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PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

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BIG GUNS OF FRENCH HAMMER GERMAN TRENCHES IN BELGIUM EFFECTIVELY

HOW FRANK B. CARVELL VIOLATED EVERY SECTION OF HONOR'S CODE EXPOSED BY HON. MARTIN BURRELL

Denunciation of Carleton County Grit's Record Most Complete and Scathing Ever Heard in Commons—His Base Betrayal of Confidence Unparalleled—Mr. Burrell Lays Bare Facts Concerning South African War Hay Contracts and Shows How Carvell was Prime Mover in Combine to Grind Down Farmers of Carleton and Victoria Counties and Keep Them from Getting Prices to Which They were Entitled in Rising Market—Offered to Keep Quiet if Friends Got Prices He Asked They Should Get for Their Hay

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—"I have never held very strictly to the doctrine that one should carry one's political animosities into private life, nor would I regard life as being tolerable if I had to do it. I want to say this further in regard to this matter with which we are dealing, that I would rather go out of public life forever, and walk out now, and keep such regard as I have been fortunate enough to get from any of my friends as a public man than I would remain in public life at the price of descending to the depths to which Mr. Carvell has descended." So said Hon. Martin Burrell in the course of a speech today in the Commons when he laid bare a portion of the record of the member for Carleton. A few days ago Mr. Carvell made the statement in the House that Mr. Burrell had come to him and asked him "for God's sake" not to bring up the question of New Brunswick hay in the House. Mr. Burrell declared that Mr. Carvell gave a distorted version of the interview to the House and this incident as well as another to which reference will be made later caused the Minister of Agriculture to describe Mr. Carvell in the above terms.

"It may be said," he continued, "that it is not a matter of very great public interest but this is a sort of thing that touches the finer side of life, and makes life tolerable."

Mr. Burrell did go to Mr. Carvell and pointed out to him that this was a matter of imperial concern and that it was not in the interests of imperial business in this country during a time of war that it should be referred to in parliament.

NO OTHER MAN IN THE HOUSE WOULD HAVE SO BASELY BETRAYED TRUST.

"I want to say," said Mr. Burrell, "that I never used the term 'in God's name' but I never brought this up, that I never said it would be bad in the newspapers, because there is nothing that I have ever done in this parliament that I would be ashamed to put in every newspaper in the country. I never was more amazed in my life than when Mr. Carvell used the phrase that he did. To my mind it is the most deplorable incident in this House since I have known it. It does not do him credit."

Mr. Carvell—"What did you say?"
Mr. Burrell—"I do not know what his own view of these matters is, and I say nothing about his conduct or character or anything else in private life and all I can say is that if that is his interpretation of what can be done in public life nothing can stamp him so well as being absolutely unfitted for public life as that one thing."

It was a confidential conversation which Mr. Burrell had with Mr. Carvell, confidential because it was war office business, yet the latter betrayed the trust and debased himself enough to give a false version to the House. "No other man in the House would do such a thing," said Mr. Burrell. Now the Minister of Agriculture has always been regarded as one of the mildest men in the House, but today he was decidedly angry and it gave him a flow of language that developed into real eloquence. He ground Mr. Carvell to pieces. The member for Carleton belongs to the "sand-bagging or bludgeoning type," as Mr. Burrell put it, as opposed to Mr. Pugsley's type which he described in scriptural language, "The words of his mouth were soft as butter, but was as hard as his heart."

