TANNER & GATES
Realty Brokers,
have removed from 48 Victoria Street to The Tanner-Gates Building, 26-28 Adelaide Street West, where they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers and will have increased facility for handling the growing business of the firm.

The Toronto World

TANNER & GATES
Realty Brokers,
TANNER-GATES BUILDING.
(Note new address): 26-28 ADELAIDE WEST. We will be glad to see you at our new offices. If the reader is not now a client of ours, we will be pleased to add your name to our growing list.

PROBS: Strong N.W. winds; colder, with light snowfalls or flurries.

TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 6 1913—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXIII—No. 11,904

The Situation at Ottawa

It is no easy task for the ordinary citizen to appreciate the situation at Ottawa.

The House of Commons is a very peculiar institution: at times it is flexible, cynical, boisterous, indifferent, apparently out for a lark. One of these phases is generally the prevailing characteristic of the house.

But in a moment it can become very staid, very dignified, and as a whole absolutely master of the situation, and can maintain itself against all comers or against any section of its make-up. In a flash all that is best in the Canadian nation can concentrate in that comparatively little space that makes up the chamber. The Commons at its best, being there is worth while.

At one time it looks like a joke, perhaps most of the time it looks like a joke; and then again it is a most august body, exercising the highest powers and assuming the greatest dignity of any organization we have in the country. It can get right away from the baseball field.

A further characteristic of the house is that it is governed largely by precedent, and most of all by the usages of the British House of Commons. But it is a long way behind the British House of Commons in the regulation of debate. The government of the day are the masters of the debate in the House at London; at Ottawa the opposition have a large say in the conduct of the business and at times, as is exhibited at this moment, have control of the situation.

Another thing to be remembered is that the House of Commons has two forms: first when it sits as a House with the Speaker in the Chair; and when it sits in committee under the chairmanship of the deputy speaker or other member. The Speaker always sits or stands in or before his Chair on the dais, wears his robes; when he stands every member must keep his seat, and keep silence, and he must always be approached in terms of the highest respect, both for himself and for his office. But when in committee under a chairman there is little of the dignity of the House under the Speaker. A member can talk to the question as often as he likes. Most of the votes are taken by rough counting, and everything is subject to appeal to the House itself. It is another kind of game altogether.

The next thing to remember is that when a policy of obstruction is entered upon by the opposition, it is in nearly every instance when the house is in committee, and at the present juncture the house is in committee on the Naval Bill with the deputy speaker in the chair.

When such a policy of obstruction is on, all that is absolutely necessary for the opposition to do is to have three men in the house, one to speak, another to take his place if anything happens, and a third to run out to the lobbies and retiring rooms and summon in the rest of the party.

It is quite different in the case of the government side. They must not only maintain a quorum, which means twenty men, but they must also have in one or two leaders, members of the government, and they have to supply a chairman, which altogether means at least two dozen members of the government side always in the house. They can sleep, but they must be there. If they were to let the number present fall to 18, an ever watchful member of the opposition would call the chairman's attention to the fact that there was "no quorum," and the chairman would immediately have to vacate his place, the proceedings would be over, and this is, of course, what the opposition are always trying to bring about. If the committee does not rise and report progress, or if it does not rise, because of a quorum, then the opposition must keep on talking until a break arrives on Saturday, when the committee and house automatically concludes its session at midnight. When the house rises for dinner at 6 o'clock, it is only in the way of recess, and it resumes business at 8 o'clock, taking up the question where it was when recess was called. The situation, therefore, is two or three men making an assault of words and twenty-four silent men forced to help them to do it, tho much against their wills. The opposition must talk, and the government side must make them talk, or some one is beaten.

Having the above circumstances in view, the probability at this moment is that the house will continue in committee until 12 o'clock Saturday night, with the usual recess from 6 to 8 o'clock each day for dinner; and with the opposition putting up a man to do the talking, the government will be compelled to keep in the house constantly 24 members, and the rest of the cohort within call. As the game is now played, all the favors are with the gentlemen at the bat.

