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NO. 59

## COL. SAM BROUGHT TO BOOK IN HOUSE

### Forced to Withdraw Epithets

### Calls the Montreal Star Story re Ulster a "Boozerm"

### Minister of War Aided by Premier Borden Tries to Defy Rules of Parliament, But Liberals Worst Him in a Lively Tilt.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 26.—As a preliminary to the continuing of the N. T. debate this afternoon, Colonel Sam Hughes was brought to book amid scenes of wild disorder and uproar. Passion flamed up and broke bounds, and angry taunts were hurled across the floor. Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. P. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, fought with earnest indignation for opposition rights. Premier Borden essayed the rescue. His military back offensive words which he had applied to Liberal actions.

A Warm Time.  
Ottawa, March 26.—The continuation of the debate on the National Transcontinental investigation today was again preceded by a lively three-quarters of an hour which kept the house in an intermittent uproar. It began this time, not over a ruling of Speaker Spruille, but over the case yesterday, though the Speaker was again to the fore—but over some emphatic statements made by the minister of war.

Mr. Borden rose to speak amid a great outburst of cheering. He said that after Mr. Law's speech it was necessary that the country should know at once the kind of issue that was going to be presented. He continued: "The duties of the army in relation to the civil power are very simple and have never been contested. Any officer or private who refuses to obey an order issued by the government has acted as a traitor. As far back as December last year, said Mr. Asquith, general officers of the army were informed that it might be their duty to come to the assistance of the civil power, and any officers domiciled in their area might be excused."

Arthur J. Balfour, former Unionist premier, ridiculed Premier Asquith's efforts to minimize the occurrences in the army, and declared that Brigadier-General Hubert Gough had been reinstated after he had declared he would not fight against Ulster. The insane policy of the government, Mr. Balfour asserted, had brought about a crisis of infinite harm to the community which would live for years and which it would have escaped if the government had ascertained what Ulster thought and what her supporters were ready to sacrifice. Ulster believed, he said, and millions in England believed with her, that the government was forcing her under a legislature she abhorred and driving her outside of the community she loved. In such a situation he argued ordinary means failed. The debate was concluded and the motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

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## NAME DEFENCE OF N. T. R. REPORT

### Hon. Arthur Meighen Seeks to Sidestep the Main Issues in Controversy

### FINDS NO DISHONESTY

### W. M. German Replies in Effective Manner to Solicitor General—Declares Lynch-Staunton the Greatest Partizan the Lord Ever Made—Debate on Again Today.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 26.—The special pleading and the obvious sidestepping of the real issue by Hon. Arthur Meighen, chief apologist and explainer of the Gutelius-Staunton attack on the National Transcontinental, on the Grand Trunk Pacific and on the Liberal party in the commonsense today in continuing the debate on the "scandal report," was significant of the fact that the government is now entirely on the defensive.

The explaining is being done not by the Liberals but by the men who inspired the attack on Canada's real problem. The Liberal Government insisted in seeking to construe the report as a mere matter of opinion, did not explicitly endorse the standard of clean rates between east and west which would mean the destruction of the Transcontinental.

Mr. Meighen, while seeking to justify the finding of the investigating committee on the evidence which they saw fit to secure, did not explicitly endorse the policy which those findings involve. He did not attempt to show any dishonesty in connection with the contract of the road, and he could not escape from the fact that in several important matters the commissioners had not drawn true conclusions from the evidence.

In the case of the Transcona shops for instance, involving a "waste of \$4,000,000" he inferentially admitted that the report was not justifiable.

"The minister of militia has just referred to the matter brought up in the house the other night, when he says it comes from a boozerm or slandering," said Col. Hughes. "I don't know the correct title," said Sir Edward Carson.

"Hear, hear," shouted Conservative Mr. Prout, while Speaker Spruille called on the minister of militia. The speaker then asked whether the minister of militia had authorized Captain Wallace to rule that this was not a boozerm or slandering, and Mr. Prout then asked whether the minister of militia had taken cognizance of this cablegram.

## GOVERNMENT STILL FACES ARMY CRISIS

### Asquith Postpones Statement Till Today

### Generals French and Ewart Hand in Resignations, Because Minister of War's Guarantee to Officers Was Cancelled—London Fall of Rumors About Cabinet Shift—All Quiet in Ulster.

(Canadian Press.)

