

# THE GOEBELI AGAIN IN RUMBLE OF WILL O'THE WISP

## EX-GERMAN CRUISER GOEBEL ELUDES RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET AND LANDS OFFICERS AND GUNS AT TREBZOND

Athens, Greece, March 14, via London, March 15.—The Turkish cruiser Sullan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, according to Nea Hellas, has succeeded in eluding the Russian Black Sea fleet and landed a number of German officers and guns at Trebizond.

## PUGSLEY'S PSEUDO CHARGES ARE RIDDLED

(Continued from page 1)

Ottawa, March 14.—Hon. J. D. Reid replied, at the opening of the House, to Hon. Mr. Lemieux, who drew attention to complaints of delay in the handling of freight shipments on the Intercolonial. The acting minister of railways said there had been some trouble on the government road due to recent snow storms just as there had been on other railways.

It had been necessary to give first attention to the movement of troops and trains carrying munitions to be loaded on transports for carriage to England. He had been informed, however, that the Intercolonial was now clear of snow, and that no more trouble was expected. Some dozen of Sir George Foster's proposed amendments to the Canada Grain Act took place in committee of the whole. The bill is intended to meet the condition now existing in the western provinces where large quantities of wheat are still lying in the fields under a danger of damage when the damp weather of spring set in. It provides that the grain commission may order cars to be supplied to move such grain whenever it considers such action necessary. "In order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain which is insufficiently housed and still lying in the fields under a danger of damage when the damp weather of spring set in. It provides that the grain commission may order cars to be supplied to move such grain whenever it considers such action necessary."

Mr. Pugsley said that for a member to fall to make good his charges meant that he earned the contempt of the House and was practically forced to resign, but added: "I yet feel I would be desirous to do my duty and acting the part of a coward if I were to hesitate to take on myself the responsibility of accepting the prime minister's challenge, to put charge in concrete and understandable form and take on myself the responsibility which will devolve on me if I fail to make good. I accept that responsibility." Mr. Pugsley, a member of this House, in support of the motion now under consideration, standing in my place in this House and on my responsibility as a member of this House, declare and charge that the shell committee appointed by the minister of militia and referred to in said motion, fixed

excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and other munitions and goods to be furnished to the British government, which by arrangement between the British government and the Canadian government were to be paid for in part by Canada. "That such prices were fixed with out competition and were far in excess of what would necessarily have been paid if ordinary business methods had been pursued, thereby involving an unnecessary excessive expenditure of money, millions of dollars, conservatively estimated at least eighty millions, which will be improperly taken from the people of the United Kingdom and Canada. "That the said committee gave large orders at excessive prices and without competition to companies in which members of the committee were largely interested and of some of which companies members of the said committee were the directing heads. "That there has been great and wholly unnecessary delay in furnishing the completed shells for use of the Canadian and British forces at the front. "That the said shell committee neglected and delayed for an undue period of time to provide the shells which were so much in demand, and, failing to endeavor to provide for their construction in Canada, as they might have done, proceeded to give and award through J. Wesley Allison, in the United States contracts for fuses amounting to \$22,000,000 on which they made an advance of \$3,750,000. That the making of the said contracts through the said Allison was unwise and imprudent and was entered into with the knowledge and connivance of the minister of militia and the shell committee failed to obtain competitive bids for fuses for an unreasonable time. "And I do also charge that the government of Canada had, through the minister of militia to whom the said shell committee reported weekly, knowledge of such irregular and improper methods and acts of the said shell committee, and while having the power at any time to put an end thereto, the said minister improperly consented to such irregular and improper methods and acts and permitted the same to continue. "That Mr. Pugsley then went on to reply to the speech of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Mr. Bennett said Mr. Pugsley had not attempted to question the facts and figures presented by Mr. F. B. Carvell against the shell committee. He had merely demanded that there be no investigation of shell contracts while the war was on. "He went on to refute Mr. Bennett's statement that a shell inquiry would delay shell manufacture, pointing out that shell manufacture was in the hands of the imperial munitions board, not the shell committee. "Mr. Pugsley said the opposition would not approach such an inquiry in a partisan spirit unless to reproach wrong doing was partitionship. "The St. John member then went on to urge that the munitions board had been appointed by the minister of militia, a member of the government. He had noticed in some gentlemen's statement that a shell inquiry would delay the minister of militia from the government, especially with respect to his connection with Col. Allison, but it must not be forgotten that if the minister of militia had been wrongly associated with that gentleman every member of the government was equally responsible. Gen. Hughes had said: "The shell committee is my baby, an' my father and I propose to stick to it."

