

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. V. NO. 13.

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1913.

PROBS.—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

FIGHT IN U.S. CONGRESS OVER TARIFF REVISION

Bill Meets Strong Resistance from Southern Senators.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY
SOON BEFORE HOUSE

President Wilson Undecided whether to Present Single Bill or Series of Bills—Much Interest Centres on Schedules.

Washington, April 7.—The Democratic party in full possession of the executive and legislative branches of the national government, today turned the wheels of legislation toward a revision of the tariff.

Leaders of the house presented to the Democrats from the time they came into the majority in the study two years ago, but it represented particularly the conclusions of the house ways and means committee after several months of work. It carried also the approval of the President.

While the Democratic majority in the house is sufficient to secure tariff revision by a single bill or by a series of bills embracing separate schedules, the situation in the Senate admittedly is different as sectional interests already have produced a number of important bills.

The president said he did not believe any of the Democratic senators would seek to shoulder the responsibility for defeating the programme of the party. He nevertheless heard in detail the arguments advanced for a schedule by schedule revision and decided to consult again with Representative Oscar Underwood, leader of the house, who favors the single bill process.

Late in the day the president talked the situation over with Mr. Underwood. The latter declared as he left the White House that the president was still undecided and that no conclusions had been reached. The president's disposition is to await developments. If it appears apparent that a single bill cannot pass, it is likely that he will consent to a segregation of the sugar schedule providing for a duty of one cent, with the free in three years provision, from the rest of the bill. This, it is expected, would insure the passage of the great bulk of tariff reforms by the Democrats in the senate, while the sugar schedule will be pulled through with the aid of progressive Republican votes.

The Louisiana senators are being urged by their constituents to oppose ultimate free sugar and are said to have the support of other Democratic members of the senate. It is the programme at present of Representative Underwood and his colleagues of the ways and means committee majority to recommend to the caucus the adoption of the bill, but Mr. Underwood said tonight that he would be guided by the exigencies of the situation and the counsel of the president.

MRS. G. G. HEYE SUES
TO DIVORCE BANKER;
ASKS BIG ALIMONY

Mrs. George G. Heye, wife of the author and noted anthropologist, has begun an action for divorce against her husband.

BRITISH SHIP ALMOST SINKS IN GREAT GALE

S. S. Wakefield Battered By Hurricanes for Twenty-two Days—Poured Oil on Water to Save Lives.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Battered by twenty-two consecutive days of terrific storms, her boats swept away and her superstructure destroyed, the British steamer Wakefield, from Narvik, Norway, arrived at this port today. According to Mr. F. Spoor, the first mate, he has never encountered such a succession of gales, two amounting to hurricanes.

"Three days out, we ran into a storm that came near sweeping us on the reefs of Skerryvore, off Scotland, and the entire voyage was marked by severe storms," said Spoor. "For thirty-three hours, beginning last Tuesday, we thought the ship was doomed to sink. Our steering gear was disabled. It could not be fixed until the force of the tempest abated, and for nearly a day and a half we drifted in the trough of the sea."

"The waves came over the ship, reaching as high as the bridge. We poured about a hundred gallons of oil in the waters around the ship. Maybe the storm suddenly subsided of its own accord, maybe the oil was responsible, anyway, the waves calmed down and we lived through."

Amherst to Do Honor to Sir Charles

Sir Charles Tupper Will Spend Week in His Home Town—Non-Political Reception is Planned for Him.

Amherst, N. S., April 7.—Sir Charles Tupper has advised his nephew, Charles T. Hillson of this town, that he purposes spending about a week in Amherst during the latter part of April, prior to his departure to Great Britain.

