

1914
 King Street Store to Rent
 North side, Near Bay Street. Low
 rent.
 TANNER & GATES, Realty Brokers,
 Tanager-Gates Building,
 25-28 Adelaide Street West. Main 5892.

Yonge Street Store to Rent
 -Near King Street. Splendid location.
 Possession November 1st, 1914.
 TANNER & GATES, Realty Brokers,
 Tanager-Gates Building,
 25-28 Adelaide Street West. Main 5892.

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PROBS—Fair and mild, then rain,
 northerly winds, and colder.

FOURTEEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 26 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES

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 High Cost of N. T. R. Means Continued High Freight Rates, Says W. S. Middlebro, M. P.

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 AT OTTAWA

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FEDERALS CLAIM
 GREAT VICTORY
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ASQUITH TO REPUDIATE COMPACT
 MADE WITH OFFICERS BY SEELY
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RESIGNATION OF LORD MORLEY
 DEMANDED BY UNIONIST PRESS

LONDON LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS
 CALL FOR A FREE DEMOCRACY

Say That British Government Now is in a Stronger Position
 Than Ever — Morning Post Insists on a Plot and Demands Disclosure.

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 HOLDING REBEL ARMY IN CHECK

Vague Reports Give Impression That Villa's Men Have Met
 Stout Resistance and That Attack on Fortress Has Made
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BILINGUAL ISSUE WAS AVOIDED AT OTTAWA

Liberal Member for Laval Sought to Discover What Action Government Had Taken on Orange Lodge Representations, But Sproule's Adverse Ruling Was Sustained.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, March 25.—A curious incident in the parliamentary session of this afternoon, precipitated by Charles Wilson, the Liberal member for Laval, Mr. Wilson endeavored to raise a question of privilege, and from the ruling of the Speaker against him, ensued the hour.

It appears that he had filed with the clerk in the regular way several questions relating to alleged complaints made by Orange lodges at Collingwood against the use of the French language on postcards and government stationery and also against teaching this language in the schools of Ontario.

Mr. Wilson desired to know whether the complaints had been received by the government, and what reply had been made thereto, or what action had been taken thereon. Another question asked whether complaints had been received by the government against his honor the Speaker reading prayers every alternate day in the French language. The clerk of the house, after consulting with the Speaker, declined to put these questions upon the order paper. This was the question of privilege.

Speaker Changed Mind.

Mr. Speaker observed that at first glance he had ruled that all the questions were improper. The first two questions appeared to relate to bilingual schools with which this government had nothing to do, but upon further consideration, he had ordered the questions to be printed in so far as they related to the use of the French language on postcards and government stationery.

Mr. Wilson: How about question No. 2, as to the complaints against your

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HEAVY COST OF BUILDING N. T. R. MEANS HIGH FREIGHT CHARGES WILL BE PERMANENT BURDEN

Middlebro, Replying to Graham, Pointed Out That Primary Object of Road Was to Reduce Rates—Carvel Taunts Government With Failure to Prosecute Contractors

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The debate upon the Lynch-Staunton and Guelph report on the National Transcontinental Railway occupied the house till a late hour tonight, and bids fair to continue for many days to come. Hon. George F. Graham finished his opening speech at 6 o'clock and the laboring oar for the government was taken up by W. S. Middlebro, the Conservative member for North Grey.

Mr. Middlebro declared that the National Transcontinental scheme had been launched by the Laurier government as a cure for high freight rates, especially in the west. People had been led to believe that by an expenditure of \$12,000,000 they would have a cheaply built and efficient railway from sea to sea, which would compel the Canadian Pacific to reduce its extortionate rates, especially in the west. Mr. Middlebro figured that the National Transcontinental would cost the country \$225,000,000, or considerably more than the entire national debt, which is capitalized at \$102,000,000. It could never compete with the Canadian Pacific, and if it was ever operated at all, it would tend to keep up with freight rates indefinitely.

Why the Immunity.

F. B. Carvel of Carleton, N. B., said that the government did not believe, and had never acted upon, the Cusheo and Lynch-Staunton report. They were crying that M. P. Davis and other contractors illegally enriched themselves thru fraudulent over-valuation, but they had paid these contractors millions of dollars after coming to power and had never suggested restitution to the government. If the government believed in the charges against the contractors, then Mr. Carvel wanted to know why no proceedings of any kind had been brought to recover the money. Davis and other contractors were wealthy men and still active as contractors under the present government. Why were no proceedings taken against them?

H. E. Ames (St. Antones, Montreal) moved the adjournment of the debate. A **Widow Accusation.**

Hon. Geo. F. Graham, resuming his speech, said the commissioners had published to the world a solemn finding that "neither the National Transcontinental Commissioners nor the

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Advance Guard at Ottawa

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Hon. Adam Beck and a dozen of the western Ontario members of the huge hydro-electric delegation which will wait on the government tomorrow arrived here today. They are seeking federal subsidies for electric railways similar to those given steam railways.