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minister that the proper place to stick to the issue was not Nova Scotia, but the beaches of Florida, but in the House. The statement by Mr. Lionel Hitchens that the members of the shell committee had resigned to the British government and that they had been appointed showed that the committee had been an administrative branch of the government, and it was with a view to separating it that it had been superseded by the munitions board.

No Charges Against Manufacturers. Dr. Pugsley said the honor of Canada was at stake and the people of the Dominion had a right of demand an investigation into shell contracts. He was not attempting to besmirch the honor of Canadian manufacturers. The opposition had made no charge against them. It had never been suggested and could not be proved that Canadian manufacturers had combined to demand excessive shell prices. But the shell committee should not have allowed the British treasury to be robbed. "We have been told amazing stories about the stupidity of British officials," he said. "It is a difficult statement to say that the British government did not complain and that therefore we have no right to investigate." He went on to say that members of the shell committee had given contracts at high prices to companies which they controlled and managed. In reply to Mr. Meighen for a specific charge he mentioned that the Canadian Steel Company with which Col. Cantley was connected, and the John Bertman & Sons Company. Of the latter concern he said that Sir Alexander Bertram was interested in it.

Deals with Carvell. Mr. Meighen said the government had forwarded to the British government every allegation made regarding the shell committee. The Canadian ministry awaited the judgment of the British authorities and was ready to do as they said. It would give every facility to conduct an inquiry for them if they desired and it would pass legislation to make an investigation effective. But he pointed out that the British government had not done so. The shell committee could be no real investigation. The shell committee had given contracts to their own and allied companies. He took three contracts, the Chapman Engine Company, and the Valley City Seeding Company, and had declared that Sir Alexander Bertram was vice-president of the John Bertman & Sons Company. Mr. Bertram admitted that Sir Alex Bertram was vice-president of the John Bertman & Sons Company. Mr. Carvell had said the members of the shell committee had given contracts to their own and allied companies. He took three contracts, the Chapman Engine Company, and the Valley City Seeding Company, and had declared that Sir Alexander Bertram was vice-president of the John Bertman & Sons Company. Mr. Bertram admitted that Sir Alex Bertram was vice-president of the John Bertman & Sons Company.

Hon. Mr. Meighen. Mr. Meighen said that he did not believe the opposition was unanimously behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution, or that the heart of the matter himself was in it. He conceived that it was Wilfrid Laurier in moving the resolution to satisfy the malcontents within his party who had objected to the extension of the parliamentary term as well as to stamp on the government of the day the responsibility for refusing an investigation. "The government now in office has not taken a hostile attitude against the opposition, or any other party, but it has taken a hostile attitude against the resolution of the British parliament. Not only had investigations been granted on the prime minister's own motion, but he had been constitutionally called for, but there was now in existence a standing committee of investigation before which any member of the opposition, or any other party, could bring any improper expenditure of the government money, or any other charge of the kind. "Mr. Meighen said that whatever the government had done in the matter of the shell committee the fact could not be disputed that an investigation was proposed into a committee which had been appointed by the government and expended nothing but imperial money. The effect of the Laurier resolution, it was equally undeniable, would be to expose to our enemies these facts which in Great Britain the imperial government had refused to the British public. The solicitor-general stated that Mr. F. B. Carvell had accused the prime minister of false statements to the effect that there had been no inquiry by the British government during the Crimean and South African wars. The premier had said nothing of the kind, but had stated the fact which was that there had been an attempt at an enquiry during the Crimean war. Mr. Meighen read from the report the committee appointed to investigate the statement, restricted by reasons of state in its investigations it was compelled to end an inquiry which it had been unable satisfactorily to complete.

