

CARVELL'S SCHEME FOR TIDY PROFIT FROM DUGAL ENQUIRY FRUSTRATED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Government Will Not Pay the Bills of Carvell and Associates

Questions Propounded in Local House Show That Carleton County Lawyer Submitted Bills for His Services in the Dugal Enquiry.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, March 23.—The promoters of the Dugal charges, it developed in the legislature today, have endeavored to have the people of New Brunswick pay Frank B. Carvell and his lessee legal luminaries between \$6,000 and \$6,500 for the part they played in the political farce staged in St. John and Fredericton last summer. The information came out in answer to an enquiry in the House made by Mr. Dugal and is so entertaining that it should not be kept from the public any longer. Premier Clarke answered Mr. Dugal's enquiry and said that the amount paid by the province for stenographic services was \$1,410.35, while George M. McDade, of St. John, who acted as secretary, received \$1,000 for his services.

Then came questions and answers regarding Mr. Carvell's attempt to pull down over \$2,500 for himself and amounts also for J. M. Stevens and P. J. Hughes as well as an evident intention to have John S. Leighton, Jr., of Woodstock, he of Bible and beef-steak dinners fame, paid at his own figures for his trip to Boston to serve papers on W. H. Berry. Happily Mr. Carvell's attempt to thus tap the treasury has been nipped in the bud. The government won't pay him nor his legal assistants.

The questions and answers follow: Question—"What bills have been received from counsel engaged in investigations, and does the government propose to pay any or all of them?"

Answer—"Bills were received by the government from Messrs. Teed, Fowler, Carvell, Stevens and Hughes, of the counsel engaged in the investigation. The bills of Messrs. Teed and Fowler were subsequently withdrawn, and the only bills from counsel for which payment is requested from the government are those from Mr. Carvell, amounting to \$2,500; Mr. Stevens, amounting to \$2,717.35; and Mr. Hughes, amounting to \$1,166.65. It is not the intention of the government to pay any of these bills.

Question—"What other bills have been paid by the government on account of these investigations?"

Answer—"£77.50 paid for constable fees; \$532.45 for witness fees; \$106.80 for estimates and the cost of sending papers by the St. John and Quebec Railway Company; \$153.75 paid for auditing accounts.

Question—"Is it the intention of the government to pay for the services and expenses of those who served subpoenas both in this and other provinces and in the United States?"

Answer—"It is the intention of the government to pay for the services of those who served subpoenas in this and other provinces and in the United States, when and as taxed by the commission."

The Police Investigation.

There was also an enquiry today as to the cost of St. John police investigation.

The Best Remedy For Weak Backs

That is what James Fair Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Manitoba Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Become a Household Remedy all over the Western Prairies.

Melton, Man., March 23. (Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. James Fair, a well known farmer living near here. "I was out in the field harrowing and when I came in to get my dinner I found the fire out and everything cold for I am batching. I had a distressing pain across my kidneys at the time and I was so discouraged I just went and threw myself on the bed. "Then I thought of Dodd's Kidney Pills and took some and I felt better at once."

"Now when I am tired out and have a pain in my back I always look for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must say to all who suffer from weak backs that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best remedy in the world for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a household remedy all over the Western prairies. They only cure sick kidneys, but many diseases come from sick kidneys. By curing the kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dropsy, Bright's Disease and kindred diseases.

London, March 22, 10.30 p. m.—An enemy aviator appeared Sunday about Mulheim, Baden, and dropped three bombs on the city and the artillery barracks. Three soldiers were wounded.

ENGLAND NOT WORRIED BY WATER BUGS

Business in Great Britain Going on as Usual — German Blockade a Bluff — British People Confident of Victory.

"England is doing business as usual," said H. Guernsey of London, who is at the Royal. "The so-called German blockade is not worrying anybody; ships come and ships go; the German waterbugs only get a slow ship here and there. It does not amount to much, the German blockade."

"About the duration of the war?" added Mr. Guernsey. "That is something I know no more about than you do. Everybody has his opinion and so far as I know there is no predominant opinion on the question. This war is unlike any war in history. Probably Lord Kitchener and Sir John French and a few men in prominent positions are able to form a shrewd judgment, but my opinion is of no value than that of anybody else. Here in Canada you get about as much news about the war as the English people do, and you know about as much about the war as I do."

"The people in the Old Country are not at all uneasy about the outcome. It's a serious business, of course. Everywhere you go you see troops. But I judge you see soldiers in uniform all over Canada."