As this will, in all likelihood, be the last occasion on which Sir Charles will visit the town of his nativity, a representative number of citizens belonging to both political parties met this afternoon to discuss plans for extending to him a non-political reception under the auspices of the Amherst Canadian Club. A committee consisting of C. A. Lushy, the president of the Canadian Club, H. J. Logan, K. C., C. R. Smith, K. O., E. J. Lay and H. Pipes was appointed to arrange details. The form of reception will of course depend upon the health of the veteran statesman, who, for so many years, represented Cumberland, first in the provincial assembly and afterwards in the Dominion parliament.

THINK SECRET IS STILL SAFE

German Army Officers on Captured Airship of Opinion French Did Not Learn Its Secret Workings.

Berlin, April 7.—German army officers who were on board the Zeppelin air cruiser "ZIV," when she was captured by French officers after crossing the French frontier and landing at Lunville, are of the opinion that the Frenchmen did not discover any of the secret workings of the aircraft.

The German officers, in their report say that although General Hirschauer, inspector of the French aviation department, and other experts boarded the dirigible they think the Frenchmen did not observe enough to enable them to reproduce the intricate mechanism of the ship.

NOTICE OF CLOSURE IS GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT

Action Followed Quick Upon Laurier's Refusal to Abandon Policy of Obstruction.

Premier Asks that Date be Set for Third Reading of Navy Bill, but Opposition Leader Refuses, and Necessary Step is Taken to Facilitate Public Business—Will Permit Reasonable Debate.

Ottawa, April 7.—Notice has been given for the closure resolution. The opposition today was asked if it would fix a date for a vote on the Navy Bill alike in committee and on the third reading. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused pointblank to do so and intimated that he would obstruct until dissolution was forced. Thereupon the government acted.

The impossibility of making any progress with public business, except by the consent of the opposition, renders an amendment to the rules of the House absolutely necessary. The proposals which the government is placing before parliament for that purpose are in line with those which have been brought into force in practically every legislative body in the world with the exception of the senate of the United States. It is to be noted, however, that the amendments proposed by the government are not so drastic in their operation as are the closure rules which prevail in most legislative bodies.

The first rule which the government proposes, provides that all motions standing on the orders of the day as well as all other motions of a substantial character, shall be debatable in the future, as in the past, but that other motions, of a more or less formal character, shall not be debatable and therefore cannot be used for purposes of obstruction.

For Fewer and Shorter Speeches.

The second amendment merely provides that after the debate upon the question under consideration has been adjourned in the House, either with the speaker in the chair, or when the House is sitting in committee of the whole, a minister of the crown may give notice that such motion or proceeding shall not be resumed beyond the next sitting. If at the next sitting the debate shall not have been resumed and concluded before two o'clock in the morning all questions necessary to determine the action of the House upon the measure under consideration shall be put and decided without further debate.

The rule also provides that upon such further adjourned debate no member shall speak more than once or for a longer period than twenty minutes.

More Lenient than British Rule.

The British rules permit the debate to be brought to a conclusion without any notice whatever, by motion that the question be now put. Under the rules proposed by the government there will always be twenty-four hours' notice that the debate will be brought to a conclusion at a particular time. Under the British rules any member can move the closure, but under the proposed rules no one can move the closure except a member of the government acting upon his responsibility as a minister of the crown.

It is believed that the limitation of speeches to twenty minutes upon such adjourned debate, will cut out irrelevant matter, will lead to better preparation of speeches, and will cause the speeches to be more thoroughly relevant to the subject under discussion than has been the custom in the past.

No Change to Hold Up Supply.

The third amendment proposed by the government provides that on Thursdays and Fridays the house shall go into committee of supply or ways and means without debate. It is also provided, however, that the estimates of each department must be first taken upon some other day so that any member desiring to challenge the administration of the department in any respect will have full opportunity to do so.

The existing rules of parliament are entirely antiquated and they permit public business to be transacted only by the consent of the minority who at present are endowed with every opportunity and facility to obstruct progress and prevent public business from being carried on.

Will Permit All Reasonable Debate.

