

The Daily Mail

VOL. XVII NO. 44

FREDERICTON, N. B. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1913

TWO CENTS PER COPY

MILLER, STATE PRISONER TRANSFERRED TO JAIL

All Day Debate in the House of Commons Over the Matter--Prisoner Claims That the Question He Refused to Answer, Was Based on a Mis-statement of Fact--Will be Sent to Carleton County Jail--Case Was Badly Bungled

Ottawa, Feb. 20--Parliament tonight sentenced R. C. Miller to the Carleton county jail. After keeping him a prisoner for two days to compel him to answer a question, which he said would ruin a case in which he was a party, the government decided that he should be moved from Parliament Hill.

It has been intimated to the government that as soon as Miller was off federal territory and on the soil over which the Province of Ontario has authority, they would lose him by habeas corpus. They sent him away by resolution.

The sergeant-at-arms will put him into a back tomorrow morning and the sergeant-at-arms will get his room back. There was a feeling among the Liberal members that he should have been held a few days longer and a further effort made to get him to state to whom he paid the money.

There was bungling in the case from the first. The authorities of the public accounts committee bungled in committee and in parliament. The government was lame in the House and the authorities are still limping. Miller has maintained throughout that he has kept his mouth shut in spite of parliament to avoid losing a law-suit. There was no division recorded on the resolution.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

'To whom did you pay the sum of \$41,026 for the purpose of securing contracts from the government of the Dominion of Canada between 1907 and 1911 as alleged by you in your examination before the Public Accounts Committee on Feb. 14, 1912?'

This was the question put to R. C. Miller, and for failure to answer it he has been in confinement two days.

Today Mr. Miller's counsel pointed out that the question quoted a statement Mr. Miller did not make. He had sworn before the public accounts committee that he had in five years paid \$41,026 in connection with obtaining business for the Diamond Heating & Lighting Company of Montreal. He did not say that this was paid to get business from the government, and denied that he had done so.

The evidence given before the public accounts committee was read by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell and bore out the statement.

Yet today, Chairman Middleborough of the public accounts committee asked parliament to send Miller to a county jail for declining to answer the question containing incorrect statement.

The day was one of the most interesting parliament has ever seen. Miller was brought to the bar at the opening of the sitting. He asked to have A. E. Harvey, K.C., of Montreal permitted to be present as his counsel. This was granted. He then said he desired to withdraw the statement made in his behalf Tuesday by George Kydd, K.C., that his client refused to answer 'for fear of incriminating himself.'

'I have no fear of anything and have done nothing to incriminate myself,' said Miller, who spoke clearly and well. He said he had no lack of respect for parliament, but on the contrary had the greatest respect. He had enemies who were trying to deprive him of his interests in the company.

At this point Mr. Meighen objected that Miller was making irrelevant statements.

Speaker Sproule read the question and asked Miller to confine himself to it.

Dr. Pugsley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the house had just decided Miller 'should have permission to make a statement, and it did not seem right to override that resolution.'

Premier Borden thought if Miller declined to answer the question he

might be permitted to give his reasons.

Mr. Miller said that he could not answer the question in the form it was put by Mr. Middleborough, and would like to give his reasons.

Chairman Middleborough was on his instantly gesticulating and demanding an answer.

'Is the member for North Middlesex or the house to decide whether the witness shall speak,' asked A. K. McLean.

Another attempt by Chairman Middleborough to speak was drowned in cries of 'Order.'

MILLER'S STATEMENT.

'It is not with any desire to defy this honorable House or any other governing body that I have acted as I have done,' said Mr. Miller. 'I would like to have been able to have given the reasons for my action in my own way because on the surface it may look as if I were protecting myself against possibly being incriminated, and it might also be suspected that I am taking this line of action in order to protect some person or persons connected with the administration of the government of the Dominion of Canada. Now as to that I have already stated under oath that I never paid any money to any member of the Senate or to any member of the House of Commons or to any official of the government and I now state that I never gave any remuneration of any kind whatsoever to any member of the Senate, or of the House of Commons, either directly or indirectly.'

