

PUGSLEY HAD A BAD HALF HOUR

Minister of Public Works Combed Out in the House Yesterday.

Mr. Crocket Goes into His Record with Very Illuminating Results.

Additional Light Thrown on Queer Features of Gaspereaux Dredging Contract.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 26.—The Gaspereaux dredging transaction came before the House of Commons today and after a debate lasting all day the Liberal majority expressed its approval of Mr. Pugsley's methods by a vote of 92 to 59.

The criticism was led by Mr. Crocket, who placed on record the facts of the case, closing with a clearness and precision which drove it home.

The reply of the Liberals, led by the much-forgiving Mr. Emmerson, was lame as to fact and extraordinarily bitter as to abuse. Mr. Crocket was assailed with a wealth of vituperation which suggested that his attack had been supported by Dr. Reid, Mr. Barker and Mr. Meighan.

As a preliminary to the main motion, Mr. Perley got a very hard blow in on Mr. Pugsley. He rose to a question of privilege. The other night Mr. Pugsley, when speaking on reciprocity, quoted a letter from the Rioridan Paper Company relating to reciprocity. Mr. Perley is a shareholder in this company and Mr. Pugsley confessed this to be an approval of reciprocity by Mr. Perley.

Mr. Perley showed that as long ago as February 5, Mr. Fielding refused to produce letters to the government on reciprocity. Mr. Perley's question then brought out a statement from Mr. Fielding that he would not bring down letters on reciprocity which were marked private, or even if not so marked, from their nature were private. Yet this letter of the Rioridan Company had been brought down. Mr. Perley deduced from this that the government made public such letters as suited it and held back such as suited it.

Mr. Pugsley had said that reciprocity would benefit this company to the extent of \$50,000 a year. After remarking that Mr. Pugsley had no grounds on which to make this statement, though he agreed that the company would be benefited, Mr. Perley added: "I am opposed to reciprocity because it is a benefit to the country. I extend to the Minister of Public Works my pity, because he is unable to understand how any man can judge of public business except in so far as it affects his own pocket."

Mr. Pugsley replied that he was glad that Mr. Perley had nothing to do with the active management of the company. Mr. Perley had mentioned this. Had he been more associated with the business he would have known how beneficial reciprocity would be to it.

Mr. Borden remarked that Mr. Perley probably knew as much about it as Mr. Pugsley did.

Mr. Pugsley went on to refer to the affairs of the Rioridan Company, and Mr. Borden called him to order.

"Have you had enough?" asked Mr. Pugsley.

Mr. Borden reported that Mr. Pugsley's remark came with a bad grace from a man with his record in connection with the treasury of New Brunswick.

Mr. Pugsley, amid an uproar, described this as an insinuation and demanded that Mr. Borden make a charge. Let Mr. Borden produce the correspondence and record, he said, and there would be disclosed as great a conspiracy against him (Pugsley) as against any public man in the country. He had dared those who said these things to come into court. If they produced the correspondence in their hands, and if he did not produce a conspiracy, he would forfeit his seat.

Mr. Borden repeats it.

"I am referring to the records of the legislature of New Brunswick," said Mr. Borden. "They can be produced." And he repeated that Mr. Pugsley's remarks on Mr. Perley came with bad grace from a man with his record.

Mr. Pugsley said that he had been in public life for 25 years.

"On both sides," said Major Currie. Mr. Pugsley went on to refer to his electoral success, and he produced, on Dr. Sproule's suggestion, ruled him out of order.

Immediately after Mr. Crocket brought up the Gaspereaux contract.

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ANOTHER BIG TRUST WILL BE PROBED

U. S. Federal Grand Jury Will Investigate Affairs of Company Controlling Output of Shoe Making Machinery.

Boston, Mass., July 26.—An investigation by the federal grand jury with a view to considering whether or not the United Shoe Machinery Company is a monopoly doing business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was announced today by U. S. District Attorney Asa P. French.

Attorney General Swift, who recently started an inquiry into the business of the United Shoe Machinery Company at the instance of Gov. Foss, said that the federal action will not necessarily affect the investigation, which he is making.

"The fact that it took so long to get evidence together, indicates the enormity of the task of investigation," he added.

The United Shoe Machinery Company was created in 1899 when the three leading companies making shoe machinery were consolidated. These companies were the Goodyear Sewing Machine Company, the Consolidated and Mackay Lasting Company and the Mackay Shoe Machinery Company. Each company manufactured certain machines employed in the making of shoes, but neither of the three companies manufactured all the machines employed in shoe making.