So Mr. Carvell has to some extent been let alone in his bludgeoning, but when it came to false statements regarding an interview it was too much for the Minister of Agriculture and he cut loose upon Carvell. Much as he hated the "Tu Quoque" argument he was compelled to resort to it and he gave the House a little bit of excitement over an agreement prepared by Mr. Carvell which seems certain to end Mr. Carvell's political career. It showed him in a horrible light which every farmer who has a ton of hay to sell will scarcely fail to appreciate. In 1902 when Mr. Carvell was secretary of the New Brunswick Hay Co. it secured a South African war contract for hay from the war office through the Laurier government. For 11,000 tons the price was \$17, or a total of \$187,000. The price paid to the farmers was \$8, leaving a spread of \$9 per ton. The New Brunswick Hay Company made sub-contracts and the agreement was, as will be seen by a perusal of one which appears in another column, that the sub-contractors must not pay the farmers more than \$8. If the sub-contractors paid or offered to pay more than \$8 to the farmers the New Brunswick Hay Company would buy no more hay from them and a punishment would be inflicted by deducting twenty-five cents per ton from the price of \$10.25 which the company had agreed to pay the sub-contractors. Here was a hold-up of the farmers by Mr. Carvell and his company. The terms of agreement meant a combine of the most contemptible kind against the farmers of Carleton and Victoria. The farmers were not allowed to get the benefit of the rising market. The sub-contractors were compelled to join in the combine or lose their contracts. If they were found guilty of paying or offering to pay the farmers a better price than Mr. Carvell stipulated he would buy no more hay from them and twenty-five cents a ton would be deducted from the price he was to pay them. While the late Liberal government was preparing legislation to prevent the existence of combines and to bring them under the commercial code one of its chief adherents was framing up and taking part in a despicable combine to grind down the farmers in his own constituency and bind them hard and fast so that they could not get more than \$8 for their product. Not content, however, with his profits in this deal Mr. Carvell when the South African war was over made a claim against the government of \$13,435 for cost of presses, damages and losses. It was

CARVELL'S FAMOUS HAY CONTRACT IN 1901

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 27.—Memorandum of agreement entered into this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1901, between the A. C. Smith & Company of West St. John, commission merchants, of the one part, and the New Brunswick Hay Company, Ltd., of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, hereinafter referred to as "The Company," on the second part:

Witnesseth first, Subject to the following conditions, the said A. C. Smith & Co. hereby agree to sell and deliver the said company, between this date and the first day of April next, four thousand tons of first and second qualities of Carleton county hay in car load lots.

Second, The said company in consideration of the foregoing agreement hereby agree to pay the said A. C. Smith & Co. the sum of \$10.25 cents per ton (f. o. b. points in Carleton county, subject to being weighed by the company at McAdam Junction provided, however, that if on such weighing the whole amount does not fall short more than twenty tons then no reduction shall be made for shortages and any shortages above that amount will be borne by the said A. C. Smith & Company. The hay to be paid for on delivery.

The company also agree to pay whatever bonding charges may be imposed upon the said A. C. Smith & Company by the American customs authorities on Carleton county hay which they may ship through Houlton or other American points.

The said company, in consideration of this contract hereby agree that they will not pay any other person or persons whatsoever, a greater amount for hay, during the continuance of this contract, than the sum of \$10.25, as aforesaid, f. o. b. nor will they allow Mathias Meagher, William A. Estey, Coles W. Dugan, Harris Everett, George A. Davis, H. H. McCain, Bohan Bros., Charles E. Gallagher, nor Rupert Hutchinson, being the only persons from whom they are buying hay in the County of Carleton to pay more than eight dollars to the farmers for loose hay in their barns, and in case any of the said parties shall, during the continuance of this contract, pay or offer to pay any farmer in the County of Carleton, a greater sum than eight dollars, then they agree, upon satisfactory proof of such payment or offering to pay, to refuse to purchase or receive any hay from the said offending party or parties and also, that in case Bohan Bros. shall pay or offer to pay to any farmer in the Counties of Carleton or Victoria, exceeding that portion of the Parish of Kent lying north of Bath Station and east of the River St. John, more than eight dollars for their loose hay as aforesaid, then upon satisfactory proof of such payment or offering of payment, the company agree to pay the said A. C. Smith & Company for the remainder of their contract then unfulfilled whatever amount the said Bohan Bros. shall have offered or paid above eight dollars in excess of the ten dollars and twenty-five cents, and this clause shall apply to any other stockholder of the said company who shall pay or offer to pay as aforesaid in any portion of the County of Carleton or Victoria, more than eight dollars for loose hay to be delivered to the said company.

It is also agreed that neither of the above parties shall be at liberty to pay for hay already pressed to any farmer more than nine dollars and twenty-five cents per ton, under the same penalties herein before mentioned, as in the case of an offer of more than eight dollars for loose hay.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto and made a condition hereof: That in case the said A. C. Smith & Company, or any of their recognized agents or representatives in the Counties of Carleton or Victoria, shall be known to have paid, or offered to pay to any farmer a greater sum than eight dollars for loose hay that for the balance of the contract then unfulfilled, they shall deduct the sum of twenty-five cents per ton, excepting in the case where trades have been legally concluded, prior to the date hereof, and in the case of any of the other parties above mentioned who are buying hay for the said company shall bona fide, prior to the date hereof, have made legal trades for hay in excess of eight dollars, then the punishment hereinbefore provided shall not apply in such case, and also, that in the case of any of the parties purchasing hay for the company as aforesaid, shall be known hereafter to pay or offer to pay any farmer more than eight dollars for his hay, excepting in the case above mentioned where a bona fide trade has previously been concluded, then upon proof of such saying sum of twenty-five cents per ton deducted on all hay not actually paid for up to that date.