He added that he was satisfied that any member of the House, placed in his position under the same circumstances, would act as he has done. He asked an acceptance of his explanation and a discharge from custody.

Mr. Middleborough then moved that the witness and counsel retire while the House considered what was necessary to be done.

Mr. Middleborough got the floor and went on to speak in support of his motion, declaring that although it was an unpleasant duty for him and was in no sense a government matter yet every member was seriously concerned in the 'upholding of the dignity of the first court in the first colony of the British empire.'

The withdrawal of the prisoner and his counsel was ordered and then Mr. (Continued on page 4)

FIRST DOUBLE-DINNER BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Most Enjoyable Function Held at Queen Hotel Last Night--Covers Laid For Thirty-Four

The second dinner given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor during the session took place at the Queen Hotel last night. It was the first double dinner of the session and covers were laid for thirty-four. The service was in the Queen Hotel's best manner and the decorations of both table and dining room were particularly effective.

The following attended the function: Dr. and Mrs. T. Carleton Allen, the Dean and Mrs. Schofield, Rev. and Mrs. Neil McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. H. V. B. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Osborne, Mrs. H. G. C. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stopford, Dr. O. E. Morehouse, M.L.A.; Major F. B. Black, A.D.C.; Mr. P. G. Mahoney, M.L.A., and Mrs. Mahoney, Miss Mahoney, Dr. O. B. Price, M.L.A. and Mrs. Price, P. Grannan, M.L.A. and Mrs. Grannan; A. J. H. Stewart, M.L.A.; W. B. Dickson, M.L.A., and Mrs. Dickson; J. L. Stewart, M.L.A.; Miss Tait, Miss deSoyres, Mr. and Mrs. W.A.B. McLellan, Miss Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Jones.

W. H. Moore of Scotch Lake New Head of F & D Assoc.

Annual Convention Was Brought to a Close Last Night--Resolution of Thanks Adopted--Much Routine Business Disposed of--An Interesting Talk on Drainage by Dr. C. J. Lyndes--Mr. Andrew Elliott Discusses Agricultural Education--Commercial Fertilizers Discussed

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association of New Brunswick came to a close last night when officers were elected and a conference between Secretary J. B. Daggett of the provincial agricultural department, and the members of the association was held. A number of very important resolutions were passed last night, after which officers were elected. The new president is Mr. W. H. Moore of Scotch Lake, York County. Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. A. Brown, Dominion Poultry Superintendent, delivered a very interesting address upon 'The Poultry Interests of Canada.' In the evening, after the election of officers, there was an excellent paper by Dr. C. J. Lyndes of Macdonald College, upon 'Drainage and Its Effects,' and another by Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, Ont., who discussed 'Agricultural Education.'

ANDREW ELLIOTT

Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, Ont. followed Dr. Lyndes with an excellent paper upon 'Agricultural Education' in which he traced its development from earliest times. An extract of his address follows: 'This question of Agricultural Education that today is occupying so much of Public attention has been a plant of slow growth. Ancient methods of farming were simply that of crop-growing. With the impoverishment of the land came a realization of the need of more soil knowledge and the Agricultural knowledge was the result.'

'This was a good deal like sending to the University (a boy who had never gone higher in the common school than the fifth grade. Too many men have a mistaken idea regarding the Agricultural School. They find fault because the college does not send a larger percentage of its graduates back to the farms. What it does do is to train and fit for teachers of better farming. Those who have returned to the farm have as a rule been leaders in higher agricultural and social thought.'

This was found to be too slow as only a very small percentage of farm boys could attend the college. Then we had the Farmers' Institute introduced to fill a want. It took the scientific and practical and handed it down to others who had not had equal advantages. It's weaknesses were that the farmer who stood most in need of help did not attend the boys were not there and meetings were infrequent, people forgot. It was a work of seed-sowing without preparation of the soil or after-care.

'Then came the College Short Course and the Farmers' Institute School of from three days to three weeks duration. This was a great advance. The boys and girls were interested. Here was something for them. Often I have seen the boy go to the Short Course one winter only to go to the College the next. More and more of the girls also are taking up the Domestic Science course.'