The amendments now proposed will never be called into effect so long as the opposition engages only in reasonable debate and is willing to bring discussion to a conclusion within a reasonable period. In other countries it has been found that the mere existence of closure rules very often obviates any necessity to invoke them. It has also been observed that the restriction upon the time of speeches raises the character of the debate by inducing members to prepare and condense their speeches and to direct their remarks to the exact point under consideration.

The decision of the government followed an interchange of speeches which exhibited the present position of the two parties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to Mr. Borden's request in a long and elaborate speech devoted to the argument that Canada's autonomy would be imperilled by building in England three ships which are to be property of Canada. Mr. Borden made an effective reply. The debate then ran on till 11 o'clock when the house adjourned.

The discussion on the naval bill continues tomorrow.

He desired to suggest to his hon. friends opposite, and especially to the leader of the opposition, that some date be named for the bill to pass out of committee, after all the discussion that was deemed advisable or necessary. Under the circumstances this was only a reasonable request.

GIRL WHO HAS WON \$50,000 HEART BALM



"Carl fell in love with the back of my neck and with my feet when they were in velvet slippers," said Miss Gertrude Hassler of Carl Fisher, of Indianapolis, from whom she is to receive \$50,000 heart balm.

"He said no one would be likely to fall in love with my face, but that the back of my neck was beautiful. He used to gaze at my neck as some lovers gaze into the faces of their sweethearts. The night we met I wore velvet slippers. I have worn them ever since at the appropriate times."

had been charged that the Liberal attitude was obstructive. Whether called obstruction or not the thing was not altogether unknown to parliamentarian government. He quoted Sir Erskine May.

On the last occasion on which obstruction had occurred he had decided that the best solution was to refer the matter to the people. "The present hour and the present day," he said "are not without solemnity. If we pass this bill we are, perhaps, interrupting the end to the spirit of self-confidence which has made this country what it is. We are turning a new page in the struggle between centralization and expansion."

Sir Wilfrid said that Sir John Macdonald's idea was to make Canada an auxiliary kingdom of Great Britain, but it never entered into his mind that Canada should pay contributions either to the army or the navy of the United Kingdom. The question of defence, he continued, had to be considered from the point of view of what was owing to Canada and what was owing to Britain.

Denies the Emergency.

The leader of the opposition affirmed that in 1909 parliament had declared that the best way for Canada to discharge her obligations to the Empire was to organize "A Canadian Navy." The decision embodied in the resolution of March 29, 1909, had been set aside by an emergency ordinance. Sir Wilfrid declined to believe that the grant of \$35,000,000 was an emergency contribution, saying that the emergency ordinance existed had disappeared like the mist before the morning sun. He caused some laughter by his effort to show that the emergency ordinance was a contribution to the Empire which he and Mr. Churchill had desired no aid from Canada. Then he went on to argue that since Britain was compelled from considerations of strategy to concentrate her forces in European waters, Canada should organize a fleet of her own. The German naval law, he said, gave every reason why Canada should organize an "Autonomous" naval service. He complained that under the government's plan Canada's ships would not be stationed in Canadian waters but at Gibraltar. He declared that the ministry had abandoned the idea of creating an autonomous navy, and expressed the belief that it contemplated a policy of periodical contributions to the Imperial Navy. Canada must develop her naval strength, either in the direction of autonomous organization or Imperialistic contributions. It was because the opposition believed the government was embarking upon a permanent policy that it asked that the people be allowed to pronounce upon the question.

The opposition leader admitted that Mr. Churchill had favored a contribution to the Imperial forces at the present time. The Admiralty, he said, had always preferred Imperial organization to autonomous organization. "Everybody recognizes," he continued, "that from the point of view of naval strategy, a central navy might be best. But there is the 'big' question."

Continued on page two.

"GET RICH QUICK" FAKERS GIVEN HEAVY SENTENCE

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—Former Congressman Harry M. Coudry and Harry B. Gardner were sentenced to imprisonment for four and a half years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Mo., for a "get rich quick" scheme which numbered many victims all over the country.