According to reports which reached St. John some time ago Mr. Guernsey was in Antwerp at the time the Germans besieged the city, but when asked for a story about his experiences there he said he had nothing to say, and advised the reporters to read the newspapers published about that time.

Asked as to whether he had any information in regard to the atrocities committed by German soldiers upon the Belgians, Mr. Guernsey said that he had nothing to add to the stories which had been printed in English and American papers. He was disinclined to discuss this aspect of the war at all.

Mr. Guernsey has a son serving in the Royal navy. He has also a daughter in Victoria, B. C., whose husband is now at the front with the first Canadian contingent. He stated that the Canadians had made a fine impression in the Old Country, and that it was felt they would give a splendid account of themselves on the firing line.

Mr. Guernsey will spend a few days in St. John and then go to British Columbia where he has two daughters living. He has made considerable investments in St. John and says that conditions here are all right.

London, March 23, 10.40 p. m.—Four thousand prisoners, mostly from Przemyśl, have arrived here, says Reuters' Telegram Company correspondent. "They give a pitiable description of the starving condition of the garrison before the fall of the fortress."

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PETROGRAD CLAIMS RUSSIANS CAPTURED 117,000 AT PRZEMYSL

Information furnished by late Commander of Galician Fortress shows that Russian victory was most complete — Terrible conditions complained of.

Petrograd, March 23, via London, 7.55 p. m.—The Russian war office announced today that 117,000 men were captured at Przemyśl.

The statement from the war office follows: "According to figures given by General Kusmanek, late commander at Przemyśl, the number of prisoners who surrendered to the Russians was 9 generals and 93 officers of the general staff, 2,500 officers and officials, and 117,000 men. The number of guns and other war material captured is being calculated."

The lack of official details from Przemyśl is said to be due to the heavy snow storm that prevailed yesterday, and which broke down the telegraph lines.

CONDITIONS TERRIBLE.

It is reported that nearly a quarter of the garrison had suffered with typhoid and scurvy. Although the rations were growing more and more limited, none but a few of the higher officers, up to the end of January, knew that actual starvation was impending. The real condition of affairs was learned by the troops when an aviator, who was starting with messages for Vienna, was shot down by the Russians and fell within the defenders' lines. After that there was much grumbling in the garrison and almost a mutiny. Some of the Austrians slipped through the lines at night and surrendered to the Russians.

DRIVEN INSANE BY DISEASE.

The investing Russian forces increased the intensity of their bombardment and the strain on the defenders began to tell more rapidly during February. Many were rendered insane by privations and disease. They filled every available place, but were without medical attention. The death list was very high.

Civilian inhabitants, who had been unable to escape when the siege began, swarmed about the forts begging food and refuge, but the commandant was unable to care for them. The death of two prominent generals in February from typhoid tended to weaken the determination of General Von Kusmanek, commander of the fortress.

By the end of February, actual famine prevailed; scarcely a living animal was left. For weeks virtually the only sustenance was obtained from small supplies of concentrated foodstuffs brought by aeroplanes.

A council of officers daily considered the situation, but not until they were convinced that there was no hope of help from an Austrian relief column did they reach the decision to surrender.

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A Revival of Interest in Home Baking

All over the country there is a great increase in home baking because food baked at home is more economical and can be safeguarded against unwholesome properties.

The greatest bake-day help is

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Contains No Alum

AUSTRIANS BLEW UP WORKS AND DESTROYED THE STORES IN SURRENDERING PRZEMYSL

London, Mar. 23.—A Russian correspondent, who set out from Lemberg for Przemyśl upon receipt of the news that the fortress had surrendered, sends a graphic account of the conditions prevailing there which has been transmitted from Petrograd to Reuters' Telegram Company.

On the way the correspondent passed Schelzhine, where the Austrians made their last desperate sortie three days before. The ground was still littered with dead bodies, which were being removed by ambulances. Further on was seen a pillar of smoke, marking all that remained of the strongest of the outlying forts.

On the other side of the road were trenches and barbed wire entanglements with a dozen field guns protruding. Officers, who retained their swords, and their men were passing as prisoners to the rear. From Perekopague, a suburb of Przemyśl, a clear view was obtained of the centre of the town. All the bridges had been destroyed by the Austrians, but the Russians had already constructed a pontoon bridge, by which Austrian troops and the inhabitants were leaving the town. The Cossacks were waiting to go in.