Mexico City, March 26.—Confirmation of the reported defeat of General Villa's army at Torreon by Federal forces under General Velasco, was given in a message received at the Mexican war office at noon today. The rebel losses are placed at 700 men killed.

The rebels are said to be retreating to Bermejillo, a town on the railroad twenty miles north of Torreon.

At the war office it was said that the message was sent from Sanpedro, and was filed by a Federal officer. It was the first despatch to come through from the fighting zone.

A telegram from a newspaper correspondent at Bermejillo, reported several fighting at Artega, to the east of the city in the state of Coahuila, where 247 rebels are said to have been killed by the Federalists. The same correspondent also reports fighting at Castro, Coahuila.

Hear of Villa's Crushing Defeat.  
Eagle Pass, Texas, March 26.—Federal forces at Bermejillo, Mexico, opposite Eagle Pass, today announced they had received official advice of the defeat of General Villa's forces at Gomez Palacio, a suburb of Torreon. Notices were posted in Piedras Negras declaring Villa had been repulsed "with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded," and that the Federalists were retreating toward Escobedo, 100 miles northwest of Torreon.

The banks here today cancelled their exchange operations owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

Laredo, Texas, March 26.—Twenty-five wagons, loaded with wounded and sick men that was retreating, were the remnants of General Guardiola's Federal command, which was defeated Monday at Guerrero while en route to attack Matamoros.

More Light on I. C. R. COAL PURCHASES  
Manager Gutelius Asks Nova Scotia Mines to Ship Product to Lewis by Water Just Before Close of Navigation—Didn't Give Them a Chance to Ship by Rail as He Did American Concerns.

## SAYS VILLA'S ARMY HAS RETREATED

### Despatches from Mexico City State Rebel Forces Met Crushing Defeat at Torreon—Cavalcade of Dead and Wounded Federal Troops Reach Texan Border.

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## LIGHTENS PAUPER LUNATIC BURDEN

### MAN JUMPS TO DEATH IN SEA

### Passenger on S. S. Governor Dingley Commits Suicide

### LEAVES LETTER

### Tells of Death Plan—Out of Work and Despondent, is the Reason for Rash Act—Ship Stops for Search.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Portland, March 26.—Fearing that he would become insane, according to a letter which he left to the purser, and a written statement accompanying it, J. D. Humphrey, of 171 School street, Boston, committed suicide by jumping from the saloon deck of the steamer Gov. Dingley at 12:30 Thursday morning, when the vessel was about ten miles east of Boston Island. The steamer was stopped and every effort was made to locate Humphrey but this was impossible on account of the still breeze and high sea that was running. Humphrey had booked as J. H. Holmes, just as he announced he would do in letters mailed in Boston Wednesday night.

At 12:30 on Thursday night the following letter was received in the Globe office: "Am leaving tonight on boat Gov. Dingley, under name of J. H. Holmes, room 12. Will leave package with purser. I intend to go overboard some way out. My disappearance may not be reported. Some of my things will be left in stateroom. After my crime, I shall be in jail. My wife and family must be notified of my death. Make inquiries for me at my home, 171 School street, Boston, Wash, etc."

The Boston directory gives only one J. D. Humphrey, whose occupation is listed as a painter. He lives at 171 School street, Jamaica Plain.

Last night Mrs. Humphrey said that Mr. Humphrey left home about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon and he had probably gone to a theatre. She added that she expected him back after theatre and advised her husband to call on her at 7 o'clock last night, bound for Portland, and will not arrive there until early this morning.

The letter received by the Globe was written with pencil on a plain sheet of paper and was folded twice. It was enclosed in a large-size stamped envelope and addressed in pencil "Boston Globe, Boston, Mass." It bore the postmark "Boston, Mass., March 25, 9 p.m. 1914." Whether it had been in the Captain Postoffice for some time or had been posted only just previous to the time of the postmark could not be ascertained.

J. D. Humphrey, who resides at 171 School street, Jamaica Plain, is about forty-six years old and has a wife and three children. The oldest child is a boy of sixteen and the other two are daughters, aged twelve and fourteen years. He is the owner of the house at 171 School street.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. Landry, the time for the introduction of private bills was extended until tomorrow.