But a very different situation will be reached next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock when the Speaker of the House will be in the Chair, and it will then rest with the government to say what is to be done. The government does not need to call the naval bill; it can go on with something else; or it can call the naval bill, move the house into committee, and allow the opposition to go on obstructing for another week. But the chances are that the government will decide to face the situation and see what can be done in the way of checking obstruction. If they decide on a policy of trying to check obstruction, this will involve much consideration and careful procedure. They may, perhaps, propose to amend the rules of the house and put up a substantive proposition to this end, with a view of limiting debate as far as each member is concerned, and with a view of limiting debate as far as the House and the question before the House are concerned. That is, that the House limit the time each member may speak, or propose a rule that the government or the Speaker may close the debate on reasonable notice, and force a vote, and force a disposition of the question before the house. But if such a thing is proposed, every member will claim the right to speak on such proposal; and an effort will be made to get the consideration of such a resolution into committee where obstruction tactics can again be carried on. This, however, will be a very hard thing to do; and if the government decide to fight it out, they will eventually force some kind of control thru the house. It may take a week or four weeks to do this, but the chances are they would succeed. They may be able to do it in much less time.

If the House should take up the question on Monday, it will have to approach it with all the dignity and decorum that the House can command. The Speaker will be in the Chair, he will insist on the closest observance of existing rules of debate, and on a member on his feet confining himself to the question at issue; and he may by reason of his office, and by reason of the example of a former Speaker of the English House, refuse to further recognize any member who gets on his feet; and of his own motion he may force a vote on the question put forward by the government, especially if it be one for regulating debate. This would be a very extraordinary procedure, but it might take place. And if the Speaker forced the situation, he could compel protesting members to keep their seats, he might even call in policemen to hold them down in their seats. And he could take still more stringent measures if necessary. He could order members to be carried out of the house.

The great point of the situation is: notwithstanding boisterousness and tactics of obstruction, the House can assume under the eye of the Speaker a most dominant and overwhelming position, and as a House find a way out of the present situation. But this will require careful consideration, careful handling, and self control on the part of individual members, of the government side, of the Speaker himself.

By some means the House of Commons of Canada is up to finding a way of curbing itself. At present it can run wild if it takes it in mind to do so. But when it does do this, another strange anomaly presents itself: those who lead the House in this wild career always give as an excuse, the very life of the nation, its liberties are at stake.

And even if this be so, the House must curb itself. Liberty is not quite synonymous with House of Commons.

There is still another course open: the government may take the opposition at its word and go to the country. But in that case the game of obstruction can be continued in the new house.

MAWSON NARROWLY ESCAPED FATE OF FELLOW EXPLORERS SUBSISTED ON FLESH OF DOGS

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 5.—(Can. Press.)—Details of the tragic ending of Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis of the Royal Fusiliers' Regiment, and Dr. Xavier Mertz, champion skid jumper of the world, who met with death in the frozen south polar regions while members of the Australian Antarctic expedition, were told in a wireless telegraph message received here today from Dr. Douglas Mawson, who is now in Adelaide, and says:

"On Dec. 4, 1911, while we were exploring a new coast line three hundred miles to the southeast of our winter quarters, Lieut. Ninnis, with a dog team and with almost all our food, disappeared in an unfathomable crevasse.

"Dr. Mertz and myself, with an inadequate supply of provisions and with six starving dogs, then started over the plateau for our hut. Bad weather retarded our progress and we subsisted chiefly on dogs.

"On Jan. 17, 1912, I arrived at the hut alone, having traveled thru snow and fog and having miraculously been guided by Providence thru the heavily crevassed areas.

"The steamer Aurora waited at the base until the weather conditions made it no longer safe. She left a few hours before my arrival at the hut. Six men were left there by the Aurora to prosecute a search for the members of the party."

GERRARD BRIDGE IS UNSAFE FOR TWO CARS

City Issues Orders to Street Railway Company That Only One Car Can Cross Bridge—Serious Rush Hour Blockade—Will Have to Close Street.

