in the waters of Europe and there will be no doubt as to the issue of the problem."

Sir Wilfrid said that the programme he laid down provided for this but under the new policy we shall not have our ships in the waters of the North Atlantic or the North Pacific. They will have Gibraltar as their station and will move to all parts of the world. Does any one believe this is a better arrangement than the one we made?

"The policy of building a Canadian navy has been set aside but the avowal has not been made. The house has not been treated with absolute fairness in this matter. I challenge contradiction when I say that the policy of autonomous organization has been absolutely abandoned by this government. They have not avowed it, for if they had they would have aroused the spirit of the Canadian people even among the Conservative party."

Only Two Courses.

Sir Wilfrid said: "We must have naval development of some kind, it must be developed in the way of autonomous organization, or imperial contribution. There is no middle course. Our action in the future will be determined by the course that we take today and that is the reason we have offered such strenuous opposition to the present measure.

"There is no emergency. The question today is what permanent policy is to be adopted and that is the reason why we ask that the Canadian people should be given the opportunity to pronounce upon it before we launch ourselves further upon the waves of this debate or of the new departure, which is now contemplated.

"On this side we have nothing to conceal. We want to present our views to the people and we want gentlemen opposite to do the same so that there may be brought clearly before the minds of the electors of the country the question, shall it be autonomous organization or imperial contribution? We want to present our views to the people and wet thank that our policy is the best, but if the people think otherwise it shall be our duty to abide by their verdict. At all events before we commit ourselves to such a course the most ample discussion should be given to the question and, after all, the people themselves should decide the issue.

Premier Borden.

Premier Borden opened with another reference to the advisability of speedily terminating the debate. If, he said, the debate had been sustained for two weeks continuously, as Sir Wilfrid had said, at a very high level, then surely the opposition had succeeded in airing all their views on the matter and could now throw little more light on the problem. The opposition leader had not responded to his invitation to put a time limit on further debate. The response just given evidently meant a continuance of the indefinite delay which had met every attempt of the government to make progress hitehrto.

Mr. Borden emphatically denied that the present proposals meant a policy of permanent contribution. It was neither permanent, nor was it a contribution. He preferred to view it in the light of a proposal to expend $35,000,000 on the construction of three battleships to be owned by the people of Canada, and to be placed at the disposal of the king for the common defence of the empire. If hereafter the people should decide on a permanent policy of a Canadian naval force, the ships could be recalled to form part of that navy. He saw in the proposition no real interference with the principle of Canadian autonomy. He did not even believe that it was an interference with the principles enunciated in the resolution of 1909, which resolution specifically excepted conditions of urgency.

The premier did not attempt to substantiate the existence of the emergency but merely stated that it did exist. The greatest value of the present proposals, he said, lay in the effect which they would have in showing to all the world that the empire was united behind the motherland in matters of defence.

In regard to the question of an imperial defence committee, which Sir Wilfrid seemed now to deprecate, Mr. Borden noted somewhat inconclusively that Sir Wilfrid himself had proposed the establishment of a Canadian defence committee in close relationship with a similar body in Great Britain. As to Sir Wilfrid's references to Canada's voice in the issues of peace and war affecting the whole empire, Mr. Borden repeated the old argument that the opposition leader seemed to think that Canada could remain neutral when Britain was at war. Such a position, said Mr. Borden, was not conconant with the dominion's acceptance of Britain's protection in time of peace. He further declared that Sir Wilfrid was inconsistent in demanding an appeal to the people on the present defence proposals, while in 1910 when the Liberal government embarked on a permanent naval policy, Sir Wilfrid had refused time and again to submit the issue to the people.

Dealing with Sir Wilfrid's statements that British statesmen had recently declared that Britain was not threatened by any war, Mr. Borden declared that the object of the present bill was rather to make absolutely certain a continuance of British naval supremacy, and thus prevent war rather than to prepare for it. In conclusion, he again reiterated his belief that there was no reason why the debate should be longer continued indefinitely. A reasonable discussion had been allowed and the government had no desire to prevent fair debate. But indefinite delay for the purpose of defeating the bill or of compelling the dissolution of parliament was another thing. If such a course were allowed in this instance it might be repeated at any other time, and a dissolution of parliament forced every session. Before the three dreadnoughts could be completed the regular term of the present parliament would have expired and then when an election was held, if the people decided as the Liberals now claimed they would decide, the Liberals would then have their way and could recall the battleships to form part of their proposed Canadian navy. "I suggest again," concluded the premier, "that upon a fair view of all the circumstances, a reasonable limit should be placed upon the further continuation of the debate and the bill should be brought to a vote."

Dr. Pugsley.

"It ill becomes the prime minister to make the proposal we have heard this afternoon," said Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who was enthusiastically cheered by the Liberals on rising to continue the debate. "On March 3 when the financial clause of the fiscal bill was first taken up in committee for discussion we pointed out that it involved the whole principle of the proposal and should be carefully considered. What was the answer of the government? They said to us: 'You must sit here until that clause goes through,' and for two weeks they kept the house sitting night and day trying to force it through without a word of argument from the government side, and the first word of anything that could be called argument we have heard from the government since March 3 was the speech of the prime minister today.