The house adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

## Parishes' Liability Limited

### Government Will Not Ask Support for Over Six Each

### Maximum Number for Each Municipality is Fixed at 75—Fleming Thinks This Will Help St. John, Where So Many Outsiders' Keep is Charged to It.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, N. B., March 26.—The house met at 3:15 p. m.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiries regarding the rebuilding of the bridge at Perry's Point, Kings county. Amber license issued for motor car, and a permit to draw at the Millik bridge, Baywater, Kings county; bonds guaranteed for the St. John & Quebec Railway Company; above standards for Gloucester had 11 to be printed; business methods of the Canadian Home Investment Company; the Quebec & St. John Construction Company; and the St. John & Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill for the purpose of the provincial hospital, in explaining it, he said it was an amendment to the act of last year, which required all municipalities to contribute 21 per cent of the cost of maintenance of their pauper lunatics. It was the purpose of this year's bill to sound every effort to the maintenance of such persons was in no sense a charge against the province, but against the municipalities to which they belonged. The government was not asking the municipalities to pay the cost, but only to contribute one-third of the cost, which had been maintained in the house, was considerably less than was paid by the municipalities in other provinces.

However, the government was willing to place some limitation on the number of patients to be paid for, and this bill provided that no parish should be called upon to pay more than 75 pauper lunatics, and no municipality more than seventy-five. There are some isolated parishes in which the number of pauper lunatics is very large in proportion to the population and beyond their paying capacity, and under the provisions of this bill they would be relieved from considerable payments.

Mr. Humphrey has long been out of work and is known to have been despondent of late.

Mrs. Keene said this morning that her husband had been in the hospital for some time, and she had seen Humphrey the latter gave him some pawn tickets and said "Goodbye, Guy, you will probably never see me again."

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## PANAMA FIGHT OPENS IN HOUSE

### Opponents of Free Tolls Not Willing to Concede That Violation of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is a "National Dishonor"—Administration Leaders Seek to Limit the Debate to Twenty Hours.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, March 26.—A rule to limit debate on the Panama canal toll exemption repeal bill to twenty hours was presented to the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A vote on the rule was expected before adjournment.

Representative Henry declared that the free tolls plank of the Baltimore platform did not represent Democratic sentiment and pointed out that when the Panama canal act was passed only seventy-two Democrats in the house voted against the tolls while ninety-four voted for free tolls. He asserted that the American people secured no benefit from free tolls and that the vessels that would profit from the exemption are owned by the "steel trust," the Standard Oil trust, the Southern Railway, the New Haven Railway, and the Seaboard Airline.

Representative Campbell, of Kentucky, Republican, contended that the terms of the Panama canal act, which it is not proposed to repeal, specifically forbid the use of the canal to railroad-owned ships.

Representative Pou, of North Carolina, argued that the question involved was whether the United States should be proposed to keep its contract made with Great Britain and other nations as to the Panama canal. He pointed out that the president could have no objection in conceding to Great Britain's request other than the desire to best serve the interest of the people of America.

Will Not Concede "National Dishonor."  
Progressive Leader Murdock opposed the rule, saying: "I am not willing to surrender by my vote in any spirit of easy accommodation to Great Britain this nation's sovereignty over the canal. I do not know fully the complications which bring this crisis. We are asked to suspend the toll exemption clause until our rights may be arbitrated, but to concede national dishonor. I do not know the relations which make Great Britain and Japan friends, or Japan and Huerta allies, or how near the truth the rumor is that we need the aid of Great Britain as Japan's friend to lighten our responsibility in Mexico. But the known facts, the visible facts, the arguable facts, are plain and elementary so far as our rights in the canal are concerned."

The president's position was vigorously defended by Representative Sherry, of Kentucky.

"We come here with this repeal bill," he said, "with no apology for our position. For twenty-five years we have held out to the nations of the world the promise to build the canal for all the world. We promised to build it as a great boon to humanity throughout the world, not for small dollars and cents advantage to our own commerce. In this situation, the American nation does nothing out of fear, nothing because of the threat of any nation or group of nations. But it is not willing to be struck from the previous decision of scribbling the qualifications of a voter. The vote was 168 to 59."

VOTES FOR WOMEN A STEP NEARER IN MASSACHUSETTS  
(Canadian Press.)  
Boston, March 26.—Woman suffrage was a victory today when the house for the first time concurred with the senate in adopting a resolve which proposed an amendment to the constitution by which the words "male" were to be stricken from the provision describing the qualifications of a voter. The vote was 168 to 59.