"Gerrard street bridge has been condemned by the city" was a report circulated in street railway circles yesterday, and it spread to the public when the cars were held up at either side of the bridge alternately, so that only one car at a time was permitted to cross. This resulted in a serious blockade at the rush hours, as the cars gradually bunched east and west of the bridge.

Commissioner Harris was seen by The World last night and asked whether the structure had been condemned. "We have simply notified the company to only run one car over it at a time," he said, "because it is an old bridge which has naturally deteriorated and two cars crossing it at the same time, especially at a rapid rate, subject it to a terrific strain.

"We are preparing the specifications for the new bridge, which will take its place as soon as possible. While the new bridge is being built the old bridge will be done away with and Gerrard street be closed for a time."

Mr. Harris said he could not give any date for the erection and completion of the new bridge.

MAKE OVERTURES TO PROGRESSIVES

Republicans Hopeful of Healing Breach in Ranks as Result of Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(Special)—Many Republicans believe tonight that great headway has been made in the direction of restoring harmony among the disgruntled factions of their party. The opinion is expressed that indications point to a future statue where a united front may be presented to the old-time enemy.

There was all the enthusiasm that usually follows the holding of a Republican conference. Senators Clapp, Lafollette, Works and other Progressives attended. Senator Poindexter was not present. While not a full gathering, there was a goodly representation of the rival and conflicting interests.

The net result of the meeting was the selection of Senator Gallinger, a rampant stand-patter, as chairman of the caucus. Senator Kenyon, an advanced Progressive, was chosen secretary.—This indicated a disposition all around to divide up the honors and give equal shares to the Progressives.

The pow-wow was pronounced a great success. Harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Following the conference today, many Republican leaders expressed the belief that much real headway had been made in the direction of reuniting the warring factions.

Hon. Mackenzie King in North York?

BERLIN, Ont., March 5.—(Special.)—There promises to be a real live Liberal convention in Waterloo tomorrow with Hon. Mackenzie King master of ceremonies. Political prophecy says that Mr. King will be tendered the nomination, will ask for time to consider it, and with this in his pocket he will attend the Liberal convention in North York next week and will be offered that riding and will accept. As organizer for the Ontario Liberals, he has been working for an early election, which the Liberal members in the Dominion House are trying hard to bring on.

CONGO EXPLORED BY TORONTO MAN

J. St. Clair Hamilton at New York With Fine Assortment of Travelers' Tales.

NEW YORK, March 5.—(Special.)—From the wilds of the upper reaches of the Congo there came into New York today J. St. Clair Hamilton, a strapping Englishman, tanned to an oak finish, who brought with him, besides skins of snakes and wild beasts, a cargo of rare tales—on which he had to pay no duty—of the wild land thru which he has tracked his way for the last year.

Mr. Hamilton, whose home is in Toronto, went to the Congo and clinched up some details connected with rubber concessions in the interests of Canadian and English firms.

"We were traversing a marigold-smelling river in Angola," said Mr. Hamilton, "when the attention of my canoemen was attracted by what appeared to be a vast black mountain in the jungle, which grew thick and close up to either bank of the river. I discovered that it was really a herd of elephants. They all lay on the ground and it did not take long for me to discover that they had been overcome by the sleeping sickness.

Deadly Sleeping Sickness.

"I thought it might be a good idea to get out before they woke up. The sleeping sickness is very common in that country. We passed thru whole villages where everyone was wrapped in lethargy. When the disease reaches a crisis the well ones carry out the sick to die in the jungle. Wild beasts soon end their sufferings.

"One day we came upon a tiny village in which the natives were in terrible distress.

"Possibly the most remarkable thing that occurred," said Mr. Hamilton, "was the discovery of a white hermit of the jungle. He was an Englishman, but long exposure and his manner of life had made him appear almost like a native. He was almost as hairy as a chimpanzee and his locks and beard hung to his waist. He took up into a rough hut he had built, outside the village, in which he resided as a sort of ruler. Imagine my surprise to find that inside it the poor fellow had pinned the pictures of Queen Victoria, taken from an English illustrated paper of many years before.