It is said that the delegation will number over two thousand.

FEDERALS CLAIM GREAT VICTORY AT TORREON

War Department Report Says Rebels Are Fleeing After Loss of Two Thousand Men and That Government Troops Are in Pursuit.

Canadian Press Despatch.

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—The war department makes the claim that the rebels under Villa were routed at Torreón with great slaughter early today.

Eight hundred men, under Gen. Joaquin Meas and Gen. Javier de Mouri, it is announced, arrived opportunely from Saltillo in time to add greatly to the federal victory. The rebels are said to be fleeing northward, with the federal troops pursuing them.

It is admitted that Villa's men entered Lerdo, a suburb of Torreón, but it is explained that they were a ruse on the part of Gen. Velasco to ambush them. As soon as they were well into the territory the federal artillery shelled them out, the cavalry charging as the rebels started to retreat.

Generals Meas and Mouri are reported to have made the distance between Hidalgo and Torreón in fifty armored automobiles which they were carrying, the railroads having been cut at Hidalgo.

The rebel losses in dead and wounded are reported to be two thousand.

ASQUITH TO REPUDIATE COMPACT MADE WITH OFFICERS BY SEELY GOVERNMENT WILL BE SUPREME

RESIGNATION OF LORD MORLEY DEMANDED BY UNIONIST PRESS

LONDON, March 26.—Lord Morley, during the course of his speech in the house of lords, made the important admission that the two unauthorized paragraphs added to the Gough letter were drafted by Col. Seely in consultation with himself.

The Conservative morning papers, commenting on this admission, contend that Lord Morley, who holds the office of lord president of the council, ought also to resign.

LONDON LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS CALL FOR A FREE DEMOCRACY

Say That British Government Now is in a Stronger Position Than Ever — Morning Post Insists on a Plot and Demands Disclosure.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 26.—The view of the Liberal morning papers is that yesterday was the blackest day the government had experienced in its whole existence, and in the words of the Daily Chronicle, "it seemed as if its life was worth 48 hours' purchase."

The Morning Post, still insisting on the existence of a plot and urging the Unionists in parliament to compel the government to divulge the nature of the verbal instructions given to Gen. Paget, argues that Col. Seely's real motive and only reason for adding the two clauses to the guarantee given to Gen. Gough was to prevent the disclosure of the plot.

The Post believes that Mr. Asquith refused to accept Col. Seely's resignation because Lord Morley was also involved.

According to the Daily Mail, on Tuesday night, when the additions to the Gough letter became known, the editor Lloyd George threatened to resign unless the war secretary resigned, but when the matter came before the cabinet yesterday it became evident that Col. Seely's action involved Mr. Churchill and Lord Morley, and that the cabinet might have survived Col. Seely's resignation, it was impossible to lose three ministers without disruption. Hence the chancellor of the exchequer withdrew his opposition.

Labor Dissatisfied.

The Labor papers are dissatisfied at the official exoneration of the King. The lobby correspondents of the Daily News says that Col. Seely added the two offending paragraphs just after he had been in conference with the King at Buckingham Palace.

The Daily Citizen, a Labor organ, says that the exoneration of the King by Premier Asquith and Col. Seely was to be expected, and adds: "It does not affect the statement we made Tuesday, that the King has repeatedly interfered, but it was indeed a check to the King."

CAPT. TOM WALLACE CABLES TO CARSON

Says Loyal Canadians Are Ready to Help With Men and Money.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Capt. Tom Wallace, M.P. for Centre York, cabled Sir Edward Carson tonight as follows: "Sir Edward Carson, M.P., Belfast, Ireland: 'Thousands loyal Canadians are with you in your magnificent fight to preserve best traditions of British citizenship by resisting coercion of Ulster. We are ready if necessary to help you with men and money to the best ditch.' (Signed) Tom G. Wallace, M.P.'"

DINEEN'S HATS.

In all the talk of the town is Dineen's \$3.00 hats for men. The Dineen Company are showing some of the newest designs by the world's best makers in stiff and soft felt hats.

"They keep their shape."
 "And the wear is there."
 "See window display."
 The W. and D. Dineen Co., 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

Important Dramatic Event.

The engagement of Ethel Barrymore in "Tante" at the Princess Theatre next week will be an event of more than ordinary importance to local playgoers.

The advance sale of seats begins this morning.

Secretary for War, Who With Gen. Paget Was Responsible for Surrender, Will Remain in Cabinet, Which is, However, Free to Discipline Gen. Gough and Other Recalcitrant Officers.

Ministerialist Declarations That No Important Military and Naval Demonstration Had Been Planned in Ulster, Received With Jeers by Unionists — Home Rule Compromise Considered Impossible.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 25.—The government published today its promised statement of its dealings with the revolutionary officers of the third cavalry brigade, and the house of commons held another heated and disorderly session. Between the documents presented and the various statements drawn from the cabinet ministers, the vital facts of the affair were made clear. They reveal a comedy or tragedy of errors perpetrated by Colonel Seely, secretary of state for war, and Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the troops in Ireland.