Riddies Pugsley's Pseudo Charges. There had been an investigation during the South African war, but it had been into charges of fraud and irregularity, while at the same time an application for a general inquiry was refused. Was there any charge of fraud or irregularity here? Mr. Pugsley had stated there was none. Mr. Meighen then went on to deal with Mr. Pugsley's "so-called charges" which had been introduced by the St. John member with a fine eye to dramatic effect. He referred to the first charge, of "excessive and unreasonable prices" being paid. "Who ever in

heard an opposition which did not charge that there was any costliness in the contracts? The minister of militia had given contracts to companies of which its members owned stocks. "Is that a charge of fraud? The law of this country is that you can deal with an incorporated company entirely irrespective of the fact that you hold stocks therein yourself," said Mr. Meighen. The next charge was that there had been delay in furnishing the shells. "The British government has admitted that very thing of itself," said the solicitor-general. "You will consent to no inquiry thereon." Mr. Pugsley's succeeding allegation had been that a \$22,000,000 contract had been let for fuses in the United States. That was not a charge at all. Next it had been stated that said contract had been unwise and imprudent because the minister of militia, well, that meant no more than that the minister of militia made an unwise and imprudent expenditure. "Why, then, have you been charging against him every day since he has been in office," said Mr. Meighen, "and they said it more especially before the war, when he was preparing against emergency. In the same old charge trotted out by the member for St. John in new language to impress the gallery."

Dr. Pugsley said that for a member to fall to make good his charges meant that he earned the contempt of the House and was practically forced to resign, but added: "I yet feel I would be desirous to do my duty and acting the part of a coward if I were to hesitate to take on myself the responsibility of accepting the prime minister's challenge, to put charge in concrete and understandable form and take on myself the responsibility which will devolve on me if I fail to make good. I accept that responsibility." Mr. Pugsley, a member of this House, in support of the motion now under consideration, standing in my place in this House and on my responsibility as a member of this House, declare and charge that the shell committee appointed by the minister of militia and referred to in said motion, fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and other munitions and goods to be furnished to the British government, which by arrangement between the British government and the Canadian government were to be paid for in part by Canada. "That such prices were fixed with out competition and were far in excess of what would necessarily have been paid if ordinary business methods had been pursued, thereby involving an unnecessary excessive expenditure of money, millions of dollars, conservatively estimated at least eighty millions, which will be improperly taken from the people of the United Kingdom and Canada. "That the said committee gave large orders at excessive prices and without competition to companies in which members of the committee were largely interested and of some of which companies members of the said committee were the directing heads. "That there has been great and wholly unnecessary delay in furnishing the completed shells for use of the Canadian and British forces at the front. "That the said shell committee neglected and delayed for an undue period of time to provide the shells which were so much in demand, and, failing to endeavor to provide for their construction in Canada, as they might have done, proceeded to give and award through J. Wesley Allison, in the United States contracts for fuses amounting to \$22,000,000 on which they made an advance of \$3,750,000. That the making of the said contracts through the said Allison was unwise and imprudent and was entered into with the knowledge and connivance of the minister of militia and the shell committee failed to obtain competitive bids for fuses for an unreasonable time. "And I do also charge that the government of Canada had, through the minister of militia to whom the said shell committee reported weekly, knowledge of such irregular and improper methods and acts of the said shell committee, and while having the power at any time to put an end thereto, the said minister improperly consented to such irregular and improper methods and acts and permitted the same to continue. "That Mr. Pugsley then went on to reply to the speech of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Mr. Bennett said Mr. Pugsley had not attempted to question the facts and figures presented by Mr. F. B. Carvell against the shell committee. He had merely demanded that there be no investigation of shell contracts while the war was on. "He went on to refute Mr. Bennett's statement that a shell inquiry would delay shell manufacture, pointing out that shell manufacture was in the hands of the imperial munitions board, not the shell committee. "Mr. Pugsley said the opposition would not approach such an inquiry in a partisan spirit unless to reproach wrong doing was partitionship. "The St. John member then went on to urge that the munitions board had been appointed by the minister of militia, a member of the government. He had noticed in some gentlemen's statement that a shell inquiry would delay the minister of militia from the government, especially with respect to his connection with Col. Allison, but it must not be forgotten that if the minister of militia had been wrongly associated with that gentleman every member of the government was equally responsible. Gen. Hughes had said: "The shell committee is my baby, an' my father and I propose to stick to it."