Used Primitive Weapons.

"He had lived the same sort of life for forty years and had lost ambition for any other. He happened to become a hermit when his companion (they were both ivory hunters) died of fever. He had a rusty rifle, but no ammunition and had not had for many years. He hunted with spears and bow and arrow, like the native. He would not tell us his name nor anything about himself."

Mr. Hamilton said he had heard of an immense "elephant cemetery," where there were millions of dollars' worth of ivory, but which the natives feared to approach because it was guarded by a herd of vicious elephants.

BORDEN ADVISED TO APPEAL TO COUNTRY

Ottawa Journal Is of Opinion That Wave of Patriotic Response Would "Sweep Liberal Party Out of Sight"—Conservatives Could Ask No Better Issue.

OTTAWA, March 5.—(Special.)—The Evening Journal of this city, the Conservative newspaper owned and edited by Mr. P. D. Ross, editorially urges the government to go to the country on the naval issue.

"The Liberal leaders," The Journal says, "have apparently determined to attempt to force a general election at an early date. The obstruction in parliament is the signal. A general election so forced must turn on one issue, namely, the gift of three dreadnoughts to the imperial navy.

"The Conservative party could ask no better issue. This gift has had, beyond doubt, a part in the likely tremendous gain of 2 a truce between Germany and Great Britain. Germany seems at last, after refusals for many years, to intimate a willingness to enter into an understanding with Great Britain regarding limitation of naval construction, on the basis of Great Britain's right to maintain supremacy at sea."

Forced Germany's Hand.

After commenting upon the fact that Germany had consented to the 16 to 10 standard, thus rendering any war between England and Germany impossible, The Journal says that a great share of credit for this result is due to the uprising of the British colonies culminating in the proposed gift of three dreadnoughts by Canada, and concludes as follows:

"If an election comes now, turning upon this issue, as it must turn, under present circumstances, we mistake Canada if an uprising does not occur which will sweep the Liberal party out of sight."

Falls to Floor Unconscious.

Seized by a paralytic stroke while in the Albany Café, West Queen street, last evening, H. Neild, 186 Concord avenue, fell to the floor in an unconscious condition. The police ambulance conveyed the man to St. Michael's Hospital, and at a late hour last night he was still unconscious.

DINEEN'S MEN'S HATS.

Dineen's are the exclusive agents for the Dunlap, New York, and the Heath, London, hats for men. These two exclusive hats give the best makes in American and English hats. There is a greater choice of hats for men to be had at Dineen's because the stock includes all the good ordinary lines and several exclusive makes. To get properly hatted go to Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

Important Advance Sale of Seats.

The visit of that charming comedienne, Miss Billie Burke, to the Princess next week has created an unusual amount of interest among local theatregoers, and there is sure to be a grand rush when seats are placed on sale this morning at the theatre.

LIBERALS' ABOLISH THE BAR MOTION WILL BE VOTED DOWN BY THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT

N. W. Rowell's Policy Will Meet Similar Fate to Last Year—Hon. W. J. Hanna Introduced Amendment to Effect That Government's Administration of Liquor License Act and Local Option Have Met With Approval of the People in Three Elections—Evils Would Be Increased if Bars Were Banished and Shops Allowed to Exist.

"Banish the Bar," the great moral drama in many acts put on by N. W. Rowell and Company, which has become almost as famous as "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," was performed in the legislature yesterday afternoon and continued well on into the night. The galleries were crowded and many were denied admission. It was against the rules of the house and good manners for the spectators, other than the members, to applaud, and consequently the great temperance play was not received with any great degree of enthusiasm. The topliners in the cast were Leader Rowell and Provincial Secretary Hanna. The former's role was principally a temperance lecture, and owing to a severe cold, he was not able to treat his subject justly. Hon. W. J. Hanna was in a fighting mood and no better address on the liquor question was ever delivered by him.