'This is where we stand today looking out upon a wider field to be occupied--the field of companionship with the farmer on his own farm. This work is known by various names. The worker is called district representative in Ontario, Agricultural expert in the United States. His duties are many, his qualifications are wide. He is the agricultural doctor to be called upon in case of emergency. He must diagnose. He must also be ready to put out his hand and show how. He must have scientific knowledge and must be able to apply that knowledge to the varied conditions on the farms.'

'We have advanced too rapidly. We have the places, we have the money, but we have not the men. In one of the most progressive States of the adjoining Union there are a hundred men applied for but not a score can be obtained.'

'The schools also come in for a share of the general uplift. We have a demand for nature study and all that that brings in its train. The time is near at hand when the scholar in our schools will know

more of a living world than a dead language.'

RESOLUTIONS

In calling for the report of the Resolutions Committee, Pres. Smith asked that in discussion subjects bordering upon politics be avoided.

A resolution favoring the establishment of demonstration farms or the carrying out of demonstrations on one farm in each parish and the establishment of agricultural education in the schools of the province was presented by the committee.

Objection was made that a farm for each parish was too large an order but the resolution was passed as presented.

A resolution protesting against the proposed construction of trunk roads and advocating a highway policy which would favor the farmer living at a distance from a railway over the one living near one, was presented and passed.

FERTILIZER

A resolution favoring the government's furnishing chemicals used in making commercial fertilizer to farmers at first cost was presented. There was some discussion in which the opinion was expressed that fertilizer could be made more economically by the farmers mixing material themselves than by buying them already mixed.

Secretary Daggett of the agricultural department favored the spirit of the resolution but was opposed to the government entering into the business. He also opposed buying fertilizer on credit. The Clifton agricultural society had solved the problem as thought. Co-operation would solve many problems.

A. C. Fawcett of Sackville, mover of the resolution strongly supported the resolution. He gave some inter-

esting data of the cost of fertilizer material. Slag from Sydney steel works could be landed at Sackville in carload lots at eleven dollars per ton, thirty days. He had an offer to that effect. Carolina Rock another source of phosphoric acid could be landed in carload lots at Sackville for twelve dollars per ton. Murate of potash could be laid down at Sackville for about thirty dollars per ton. Sulphate of potash cost eight dollars per ton more. The main obtaining nitrogenous material, Chile nitrate could be laid down at Sackville for fifty-six dollars per ton. Sulphate of Ammonia cost more. He felt that the whole matter of commercial fertilizer should be considered.

Mr. R. G. Murray of St. John supported the resolution. He stated that fertilizer costing forty-two dollars per ton could be laid down in New Brunswick for \$27.50 by purchasing and mixing materials. The Clifton Society was doing excellent pioneer work but was paying outrageous prices. The trouble with the governments was that they were afraid to do the right thing through fear of their supporters.

The resolution was carried to the effect that the governor general-in-council be memorialized to remove the duty on traction ditchers was passed.

A resolution of thanks to the Department of Agriculture a resolution of condolence on the illness of Bliss M. Fawcett of Sackville and a resolution of thanks to the Mayor and corporation of Fredericton were passed.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Tea report of the nominating committee was received the following officers being elected:

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BIG CROWD AT ARCTIC RINK CARNIVAL LAST NIGHT

The carnival at the Arctic Rink last night was very largely attended and some very good costumes were seen on the ice.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Lady's Fancy Costume, Violets, Miss A. Long
Gentleman's Fancy Costume, Ben Hur, LeBaron Roberts.
Most Original Lady's Costume,

Suffragettes, Misses Lena Cook, Gilbert M. McConaghy and L. McConaghy.

Most Original Gentleman's Costume, Doctor's Chauffeur, Jack Parsons.

Best Combination, The Colored Band, The Algonquin Club.

The Judges were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Limerick and Miss G. A. Young.

COMMODORE STEWART'S OPPORTUNITY

According to the government press a bill to extend the franchise to women will shortly be introduced in the Legislature. The following poetic effusion dealing with the subject has been handed to The Mail for publication:

When the monstrous big procession of law-making suffragettes Invades the Parliament next week with the weapons of coquettishness; When they gather in the lobbies and approach the M. L. A's. With their alluring flatteries and honied words of praise; When they argue: 'vote for women, O, you precious little dears.' There are certain things disturb one and awaken sundry fears: Who should be the chief supporters of the Bill upon the floor? Why not have for their exponent just one man--the Commodore?