## ADRIFT FOR 48 HOURS IN SMALL BOAT

## Two Members of Gloucester Fishing Vessel Picked Up at Sea After Trying Experience.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, March 14.—The American schooner Waldo T. arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon having on board two fishermen, Isaac Ethund and John Wallrus, of the Gloucester schooner Precursor. Last week while in a dory some distance from the vessel a storm set in and the men were unable to locate their schooner. For two days and nights they drifted in their boat without food or water and their experience was a most trying one. On the third day they were picked up by the Waldo T.

## LIEUT. CRONIN KICKED BY HORSE AND BADLY HURT

## Premier-Clarke Expects to Return to Duties Soon—Welfare and Hampstead Phone Co. Meets.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., Mar. 14.—Acting Premier Murray has received a letter from Premier Clarke, who is at Clinton Springs, N. Y., in which he states that he is recovering from his illness and hopes to be able to return here and take up his duties within a short time.

## HUM OF FACTORY WHEELS HEARD AGAIN THRO'OUT FRANCE

## Renewal of Industrial Activity, Curtailed Owing to the War, and Wages Higher in Majority of Factories.

Paris, Mar. 14.—Official figures just given out by the Department of Labor show a revival of industry and a decrease in the number of idle workmen in France. More than half of the industrial and commercial establishments of the country closed at the beginning of the war, when an average of twenty-four per cent. of the workmen were called to the colors. Forty-two per cent. were thrown out of employment by the closing of the establishments, leaving only thirty-four per cent. continuing to earn their wages. It cost the government 3,784,000 francs to support idle workmen in Paris alone during the second half of January, 1915. In the second half of January, 1916, this allowance had fallen to 1,524,000 francs. In some other cities the number of people out of employment has been reduced to ten per cent. Excepting among such employees as garment workers in Paris and kindred industries, all wages are higher, according to the official figures.

## MEN OF CRUISER PROVENCE WENT TO DEATH LIKE HEROES

## Survivors Bring Stories of Self-Sacrifice on Part of Officers of French Cruiser Sunk in Mediterranean.

Toulon, France, Mar. 14.—Additional instances of heroism on the part of officers of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26, are recorded in depositions of survivors which were sent today to Paris. Among those who went down with the Provence were Chief Engineer Le Yavasseur and Assistant Engineer Rengnet, Wireless Operator Plan, and Assistant Operator Lehuby, and Lieut. Besson. The Provence was employed as an engineer when the Provence was in the New York-Havre passenger service, continued to fill the position when the vessel was transformed for war use. As soon as the Provence was struck he hastened below and ordered the engine stopped, at the same time giving instructions to Assistant Engineer Rengnet. Despite

## for St. Patrick's Day



## OBITUARY.

H. Noel Steeves died suddenly Monday evening at Halliwell, N.S. He was a brother-in-law of W. F. Humphrey, M.L.A., of Moncton, and the son of the late Ass. Steeves of Hillsboro. He was educated at Mount Allison University. For many years he had been engaged in the mercantile business in Halliwell. He leaves a widow and a son. He was 55 years of age.

Bishop Leaves For Washington. His Lordship Bishop Richardson left last night for Washington to conduct a ten days' pastoral mission in St. Thomas' church. The mission will begin tomorrow night.

Miss Madge Manners. Miss Madge Manners, English beauty in the gala Spring Fashion show is the most glittering stage figure ever seen. When she steps into view with \$50,000 in gems blazing in the massed spotlights she is as gorgeous as an Indian princess at the Durbar.