All around the fortress burning forts smoked like a circle of volcanoes, while continuous explosions were heard, as the Austrians blew up ammunition stores.

Austrian soldiers relate that the commander of Przemyśl, in his official orders, thanked the people of the town the evening before the surrender for their loyal attitude, and warned them of the coming capitulation.

At five o'clock the next morning loud explosions were heard from every part of the fortress, when the Austrians were blowing up their works, preparatory to surrender. Then part of the Russian forces threw themselves within the fortifications, and by seven in the morning, the inner sections were in their hands. At the same time, says the correspondent, the Austrians shot their horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Russians.

In the meantime the Austrian representatives came out to announce the capitulation of the garrison and fortress. The town of Przemyśl itself is intact; the outskirts alone suffered. The large civilian population, chiefly Jews, remained in the town.

PRETORIA EVADED THE SUBMARINES

Halifax, March 23.—While hostile submarines lurked in the immediate vicinity, the Allan liner Pretorian raced through the waters after leaving Glasgow for two nights with all lights "doused." She reached here after a passage of ten days. "We had a regular summer voyage," said one of the officers. "No submarines were sighted, but information received indicated that some were on the look out for us."

Two days before the Pretorian sailed the converted cruiser Bayano was torpedoed in the waters over which the Pretorian passed.

The Pretorian carried 103 passengers and of this number 67 landed at Halifax. She also brought 300 tons of cargo for here, and after discharging this will sail for Boston.

POLISH MEMBERS SEND ADDRESSES TO THE POPE

Rome, Mar. 23, via Paris.—Pope Benedict received today an address from the president of the Polish group in the Reichstag. The address contained expressions of gratitude to the Pope for his interest in Poland and his considerate words on the occasion of the death of the Bishop of Posen.

BAD WEATHER HINDERS FLEET

Paris, Mar. 23.—A Havas despatch from Malta says that although the bad weather continues, the indications are that the operations of the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles will be resumed soon.

A NEGLECTED COLD WILL VERY OFTEN TURN TO CONSUMPTION.

Never neglect what at first seems to be only a slight cold. Perhaps you start to cough, a little irritation in the throat comes, then it gets lower down, settles on the lungs and bronchitis sets in, and you start to raise phlegm of a greenish, yellowish color, and you cough persistently.

If you let the simple cold run it will surely develop into something very serious, and perhaps consumption.

On the first sign of a cold or cough go to your dealer and procure a bottle of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A few doses will convince you that it is just the remedy you require.

Mrs. J. W. Pearson, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Some time ago my daughter had a very bad cough which settled on her chest. She had no rest day or night. I gave her everything I could think of, but without doing her the least bit of good. At last I thought of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so I got a bottle for her. She had not taken half of it before she got relief, and with the remainder she was completely cured. Now when any of the family have a cough we always know what to get for it."

Dr. Wood's is 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Mitchell Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TURKS BEATEN IN FIGHT NEAR SUEZ IN EGYPT

General Younghusband's command routed enemy after brief encounter.

London, Mar. 23.—A statement was given out by the official press bureau this evening, telling of a defeat inflicted on a Turkish force operating against the Egyptian town of Suez.

The statement says: "On the 22nd inst., at dawn, one of our patrols discovered a party of the enemy near Elkhubri post, opposite Suez. Shots were exchanged.

"Aeroplane estimated the number at about one thousand, composed of infantry, artillery and a few cavalry.

"The guns at Elkhubri opened fire and inflicted casualties, whereupon the enemy retired and formed a camp 8 miles east of the Suez Canal.

"Early this morning, the 23rd inst., a force under General Sir G. Younghusband attacked and routed the enemy, who is now in full retreat.

"A prisoner says this force came direct from Bire El Saba, having taken twelve days en route, and that General Von Trauer and three other generals were with it."

LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED

Fifty-six dead and twenty-two injured in Britannia mines disaster.

Vancouver, B. C., March 23.—Fifty-six dead and twenty-two injured was the latest official estimate made today of casualties in the avalanche disaster early Sunday at the miners' camp at the Britannia mines, on Howe Sound, 25 miles north of Vancouver.

Loosened by melting snow, parts of the mountain side far above the mine level gave way, and snow and rock crashed onto the buildings of the camp, burying many of the victims as they slept.

Worth a Guinea a Box

the safest, most reliable and most popular—for the common ailments of stomach, liver and bowels, is always

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents