

# The Daily Mail

VOL. XVII NO. 96

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## Liberal Leader in Senate Condemns Policy of Tribute

**Able and Patriotic Speech by Sir George Ross on the Naval Bill—Declares That the Senate Will Not be Justified in Giving Assent to the Bill Until It is Submitted to Judgement of the Country—A Canadian Navy, Owned and Manned by Canadians the True Imperial Policy**

Ottawa, May 27.—The naval bill will have to be submitted to the people before it becomes law. Sir George Ross, the Liberal leader, who represented the majority in the Senate, made this declaration today when he closed a notable speech with an amendment which declared that the people should be consulted upon a question of such far-reaching constitutional importance.

Great interest was shown in the proceedings. A large audience assembled to hear the speech. The Government House gallery was filled by members of His Royal Highness household, including Col. Lowther, Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier were also present, with many members from both sides of the House of Commons during the delivery of the speech. The debate ran until midnight and will be continued tomorrow afternoon.

It is now for the government to decide whether it will allow its naval aid proposals to drop or submit them to the people by a general election. Opinion is equally divided as to which course they will pursue.

Ottawa, May 27.—In the Senate this afternoon Sir George Ross, opposition leader, in an eloquent speech, at length, put forward the views of the Liberals in the Upper House on the naval aid bill and he moved an amendment to the motion for second reading that:

"This House is not justified in giving its assent to this bill until it is submitted to the judgment of the country."

After Senators E. D. Smith, Alexander McCall, James Mason and J. J. Donnelly had been introduced by Hon. Mr. Loughheed and Senator Taylor, Sir George Ross resumed the debate.

In opening, he congratulated the government leader, Hon. Mr. Loughheed, for his able and comprehensive review of the situation. He then reviewed the origin of the question of naval defence in Canada at length. He said the government of today was now responsible for the naval service act of 1910, since it had not repealed or amended it.

Touching but briefly on the question of an emergency, Sir George noted that the admiralty memorandum did not declare that there was an emergency but simply said that if immediate aid was to be given it should take the form of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply.

The number and express character of these ships was not specific. That memorandum further said that Great Britain was still able to meet every foe and to do all that was necessary unaided, if need be, to maintain her supremacy on the sea. In Great Britain there was no party strife and no disunion on the question of defence of the empire. That was the position which should obtain in Canada.

### OBJECTIONS TO BILL

The first objection he had to the present bill was on constitutional grounds. Under the British North America Act the parliament of Canada was entrusted with defence. The present bill sought to put under the control of another government the monies that the Canadian parliament voted for defence purposes. Thus the exclusive jurisdiction conferred by the British North America Act was being surrendered in part, at least.

Sir George did not believe that the government had any authority to surrender any part of that power or to delegate it to another body. Moreover, he did not believe that the British government had any constitutional authority for taking a power which they had no right to.

"I am not going," he said, "to be supercilious in discussing the question of responsible government. There may be emergencies when we have to yield a little here and there. Indeed if there were no other way of meeting the present difficulties of defence I would perhaps forego, if there were a real emergency, some of my convictions on this report, because in danger everything must give way. There is no emergency in this case, so

that we are not required to give way or surrender any of our constitutional rights."

A second objection was as Mr. Borden had himself pointed out in 1909 that the placing of the control of the money voted by the dominion parliament in the hands of a British minister, not responsible to the Canadian parliament, would lead to friction. It was a doctrine foreign to the whole trend of constitutional development under British institutions.

The third objection to the bill was that it did not provide for any permanent naval force in Canada. To use the words of Hon. G. E. Foster: "There are no bones in it, no Canadian flesh or blood or mental attitude." It provided merely empty ships.

A fourth objection was that the bill did not provide for any Canadian training for naval service in Canada, as did the naval service act of 1910. In the one case the government proposed merely to place ships at the control of the admiralty. In the other case, under the Laurier act, the government proposed to place at the general service of the royal navy the officers and men serving on such ships.