PUBLIC OPINION FEARED BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR

War Improbable but Germany Must Stand Ready

FRANCE REGARDED AS SOURCE OF TROUBLE

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg Refers to Great Britain as Pacific Factor in Present Situation—Introduce Army Increase Bills.

Berlin, April 7.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, while submitting the government's bills increasing the army and introducing new forms of taxation in the imperial parliament today, delivered a striking speech, whose keynote was a European confederation in all probability will not occur, but if outside forces should threaten, Germany must stand ready with her last man.

The good intents of the French and Russian governments, beyond question, declared the Chancellor, but Germany must reckon with the great force of modern public opinion, which in the form of French warlike patriotism and Russian pan-slavism threatened the peace of the world against the wishes of the great masses of the people.

It was noteworthy that in the Chancellor's speech Great Britain was referred to only as a pacific factor.

The Chancellor reiterated Prince Bismarck's saying, adding that Bismarck foresaw a French attack on Germany whenever a warlike government or one seeking relief from its international difficulties by indulging in foreign activity came to the helm, and when the French had reason to believe themselves stronger than Germany.

The French nation, he said, as a whole was not striving for war, but Bismarck's contingency had been materializing regarding wide circles of the French people not only among the fanatically patriotic but also among the more peaceful and thoughtful elements of the nation. They believe themselves, if not superior, at least equal to Germany, declared the Chancellor. Perhaps there was much illusion in the beliefs that had been reawakened in France, but the war of 1870 was begun upon illusions. The present French cabinet, he admitted, was peaceful but the power of public opinion and the pressure of the loudest shouters must be reckoned with.

General Von Heerlingen, minister for war, spoke briefly and without giving details of the military measures which will be communicated in confidence to the committees of the imperial parliament.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAIL SERVICES TO BRITAIN

Canada Will Have Three More Boats Weekly Instead of One As At Present—C. P. R., Allan, C. N. R. and White Star Lines to Conduct Service.

Ottawa, April 7.—Mr. Pelletier today, on the orders of the day, made public the contract which he and Mr. Perley, acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, have made with the four steamship companies, the Canadian Pacific, the Allan, the Canadian Northern and the White Star-Dominion. For between \$300,000 and \$400,000 more, counting all sources of expenditure, Canada will secure a service by twelve steamers in summer and eight in winter, instead of four as at present, and three a week instead of once a week.

At first comes the service which Canada has had. This consists of four steamships, the Empress of Britain, the Empress of Ireland, the Virginian and the Victorian—the two first Canadian Pacific, and the two last Allan vessels. These ships supply a service once a week, and the subsidy paid is \$600,000 a year. In addition so much of Canada's mail goes through New York that under the rules of the postal union which need not be explained Canada has to pay to the United States about \$185,000 a year.

By the new arrangement Canada will have a tri-weekly service, maintained by twelve steamers in summer and eight in winter. The ships are to be:

Allan Line.—The Victorian, The Virginian, The Corsican, The Tunisian, The Alsatian and The Calgarian. The two last named will not be ready till July next. Pending their completion The Grampan and The Hesperian will be used.

Canadian Northern Line.—The Royal George and the Royal Edward, the Teutonic will be a spare boat. The winter port will be Halifax or St. John, the option being left to the companies.

The British port is to be Liverpool or Bristol, the option being left to the companies. The Grampan and Hesperian will land in Glasgow during the short time that they will be used. The contract is for one year. It is expected that a good deal of the money now paid to the United States will be saved, for it is hoped that the mails between Canada and the mother country will flow over the Canadian route.

Two of the ships, the Alsatian and Calgarian, will represent an increase in speed. The other ships will be vessels already on the route, but it is hoped that the increased frequency of the trips will give an advantage. The special feature of the winter arrangement is that it retains for the winter service some large vessels which heretofore have been taken off and put to other lines of traffic.