In May 1905 under the laws of New Jersey the company was reorganized, subsequently auxiliary companies were formed in Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany. The conception and plan of the corporation is attributed to Sidney M. Windlow, president of the corporation, who learned shoe making in his father's little factory in Salem, Mass.

One of the first acts of the company, after its original incorporation and organization, was to concentrate the manufacture of all its shoe making machinery in the United States in one factory at Beverly, Mass., where 4,000 hands are employed, and 20,000 machines are turned out each year.

The United Shoe Machinery Company dispose of its machines under the royalty system. The manufacturer, instead of buying the machinery used in his factory, leases it, paying his rental in royalties levied on each shoe made, or, as an alternative, the manufacturer may buy the machinery provided he buys from the United Shoe Machinery Company certain "findings" necessary for its operation, such as wax, wire nails or eyelets, the sale thus realized by the United Company being sufficient to compensate it for the use of its machinery by the manufacturer. According to the officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the average royalty paid the company by the manufacturer is 2-3 cents on each pair of shoes.

A POPULAR FUND FOR McNAMARA'S DEFENCE

Secretary of American Federation Issues Appeal to All Union Men to Contribute to This Object.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—An appeal for a \$500,000 fund to defend J. J. McNamara, the labor man accused of dynamiting has been issued by Secretary Morrison, of the American federation of labor to the 2,000,000 men of labor unions. He suggests that each member contribute 25 cents. It is also urged that the proceeds of Labor Day celebrations be devoted to the legal defence of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnapers.

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES READY

The Anglo-American and Franco-American Documents are Almost in Shape For The Signatures.

Washington, July 26.—It is believed here that both the Anglo-American and Franco-American general arbitration treaties can be made ready for signature by Saturday or Monday next.

A few technical adjustments remain to be made in the text of the French treaty and these are now being wrought out at the state department which is in constant cable communication with Paris.



THE BEAVER HOUND—"Talk about a camel going through the eye of a needle."—From the Toronto News.

Germany Would Stand Alone Against Empire

French Press Outspoken on the Moroccan Situation -- Hope Expressed that Kaiser will See Futility of His Action -- France and Spain for Closer Understanding.

Paris, July 26.—The foreign office adhering to its pact with the German foreign office, refrains from all communications to the press regarding the Franco-German negotiations, but it is understood here that the situation is very unsatisfactory. The status of the negotiations might almost be described as a deadlock.

Nothing is said, however, about Germany's withdrawal from Agadir, the occupation of which France understands would be objectionable. But the French press publishes the announcement from London that the British Admiralty has cancelled the proposed visit of the Atlantic fleet to Norway and this move, taken in connection with Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech before the English bankers is thought by the papers to show not only the intention of Great Britain to stand firm, but that the negotiations have reached a crisis.

While the press generally is severe in their comments, some papers, such as the La Petite République, hope that Emperor William will see that Germany would have all Europe against her in the event of a confrontation and that he might suggest a conciliatory formula to his ministers.

France and Spain Join.

Paris, July 26.—A closer understanding between France and Spain appears a probability, both countries being anxious to avoid difficulties growing out of clashes between the respective authorities in northern Morocco. Definite arrangements are like to be realized by the United States.

Madrid, July 26.—The main lines of a Franco-Spanish modus vivendi to prevent a repetition of incidents such as that which occurred at Alcazar, Morocco, have been drawn up. It is expected that the agreement will be signed before the end of the week.

An Impertinent Warning.

Berlin, July 27.—The news of the newspapers in discussing the Moroccan question is much calmer this morning, the local Aepzler, however, says: "Germany is not inclined to permit such wanton and frivolous intervention as is preached in the English press, and warns hostile disturbers to keep hands off."

The Cause of the Trouble.

Paris, July 26.—Within the past year there have been various rumors to the effect that Germany had determined to take a hand in affairs in Morocco, giving the excuse that France was exceeding the power granted to her and that Morocco was being dismembered. In the latter case Germany would declare the Algerian agreement broken and prepare to exact her share of Moroccan territory.

Out of the smouldering fire there suddenly came nearly a month ago a sudden burst of flame when the German foreign office announced the sending to Agadir, Morocco, the cruiser Berlin and the gunboat Panther.

This was looked upon by France as a direct interference by Germany in Moroccan affairs, and an action for which there was no warrant, according to France.

France Protested.

France informally protested and then came the announcement that Germany felt her citizens in Morocco needed protection and that the two warships would remain.

Germany, in reply to France, said that she would give up all claims, any interest in Morocco and hand over to France the sovereignty over Morocco provided France would cede to Germany a huge slice of the French Congo, 200,000 square miles in area, including a large section of the coast line, equal in distance to the Atlantic coastline between Boston and Charleston, containing the harbor of Liberia, the finest port on the west coast of Africa.