### EMPTY SHIPS, CANADA'S GIFT.

"The ships are to be given to Great Britain," said Sir George, "merely as empty shells. This idea is abhorrent to me. Then the ships are to be maintained by the British taxpayer. The poor, impoverished purse of Canada sends to Great Britain three empty shells and asks Britain to man them and keep them out of the way of all harm. Canada ties up her purse strings and says to the British taxpayers:

"Here are three beautiful ships, if you want them to fight, man them yourselves. We have no money to spend for maintenance and if we have, we won't give it to you."

Another objection which Sir George urged to the bill was that no provision was made for Canadian coastal or trade defense. Canada was sitting supinely, doing nothing to ensure the protection of her ports in time of war. Three of an enemy's ships could bottle up every port on the Atlantic coast. There would not be a Canadian cruiser to fire a shot to prevent them. Nor was there any provision for training men, as was done by the act of 1910.

"Why did the government not organize the naval service on the Great Lakes as the United States government had done in every city on their side of the line from Duluth to Oswego? Moreover there was no provision for the construction of ships in Canada or for dockyards. Was Canada less advanced in engineering skill than Japan or Argentina or Spain or Italy or Austria-Hungary?"

"I have confidence," said Sir George, "that a country that has exercised the administration of one-third of the territorial expanse of the British empire is equal to every endeavor of industrial achievement. Let us not depreciate ourselves."

### AGAINST HIRING DEFENCE

Hon. Mr. Loughheed said that it was an insult to Britain for Canada to undertake the construction of a navy of its own. Sir George doubted the sincerity of that statement. For himself he did not believe in the hiring policy.

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## SEEK TO BREAK MILLIONAIRE'S WILL

Hackensack, N.J., May 28.—A hearing to set aside the will of John S. Lyle of Tenafly, who died on July 26, leaving an estate of several million dollars, was held in the Orphans' Court here today. Mr. Lyle, who was a member of the firm of Lord and Taylor New York, was 92 years old. He left the greater part of his fortune to his young wife, Julia Gertrude Lyle. Nephews and nieces to whom he left only small bequests are seeking to have the will set aside on the ground that for a long time prior to his death Mr. Lyle was of unsound mind and incapable of disposing of his vast estate. Undue influence on the part of his young wife is also alleged by the contestants.

### HAMPSTEAD COMING TOMORROW

The steamer Hampstead is expected here tomorrow on her first trip. She left St. John this morning and will lie up at Gagetown over night.

### BAND CONCERT THURSDAY.

The 71st Regt. Band will begin its summer's band-concert program tomorrow night, playing at the Parliament Square Band stand.

### DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Finlander, name unknown, was seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Indian Village, Kingsclear, yesterday morning. His body is filled with iron from a stove which was smashed to atoms by the explosion. He is to be brought to the Victoria Public Hospital today. Four or five cases of dynamite stored in a small building blew up. The Finlander was in the house and rushed out shouting "Fire." He had gone only a few feet when the explosion took place.

## DAVISON INSTALS NEW PRESIDENT

Davidson, N.C., May 28.—The commencement week program at Davidson College culminated today in the annual graduation exercises. Added interest and importance was given to the occasion by the formal inauguration of Dr. William Joseph Martin as president of the college. The presidents or other representatives of many of the leading educational institutions of the south took part in the program.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING THIS AFTERNOON

M. W. Doherty Expected to Get St. John Appointment—Premier Addressed P.N.S. Students today

The Provincial Government met here last night and continued its sessions today. This afternoon the Board of Education is meeting. The business of the session will be completed by this evening. Premier Fleming will leave by C. P. R. this evening for Toronto, where he will attend the Presbyterian Congress.

This morning the premier and Hon. J. A. Murray addressed the assembled students of the Provincial Normal School in the assembly hall of the building.

The appointment of a successor to Thomas Gorman as chairman of the St. John Board of Health is before the government. Manning W. Doherty is expected to be the new chairman. The job of highway engineer is still going begging, no person wanting it and consequently no appointment will be made.

Mr. A. R. Gould, president of the St. John & Quebec Railway is here today. He will go to Woodstock tonight. This morning he conferred with Hon. Mr. Grimmer.