Col. Seely took all the blame upon his own shoulders. He frankly declared that he had made a great mistake. His written assurance to Gen. Hubert Gough that the government "most resolutely refused to use all the force of the crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain order and support the civil powers in the ordinary execution of their duty, but has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right in order to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the home rule bill," was given without the knowledge of the cabinet, and contrary to its policy.

Hanging in Balance.

The war secretary tendered his resignation to Mr. Asquith, but the premier refused to accept it. The government has withdrawn Col. Seely's guarantees, according to the statement made by Viscount Morley in the house of lords, and Sir Edward Grey told the house of commons that the government's decision would be made known to Gen. Gough tomorrow. Thus the situation with respect to Gen. Gough and his 58 comrades who sent in their papers, is still in a state of suspense.

The most important revelations of the day were to the effect that the government did not plan an important military and naval demonstration upon Ulster. Winston Spencer Churchill today confirmed the reports that he had ordered the Third Battle Squadron and a torpedo flotilla to Irish waters, but explained that when the military arrangements had been successfully carried out he countermanded the orders by wireless, an explanation which the Unionists received with jeers.

The blunder Gen. Paget made appears to have been in giving a practical ultimatum to the officers of the cavalry brigade, to say whether they would take active service in Ulster or accept dismissal.

Seely Admitted Error.

The cabinet on Monday framed a general statement of the officers' position and duty under the law, and Col. Seely freely admitted his error in yielding to Gen. Gough's demand for a written assurance that the army would not be used to suppress the covenanters.

Premier Asquith's statements that the officers should return to duty unconditionally were made in good faith, since he learned of Col. Seely's amendments to the cabinet memorandum only yesterday afternoon. The prime minister made plain the government's position regarding the army to the house of commons, declaring that he would not assent to the claim of any body of men in the service of the crown to demand assurances of what they would be required to do in circumstances which had not yet arisen.

Sir Edward Grey spoke even more strongly. He said: "The government is prepared at

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LINED UP FOR TOLLS BATTLE

Bitter Struggle in Congress Will Begin Today—Personal Convictions Obliterate Party Lines.

Canadian Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lines were sharply drawn tonight for the opening of the most bitterly contested legislative struggle that has confronted President Wilson's administration—the fight to repeal the law giving American coastwise ships free passage thru the Panama Canal.

For the first time since the Democratic administration took charge of the government, administration leaders found a strong, unswerving and determined element within the party opposed to a policy which President Wilson had personally espoused. Personal convictions on the question have practically obliterated party lines.

The political situation, with the international character of the legislation involved, and the stress the president has placed upon his position as necessary to the successful conduct of the administration's foreign policy, combined to make up a situation fraught with complications.

Tomorrow Chairman Henry will report a special schedule providing for 15 hours of general debate on the repeal bill, and allowing no opportunity for amendment of the measure. An attempt will be made to fix four hours as a limit of debate on the proposed rule. If this is accomplished, the first vote will come late tomorrow afternoon on the adoption of the rule.

FEDERALS FORCED TO RETREAT

ZAPATA, Tex., March 25.—Villa's men were routed at Zapata, Tex., today, and the federal forces are in pursuit.

Rebel advisers here today were that Villa was attacking the outskirts of Zapata, and that two-thirds of the rebel army, under the direct command of Gen. Benavides, were thus engaged.

Unconfirmed rumors had it that Villa had executed 200 federal prisoners and that in one assault 58 federalists were killed and 200 wounded.

Constitutionalist sympathizers place a gloomy construction on the failure of detailed newspaper despatches to get thru.

Another despatch received at rebel headquarters reported the capture of Zapata, a small town thirty miles southwest of Monterrey.

EMBARGO UPON ARMS INVALID

Government Prohibition Respecting Ireland Ruled Out by Belfast Court as Unlawful.

Canadian Press Despatch.

BELFAST, March 25.—The assize court decided today that the government prohibition of the importation of arms into Ireland was invalid, because the Act of Union provided that all subjects should have the same privileges in respect to trade.

The decision was rendered in an action for damages by a merchant from whom six cases of arms had been seized.

PAGET WILLING TO BE THE GOAT

“You May Make a Scapegoat of Me,” He Said to Col. Seely.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 25.—The Dublin correspondent of The Times states on the authority of one who was present at the war office conference that after Gen. Gough had carried his point, Col. Seely asked: "What are we to do now for the sake of the army?"

Gen. Paget replied: "You can make a scapegoat of me."

Another Dublin despatch says that Col. Seely yesterday attacked Lord Roberts in the presence of Gen. Gough and the other officers, exclaiming: "It is all your fault. You are entirely to blame."