This demand France considered extremely insolent and she flatly declined to consider it, in fact went so far as to declare she would have no further diplomatic intercourse with Germany on the Moroccan question if Germany insisted on her Congo demand as a basis for discussion.

THE SITUATION IS DESPERATE IN HAYTI NOW

Except President Simon's Capital, the Whole Republic is Seething With Revolution—Serious Conflict Expected.

Port Au Prince, July 26.—The situation of the government is desperate. With the exception of the capital the whole republic is in revolt. The departure of President Simon cannot long be delayed and there is fear of trouble here as he leaves. The army of revolutionists in the north is marching rapidly on this city.

The United States cruiser Des Moines arrived here today. The German cruiser Bremen is expected from Montreal.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM TO PLAN AN ALLIANCE?

Holland's Queen is Now in Brussels on a Visit of More Than Mere Social Importance.

Brussels, July 26.—The opinion in authoritative circles is that the visit of Queen Wilhelmina to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium which began today, will prove more than a simple act of courtesy. Belgium and Holland feel that the time has come for them to reach an agreement to act jointly in the event that international difficulties threaten the invasion of the two countries.

The possibility of a European conflict is openly discussed. A great crowd cheered the queen as, with her consort, Prince Henry, she was driven to the palace.

CHICAGO PEODLERS HAVING HARD TIME

Vegetable Hucksters Have Gone on Strike in Windy City—Rioting and Violence—Twenty Arrests Made.

Chicago, Ill., July 26.—Violence was renewed today in the peddlers' strike, wagons were overturned and vegetables destroyed in various parts of the city, the persons suffering being chiefly hucksters who had declined to quit attempting to make sales while the strike was on. The peddlers are seeking to compel the repeal of an ordinance which prohibits them yelling their goods in the streets.

Sam Coler, a peddler, was perhaps fatally injured when he was attacked by a mob of 100 men and women and struck with a hatchet upon the head. Four policemen were injured in quelling the disturbance. Twenty strikers were arrested.

BISHOP ENTHRONED WITH ELABORATE CEREMONY

Philadelphia, July 26.—In the presence of high dignitaries of the church and practically all the clergy in the arch diocese—the most Rev. Edmund Francis Pendergast was today enthroned archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Philadelphia in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, succeeding the late Archbishop Patrick John Ryan. The ceremonies were extremely elaborate and the great arch diocese—the most completely filled were beautifully decorated with flowers and palms.

FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL AND A SCHOOL IN PORCUPINE.

Toronto, Ont., July 26.—At a joint meeting of the relief committees appointed to distribute the fund for fire sufferers in the Porcupine district it was practically decided to devote \$10,000 of the funds for a hospital at Cochrane and \$1,000 for a school at Porcupine. It begins to look that more funds than are actually needed have been subscribed for the relief of the fire victims.

WILL NOT FOLLOW THE PARTY LEAD

Members of British Unionists in Open Revolt on Veto Bill.

Striking Speeches at Dinner Tendered Last Night to Earl of Halsbury.

Washington, July 26.—Attorney-General Wickersham appeared before the Stanley "Steel Trust" investigation committee today to tell what he knew concerning a report made to former Attorney-General Bonaparte by Burdett Townsend, a special agent of the department in 1908 in which the latter urged that the International Harvester Company had operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The Attorney-General, when shown a copy of the voluminous document by Representative Stanley, said he never had seen it before, though since he had been head of the Department of Justice he had heard rumors that there had been an investigation of the harvester combine.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, former assistant to the Attorney-General, summoned before the committee for the same purpose, said he had advised further investigation before any prosecution was undertaken under the report.

Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, of the bureau of correspondence, which is now investigating the International Harvester Company, also had heard of the report. The matter was included into the steel inquiry before the report charges that the harvester pays a rebate of 10 per cent on steel purchased by harvester companies on steel purchased elsewhere. The committee has information that there is an arrangement between the two giant corporations whereby the harvester company buy exclusively from the steel corporation.

Despite protests from the steel corporation counsel that the International Harvester line of inquiry was a part from the inquiry directed by congress, Chairman Stanley insisted that it was essential and he declared he had information tending to show that the Harvester and Steel corporations were practically the same. Attorney General Wickersham agreed to have Mr. Townsend who is still in the service appear at a later date.

"We will have Mr. Carnegie before us in October," said Chairman Stanley, "and perhaps you could arrange to have Mr. Townsend here about the same time."

The attorney general said that it would be possible to do so.

"Do you know of any reason," chairman Stanley asked, "why this harvester company investigation was not acted upon by the department of justice prior to the time you assumed charge of the department?"