Mr. H. C. Perry of Moncton is in the city.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN SHORT METER

New York, May 28.—Benjamin L. Winchell and Thos. H. West appointed receivers for Frisco; Edwin W. Winter and W. J. Jackson appointed receivers for Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The tariff hearings end. Bill to be ready for caucus in a week.

State department assures Japan that war talk here is false.

Judge Cary begins his testimony in Steel suit.

Receiver of West side belt and Wash-Pittsburg terminal asks authority to issue \$2,350,000 of receivers certificates.

Splendid weather for crops prevails in Northwest.

London cable says labor demands and reassembling of parliament are disturbing influences in London market.

Secretary McAdoo will today notify all national bank depositaries that they will be required to pay 2 per cent. on government deposits.

Sir Edward Grey urges Bulgaria to sign peace treaty, leaving to the powers to induce Greece and Serbia to sign.

London settlement began today.

American stocks in London irregular 1/2 up to 1/2 off.

12 industrials declined .50. 20 active railways declined .86.

## STOCK MARKET VERY WEAK

**Short Selling Responsible for Sharp Decline in Many Issues**

**Great Restrictions Upon Credit Being Imposed by the Banking Institutions of the Country**

(From direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co., 550 Queen St.)

New York, May 28.—While the action in the market of St. Louis and San Francisco securities reflected an unfavorable condition of the company it is doubtful in the financial community as a whole anticipated the receivership announced yesterday, so that this intelligence came as a distinct shock. Considering this fact the course of the general market was logic and inasmuch the decline was attributed in large degree to short selling the general technical situation has been further improved. The incident emphasizes the restriction of credits now being imposed by the banking interests of the country. For the immediate future at least it would impose for any but the soundest corporations to do any new financing and this must be restricted to imperative necessities. This check upon fresh enterprise will surely bring contraction in the general volume of business and therein lies the prospective relief of the financial situation. It is not believed that any other important railway systems are in urgent need of funds and

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### BERLIN MAN HERE

Otto Gullentag of Berlin, Germany is in the city today. In company with Publicity Commissioner McDade he he visited several manufacturing plants about the city. He is looking over New Brunswick with a view toward locating.

### TENSION IS SEVERE.

London, May 28.—Advices from Saloniki today assert that the most severe tension exists between the Greek and Bulgarian armies facing each other some distance to the north of the city. Messages from Sofia say that it is reported in military circles that hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia are imminent.

Vienna, May 28.—According to the Reichs Post, Bulgaria has addressed a note to the European powers offering to submit to their decision the question of the future allocation of Saloniki.

## CALIFORNIA'S "MAN TIGER" WILL GO TO THE GALLOWS

**Jake Oppenheimer Described as the Criminal of the Century Will be Executed at Folsom Prison Within Two Weeks—His Case Has Been Before the Courts for Five Years—Has a Long Record of Crime Including Four Murders to His Credit**

San Francisco, Calif., May 28.—After staying his execution for more than five years, by availing himself of every legal technicality and every court, Jake Oppenheimer, "the criminal of the century," will be executed at Folsom prison within the next two weeks unless the governor intervenes and commutes the sentence. Oppenheimer, whose ferocity and murderous tendencies have gained for him the name of "Man Tiger" and have made him the terror of guards and prisoners alike, is considered one of the most remarkable criminals ever known in this part of the country. He has a long record of crime and is known to have committed at least four murders.

Oppenheimer began his career of crime in this city many years ago, when he was employed as a messenger boy for a telegraph company. One day he was discharged by the superintendent and promptly revenged himself by shooting the superintendent. Three years later he was sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment for robbing a drug store. A man named Ross testified against him. Oppenheimer was sent to Folsom and later, when Ross was also sent to that institution for some other crime, Oppenheimer awaited him at the prison gate and stabbed him to death.