Movie Ward. What has come to be known as the "movie ward" has been established in a Jersey City hospital. So many accidents have occurred to members of the Pathé company now producing the new serial thriller, "The Iron Claw" suffered in parrotphobia, been without a patient, injured in some manner or other in the production of film thrills. Burt Daniels fell a sacrifice to realism, during the production of the first episode, in which a tree for all right occurs. Daniels went down for the count and remained down until the ambulance arrived. Sheldon Lewis, he of the iron claw, swings his metallic appendage with such good will that few members of the company have escaped being hurt by it. Another ailment from which nearly all members of the "Iron Claw" suffered in parrotphobia, contracted in encounter with Evangelina, the Mexican parrot, who has a part of her own in the production and is accompanied by professional jealousy and temperament as any film favorite. Evangelina meets criticism with such instant action that many of her victims say "The Hoodlums' Deal" would be a more appropriate title for the series than the one chosen.

4 Points. 1. So strengthening and invigorating as a hot drink in cold weather. 2. Better than beef-tea in chicken, soup, stevia, pie, etc. 3. Very delicious for enriching soups, stews, pies, etc. 4. Economical and ready in a moment. Tins of 4, 10, 25 and 100 Cakes.

THE POLICE COURT. Five drunks were dealt with in the usual manner in the police court yesterday morning. The case in which John Travis' charged with assaulting Policeman Colwell while the latter was making an arrest, was postponed on the request of John A. Barry, who is solicitor for the defendant.

Edward Moran charged with the theft of goods from the C. P. R. sheds at West St. John, was committed for trial.

Thomas Tracy was before the court charged with assaulting his wife. The defendant was represented by E. S. Ritchie, and as the statements of the husband and wife were rather conflicting, Mr. Ritchie asked for a dismissal of the prisoner, which was granted.

Seized German Ships at Request of British. Grey Says—III Becomes Germany With Breach of Neutrality in Face of Stir Up Rebellion in Portuguese Colonies.

London, March 14, 10.40 p. m.—Speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, who was absent on account of illness, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, explained in the House of Commons today the entry of Portugal into the war. He confirmed the statement that the British government had urged Portugal to requisition the German ships, and said that Portugal promised eventually to indemnify the owners. The secretary argued that the right in an emergency to requisition property of all individuals and convert it to public use was a right inherent in every foreign state, and could not be challenged by any foreign power. Portugal, however, was not in a neutral state in the narrowest sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance. The action of Portugal, continued Sir Edward, would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation to all individuals and convert it to public use was a right inherent in every foreign state, and could not be challenged by any foreign power. Portugal, however, was not in a neutral state in the narrowest sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance. The action of Portugal, continued Sir Edward, would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation to all individuals and convert it to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese colonies. The payment of compensation. It must be observed, said Sir Edward, "that Germany, who has accused Portugal of a breach of neutrality, had herself, in October and December, 1914, raised the Portuguese colony of Angola, and tried to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese Africa." In conclusion Sir Edward said Portugal would be welcomed by the Allies as a gallant coadjutor in the neutral cause for which the war had been waged.

# PORTUGAL FATHERS HER AGE

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Buy No More Horses Outside British Isles. In introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons today Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the war office, explaining that it was not in the public interest to divulge figures, devoted his speech largely to a review of the enormous war involved in creating the army. He said that the government is doing with respect to the conflicting claims in the industrial and military fields. With regard to the men discharged from the army he announced the scale of defense agreed upon for London to the whole country. The provision for aeroplanes was satisfactory, and was about the supply of engines and pilots, but the position was always improving in the matter of pilots. The shortage of engines had caused the government great anxiety from the outset, when Great Britain was behind France and Germany. But now, he said, the majority of the engines were of British manufacture, and he required the purchase of horses in Canada and the United States would now cease, as Great Britain was able to provide for the waste in horses, but mules would still be required on the road. The average annual mortality in horses had been well under ten per cent, and the loss in transit less than one per cent. With regard to the men discharged from the army he announced the scale of defense agreed upon for London to the whole country. The provision for aeroplanes was satisfactory, and was about the supply of engines and pilots, but the position was always improving in the matter of pilots. The shortage of engines had caused the government great anxiety from the outset, when Great Britain was behind France and Germany. 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