Mr. Rowell spoke on his "abolish the bar" motion for an hour and a half, and was followed by Mr. Hanna, who introduced a "stand pat" amendment, expressing satisfaction in the government actions with respect to handling the liquor traffic. T. H. Lennox, Conservative for North York, introduced another amendment expressing appreciation of the non-partisan, earnest and faithful administration of the Liquor License Act and deprecation at the attempt of the opposition to bring the temperance question into the arena of party politics. The vote will probably take place today.

The Liberal Motion.

The Liberal leader's motion was that in the opinion of the house the public interests demand: 1. The immediate abolition of the bar, including therein the abolition of all hotel and club licenses and therewith the treating system. 2. Such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operations and effective to remedy its evils. Local option to be maintained as a means of wiping out the residue of the retail sale, where the electors so decided. 3. The strict enforcement of the law by officials in sympathy with law enforcement and the elimination of political influence from the administration of the law. 4. Regulation and inspection of all houses of public entertainment so as to ensure reasonable accommodation for the traveling public.

Government Amendment.

Mr. Hanna's amendment was:

"This house fully recognizes the duty cast upon it to minimize as far as possible the evil effects of the drink habit by wise restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

"This house also recognizes that, having regard to the decisions of the judicial committee of the privy council as to the respective jurisdictions

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

MRS. PANKHURST IS PROSTRATED

Suffragette Leader Compelled to Seek Rest in Country—John Burns Denounces Newspapers.

LONDON, March 5.—(Can. Press.)—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the suffragettes, has broken down completely. The announcement was made at a suffragette meeting at Hampstead tonight, where Mrs. Pankhurst was scheduled to speak. "Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond took her place.

Mrs. Drummond no sooner began talking than a group of students let loose quantities of snuff, starting everybody to sneezing. A lively scrimmage ensued between the attendants and the disturbers. Chairs were broken, blows were exchanged and black eyes and bruises were plentiful.

During a lull in the disorder, Mrs. Drummond advised all the municipal

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO AID EMPIRE

Negotiations With View to Co-operation in Naval Defence Opened With Imperial Cabinet.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 5.—(Can. Press.)—With a view to participating in the naval defence of the British Empire, the Newfoundland Government has opened negotiations with the imperial cabinet.

An announcement to that effect was made today by the new governor, Walter Davidson, C.M.G., in the speech from the throne at the opening of the colonial legislature.

Governor Davidson also gave notice of the government's intention to remove the duty from tea, sugar and salted meats. This, it was declared, would represent the abrogation of $400,000 in duties annually, the largest reduction in taxation at one time in the colony's history.

STILL NO SIGNS OF SURRENDER ON EITHER SIDE AT OTTAWA AIR CHARGED WITH RUMORS

Some Uncertainty Exists as to Whether Liberals Really Want Speedy Election, Hugh Guthrie Denying Intent to That End—Will Government Force Issue?

OTTAWA, March 5.—So far as this week is concerned it seems to be generally understood that the Liberal members of the house will continue talking, and that no vote will be reached upon the second clause of the naval bill. Neither side is in a position to yield and there are no signs of negotiation between the party leaders and whips. The respite afforded by the rising of the committee and the adjournment of the house over Sunday may lead to a truce, but this is a mere surmise.

It is said that the government may permit tactics of the opposition to be continued for some days, in the hope that by that time the temper of the country will prompt and sustain some drastic measure in the direction of closure. That the government is determined to put the bill thru is evident; the question of doubt and of greater interest is: Will the opposition resist to the last extremity?

Conjectures Are Rife.

Do the Liberals really want an election, and, assuming that they do, will they beable to force the Conservatives to the country? Will the government suddenly go to the country, hoping thereby to give the enemy a most unpleasant surprise? Such questions are being asked on all sides, and are being answered so far by guesses and rumors. Certainly no progress was made today, altho the house has been in continuous session since Monday afternoon, and there is no reason to anticipate the close of the sitting until Saturday night.

A statement published in many Conservative papers today, evidently inspired by the government, forecasts resort to closure, but The Evening Journal of this city, whose owner is close to the prime minister, urges an immediate appeal to the country.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie in the house tonight denied that the Liberal were

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

IN THE ICE