"There is something yet to be said on this question and I think that there should be something said from the government side. On this side we decline to be driven by such methods as have been employed, but will continue to do our duty and show the people what these proposals really mean."

Dr. Pugsley said that the basis underlying the proposals had changed. "We were led to believe that Canada's contribution of three great ships bearing historic Canadian names would be stationed in the North Sea ready to fire the first broadside against the enemy of Britain. We supposed that in the defence of the empire we were to co-operate with that other great British state—Australia. Mr. Churchill has told us that we are not to join with Australia but that the three ships bearing historic Canadian names are to be stationed at the Rock of Gibraltar with a battleship from the Malay States, which will also doubtless bear a great historic Malay name.

"It might be well to inquire into the character of this Malay State with which we are to be hereafter associated. I find that there are four Malay States incorporated as a crown colony. They are Perak, Selangor, Negris-Sembilan and Pehang. They have a population of about 1,000,000 people who are almost entirely Malays and Chinese. They have an area about the size of New Brunswick. There is no literature, education or manufacturing, but they produce chiefly cocoanuts, rice and tin, and in 1910 the revenue of the states was about $14,000,000, while the expenditure was $15,000,000. To raise that insufficient revenue from these poor peoples not only is an import duty imposed but export duties as well are imposed upon the cocoanuts, rice and tin sent out.

"In my opinion there is a good deal to be said about the proposal of these Malay States, who are controlled by appointed British officials, to contribute $10,000,000 for a Dreadnought. I think that Hon. Mr. Churchill would have been well advised if he had said to the British residents and the sultan who made the offer that while he appreciated their loyalty he did not think it proper to accept a gift, the money for which would have to be wrung from the poor people of these colonies.

"The four states are under four sultans," said Dr. Pugsley, "and I have no doubt that when the three battleships bearing historic Canadian names go to take their station at the Rock of Gibraltar the minister of public works, whom I see before me, will be there on the rock, and that he will be delighted to meet the four sultans and their following, whom I have no doubt will also be there to see the ship with the historic Malay name floating beside those of Canada."

Dr. Pugsley said that he desired to point out that the government of the Malay States was directed from Downing street as the government of Canada once was.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

Moncton Daily Times: A. W. Ferguson left for Sussex on No. 9 this morning. C. W. Robinson returned on the early morning train Saturday morning from St. John. L. P. Turner, general car inspector, Truro, passed through the city on No. 9 express this morning on his way to St. John. Frank Probert, roundhouse foreman at St. John, who had been spending Sunday with his family in this city, returned to St. John on No. 9 express this morning.

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VOL. LII.

SENATE SOME

Will Stand for and Wool Sch

Interests Affecte Up in Force Washingto

Sheep-Growing De Are Making an Ac Among Senators Duty on Their Pr

Canadian Press

Washington, April 10—The titude toward President Wi new tariff bill became fairly today after another meeting cratic members of the financ Briefly the senate committee accept the view of the presi house as to free wool and on with the free in three years but it will exercise its righ other schedules and provisions bill as it thinks best.

The senate Democrats do to make any general increase of the tariff bill, or to make liable to the charge of having efforts of the president and toward tariff reform.

Changes will be made in man however, the work having bee day with a consideration of schedule in the bill.

Some of the changes regard sary by the senate leaders ma over to the house and put i in the Democratic caucus still there.

The senate leaders reserve to make changes after the bil senate, when they consider t to make the tariff revision m and scientific.

The decision to stand with upon the wool and sugar tar brought the various forces o control into practiced unity,

The fight against free wo has become more acute at the capitol, and several stat in the house are appealing t senators for support in the fi some duty.

ST. JOHN MEN DEFENDANTS SUIT FOR $2

Boston Man Wants in Connection With of Alex. Gibson's L Mills.

Boston, April 10—(Special)— breach of agreement, Alfred of Boston, has brought suit in court against Nathaniel M. Harry W. Schofield, both of B.), and Edward Partington (Eng.), for $200,000 damages.

Sweeney alleges he owned all the stock of the Alexander way & Manufacturing Comp Brunswick, which had timber rights, franchise, mills and oth He alleges Jones and Schofi to buy the property and to were to resell it. The equitie ly in excess of the mortgages erty, according to the plaint

Sweeney further alleges Sc Jones induced Partington to property through foreclosure of the agreement between the they received from Partington $200,000 in excess of the a agreed to pay him.

OPERATION ON TH DUCHESS DISC SERIOUS T

London, April 10—The Duc naught was operated on this Clarence House by William ane, surgeon to Guys Hospit on was a severe one, but w by the duchess, whose conditi was as well as could be expe The trouble with her royal peritonitis, or inflammation o membrane of the abdomen.

The night bulletin on the the Duchess of Connaught an she is making good progress, t temperature being normal.

The operation disclosed c tinal obstruction due to causes.