Some time after that Oppenheimer murdered a guard named McDonald at the prison. As a punishment he was placed in solitary confinement, but obtaining a file and cutting his way out he made a murderous assault on a fellow convict named John Wilson with a butcher knife. In 1901 the State legislature of California had passed a law imposing death punishment upon any prisoner who should make an assault upon a prison official or a fellow prisoner. Under this law Oppenheimer was tried in October, 1907, for his attack upon Wilson, who had died from the effects of the stab wounds. Oppenheimer was found guilty and was sentenced to death. The execution was set for June 6, 1905, but Oppenheimer, through his counsel appealed and fought his case through several courts and finally the Supreme Court of the United States. Every court decided against him and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the validity of the California law. Oppenheimer made another attempt to save his life by obtaining a writ of habeas corpus and bringing his case before the United States District Court upon the plea that the statute under which Oppenheimer had been sentenced to death is retroactive and contravenes section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the passage of ex post facto criminal laws. This case also was dismissed and with that all resources of the law were exhausted.

While awaiting the decision of the courts in his efforts to save himself from the gallows, Oppenheimer was kept in strict confinement at the Folsom prison. There he continued his criminal career with unequaled cunning and ferocity. In company with two other prisoners, J. W. Finley and Francisco Quijada, Oppenheimer made an attempt to break out of the prison at midnight on January 6, 1910, by sawing the bars of their cell. They would have succeeded had not Night Captain Quignire detected them sneaking along a corridor. He called several of the guards and subdued the prisoners.

Quijada, a half-breed Yaqui Indian, had attacked some of the prison guards several years before and had also been sentenced to death under the law of 1901. He also appealed to the courts and his case was pending at the time when Oppenheimer began his fight for life. There was considerable ill feeling between the two prisoners from the very beginning and their mutual hatred increased in the course of time. The climax came in September of 1911, when one morning Quijada challenged Oppenheimer to a combat for life, while the prisoners were permitted to exercise in the corridor of the prison. Oppenheimer, who had secretly prepared

himself for such an emergency, flung himself upon the Indian and stabbed him to death with a sharp piece of steel which he had picked up in the prison yard several months before and which he had secreted in his mattress ever since.

Although there was never a lack of "bad men" in the prison, Oppenheimer was always considered the most dangerous of the prisoners. He was greatly feared not only by his fellow prisoners but also by the prison guards and officials and for several years it was considered necessary to have him watched and guarded by two guards armed with loaded rifles. Oppenheimer was the most sullen and refractory prisoner in the penitentiary and on many occasions it became necessary to discipline and severely punish him.

## GIBSON NEWS

**Personal Notes—Trouble of the Water Works—Citizens Not Satisfied With the Service**

Gibson, May 28.—Mr. O. Peters of Mount Allison College occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. B. H. Babbitt is visiting relatives at Grand Falls.

Mrs. James Davidson is at present visiting her daughter Mrs. Frank Appleby at Moncton.

Mr. Albert Stevenson of Mouth of Keswick spent Sunday with friends in Gibson.

Miss Mildred Harris entertained a number of her young friends to a very enjoyable picnic on Monday.

Several of the residences of Sherwood Street, are complaining of the way they are being treated by the water commissioners. They want the water main laid in the street so as to be able to make connections with their homes and have referred the matter to secretary on several occasions but were turned down each time. It is understood that legal action will be taken in the matter.

The roads through certain parts of the village are in very bad condition they need looking after in the worst way, being a disgrace to the community.

## FREDERICTON JCT. GIRL CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE

Viola Reid, daughter of John Reid of Fredericton Junction, was arrested last evening at her home charged with infanticide. She was taken today to Burton and lodged in jail. It is said that the child whose body was found at Fredericton Junction, April 28, was hers. Chief Rideout of Moncton arrested the girl who refuses to admit the charge. It is said the child was born in the Salvation Army Rescue Home, St. John March 23. She will receive preliminary examination at Fredericton Junction, June 4, before Magistrate Smith.

The girl has been shadowed for some time by Chief Rideout, but the case against her is not complete. She left home with the child April 16, but returned without it.

## TENNIS MATCHES AT SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, Cal., May 28.—Several of the expert tennis players for which the Pacific coast is famous were on hand here today at the opening of the annual tournament for the Central California Championships. The tournament will continue until the end of the week.