"I do not know," Mr. Wickersham replied. "I surmise—this is only a surmise—that the line of inquiry was pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. It was not considered desirable to press these cases until a decision of the Supreme Court was received and in this case I think many of the same points were involved."

The steel committee tonight for New York, where the investigation will be resumed tomorrow.

Scores of subpoenas for witnesses have been issued. Further inquiry into the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation will be taken up early and in this testimony of former President Theodore Roosevelt may be sought.

Harvester Manager Denies It.

Chicago, July 26.—An official statement from the International Harvester Company was given out by Clarence S. Funk, general manager, later today, as follows:

"The Associated Press despatch is too general in its terms to admit of a specific reply, but we are unwilling to believe that the alleged report of 1908 to the Department of Justice contained charges which the most superficial investigation would not have shown to be unfounded.

"It is hard to believe that any responsible person could make a charge, for instance, that the Harvester Company was selling its export machines at less prices than are charged in this country, when the contrary has been shown to be true, not only by the International Harvester Company but also by the fact that steel was bought from the 'Steel Trust' the company getting most of its material from its own mills, the Wisconsin Steel Company, and a large part of the remainder needed from the Jones and Laughlin Company. It was said that practically nothing but sheet steel was purchased from the United States Steel Corporation."

MRS. NEOPOLITINA'S CASE.

Salt St. Marie, Ont., July 26.—Mrs. Neopolitina recently committed for life sentence for the murder of her husband, was removed to a hospital here at midnight for the delivery of her child after which she will go to Kingston penitentiary.

Members of British Unionists in Open Revolt on Veto Bill.

Striking Speeches at Dinner Tendered Last Night to Earl of Halsbury.

London, July 26.—The banner of revolt against the party leaders was raised tonight at a dinner given in honor of the Earl of Halsbury which the extremists among the Unionists intended should be a demonstration of their strength. Several hundred Unionist peers, Unionist members of the House of Commons and party workers filled the largest dining hall in London and cheered the policy of resistance.

The Earl of Selborne, who is credited with being a candidate for Lord Lansdowne's place as leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, presided and conspicuous among the speakers were the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Hugh Cecil, Viscount Chamberlain, Frederick E. Smith, M. P., for the Waltham division of Liverpool and the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, who was chief secretary for Ireland in 1906 with a seat in the cabinet in Mr. Balfour's ministry of 1902. The younger Unionists and tariff reformers composed the bulk of the speakers.

A letter from Joseph Chamberlain was read in which he said: "I heartily support the object of the meeting. The country owes a great debt to Lord Halsbury, since in this crisis of its history he has refused to surrender his principles."

The Earl of Selborne said that the House of Lords were trustees of the people for their powers and rights under the constitution. He concluded amid cheers.

"In this crisis each peer has an individual constitutional responsibility which is above all party ties. If his conception of his duty differs from that of his leaders he must obey his own, not theirs. Our duty is to stand by the amendments unless and until we are outvoted."

"The division in our party," continued Lord Selborne is on the single issue of the creation of peers. When that issue is past the party will close its ranks and fight for the restoration of the constitution and repeal the parliament act.

Ovation For Halsbury.

Lord Halsbury was given a great ovation. He spoke with his customary vigor. He said that Lord Lansdowne declared in the House of Lords that if the bill passes no institution, nor the crown, nor the Union, nor the church, nor political liberties would be safe.

"If that is the effect, and I solemnly believe it will be, are we justified in standing aside when we might vote against the bill?" asked the speaker. "Ought we to evade the responsibility? If it is right to do it, we ought to vote for the bill. If it is not right we ought to do the utmost in our power to resist it. If one of the authors of this outrage on the constitution were to be impeached, and the impeachment was properly presented, what could be said of those who, knowing what was to be done, did not vote against it?"

Viscount Chamberlain made a stirring speech. When he had finished there were cries of "The future prime minister." A hard reference to Premier Asquith was greeted with shouts of "Traitor."

Mr. Chamberlain said it was unthinkable that a great historic assembly like the House of Lords with its traditions behind it should acquiesce in the surrender of its constitutional rights and national duty.

Mr. Wyndham, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith and Lord Hugh Cecil spoke. All referred to the leaders in friendly terms, but insisted that the question of voting was one for individual conscience.

Mr. Birrell's Opinion.

Northampton, July 26.—Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, making reference here tonight to the recent crying down of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, here said: "The language hurled at the premier's head in the House of Commons would have disgraced a gambling hall, or a thieves' kitchen. It was a cold blooded and organized orgy of stupidity and ruffianism."

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