Those they've booked to move and second are good enough in their ways, They can talk on various subjects like a wooden house ablaze; They have logic, eloquence and passion, like Demosthenes, Burk and Pitt; They can pour it out in torrents, hardly knowing when to quit; But when it comes to topics which pertain to woman's weal, They're but the merest infants with no sapience in their spiel. There's just one man in all the bunch who ought to take the floor, That, as you know already, is the bachelor from North Shore.

O ladies, gentle ladies, suffragists and suffragettes, Trust not your cause to benedicts or you will have regrets,

Just ask the gallant Commodore to move your Franchise Bill, And second his own motion with his rare, consummate skill, He'll out-Pankhurst Mrs. Pankhurst and all the English belles, And go straighter to the bull's-eye than a dozen William Tells; He'll knock speechless the opponents whom you now look on with fear, And make th' Assembly Chamber ring with many an echoing cheer.

The reward? Why don't you bother; he'll choose wisely, never fret, And be carried home in triumph with a chronic suffragette.

MADERO STILL A PRISONER

Deposed President of Mexico May Not Be Allowed to Leave

Will be Asked to Account for Money Spent by His Administration--New President Sworn in

Mexico City, Feb. 20--That Francisco Madero will get out of Mexico without having to face official investigations for one thing or another, now appears improbable. He has already been charged with responsibility for the death of Colonel Rivera-Roll, whom he is alleged to have shot at the time of his arrest in the Palace.

A committee of deputies has now asked that Madero be forced to account for money expended by the administration. This committee called upon President Huerta this afternoon and urged that Madero be held accountable for the depleted condition of the treasury.

The last details of the organization of Mexico's new government were completed at four o'clock this afternoon, when the members of President Huerta's official family took the oath in the yellow room in the Palace immediately above that occupied by the deposed President and Vice-President.

Unable to witness the scenes from their room, Madero and Suarez were yet able to hear the plaudits of the crowds in the streets and in the big square in front and the bugle-calls of the United States army.

Significant of the birth in battle of the new administration was the frank display of soldiers and the effect on the crowds was not lost. It served as a reminder that even if it was not a military dictatorship that had been established, the present administration was of much sterner quality than that which had just fallen.

General Felix Diaz was among those in the yellow room when the ministers took the oath and heard Huerta pronounce the formal time-honored phrase:

'If you keep this oath the country will reward you; if you do not, it will call you to account.'

General Diaz was present ostensibly in no official capacity, but merely as a private citizen, which he became many months ago on resignation.

(Continued on page 5)

SUPREME COURT IN SESSION THIS MORNING

Before the Supreme Court this morning Messrs. Leonard A. Conlon and H. Lester Smith of St. John were admitted as barristers.

Judgments are to be delivered this afternoon.

The following cases were before the court this morning:

In the matter of a certain agreement of John Reardon Sr., Mr. W. P. Jones, K.C., on behalf of George A. Shea moved for a rule nisi to set aside the rule of the court made November 12, 1912, under the New Brunswick Railway Act also the order for publication and service of notice and all other proceedings thereon with costs.

Court ordered that the rule nisi as moved issue returnable next sittings.

Exparte Oscar D. Hanson in re Oscar D. Hanson vs. Joseph Noel. Mr. H. J. Smith moved for a rule absolute for a certiorari and nisi to quash an order made on review by J. G. Fobers, Judge of St. John County Court, January 3, 1913, setting aside a verdict entered in favor of plaintiff November 15, 1912 before W. H. Allingham, Stipendiary Magistrate of St. John and ordering a non suit.

Exparte Herbert Teed, Mr. Phinney, moved for a rule absolute for a certiorari and nisi to quash a conviction against said Teed had before F. F. Mathewson, Police Magistrate of Campbellton, January 23, 1913 for selling intoxicating liquor without a license whereby Teed was fined \$75 with costs.