It is also agreed that the said A. C. Smith & Company are to have the privilege of sending a man to the pressing establishment at McAdam Junction, who shall be employed by the said company at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day, whose business it shall be to help unload hay from the cars, and who shall have the right to inspect the weighing of all hay shipped to the company by the said A. C. Smith & Company.

too barefaced, however, even for the late government and they refused to pay.

Mr. Burrell compared the contract made between the Laurier gov. Continued on page two.

Activity Along Whole Front in the West—French Drive Huns from Mine Craters They Had Occupied—British Troops Occupy Craters and Listening Posts in Nieuville Region—Turks Evacuate Trenches on Land Side of Kut-El-Amara and Withdraw Mile.

GERMAN LOSSES THE GOEBEN HEAVY IN FIGHT AGAIN FOR CRATER IN REPORTS

French Artillery Pounds German Trenches North of the Aisne—British Win Craters and Listening Posts.

Badly Damaged in Fight on Jan. 8—Thirty-three of the Crew Killed and Eighty Wounded.

RUSSIANS PUT ENEMY TO FLIGHT WITH BAYONET

Surprise Attack on a German Detachment Results in Heavy Losses in the Enemy's Ranks.

Petrograd, Jan. 27, via London, Jan. 28, 1.33 a. m.—An official communication made public today says: "It has been learned that the Turkish cruiser Goeben (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) sustained severe damage in an engagement January 8. Her casualties included thirty-three men killed and eighty wounded."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE OPENS FEB. 24

Date Decided Upon at Meeting of the Government Held Yesterday at Fredericton.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Jan. 27.—The provincial government began its sessions here today. Official announcement was made tonight that Thursday, February 24th, has been decided on as the date for the opening of the next session of the provincial legislature.

It was said by the premier that no appointments had as yet been made to the vacancies in the cabinet, and it is doubtful if the new member or members of the executive will be named at this session. In connection with the position of Registrar of Deeds of Carleton county, made vacant by the death of John Leighton, sr., it was said that the recently appointed deputy registrar, Mrs. J. C. Hartley, daughter of the late official, would probably continue in charge of the office for some time.

The members of the legislature who are here for the meeting of the government include Mr. Woods of Queens, Mr. Carter of Victoria and Mr. Dickson of Kings.

The Victoria S. S. Company has about completed the sale of the steamer Victoria. It is understood that after she has been repaired and remodelled she will be turned over to an American concern.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 27, 11.25 p. m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today: "On the western (Russian) front German aeroplanes continued to make frequent flights over the Riga and Dvinsk regions, where they dropped bombs. Southwest of Lake Narochka our scouting parties encountered the enemy successfully. They made a surprise bayonet attack on a German detachment and put it to flight, inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners. "Southeast of Kotel our scouts got through the enemy entanglements and destroyed it with grenades.

"In Galicia, on the Middle Strips, the enemy continued his artillery fire. On the Dnieper, in the region of Uschicko, near the bridgehead, we attacked the enemy with grenades, North of the Boyana river the enemy, after exploding three mines in front of our lines, made several attempts to attack, but were repulsed by our fire.

Caucasus front: In the region of Erzerum we stopped attempts by the Turks to assume the offensive, capturing prisoners. In the region of Melazghert we successfully encountered Turkish detachments."

French Statement

Paris, Jan. 27, via London—The following statement was given out at the War Office this afternoon:

"During the course of the day there was considerable activity by our artillery on the whole front. In Belgium a destructive fire, directed against the German trenches situated in front of Beunghing and between Steenstraete and Petaas, caused serious damage to our adversary.

"In Artois, to the east of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy attempted by a counter-attack to re-take the craters from which we drove him in the course of the night, but was completely repulsed. To the north of the Aisne our trench guns shattered the organizations at La Ville-Bois.

"In the Argonne mine-fighting continued to our advantage; between Hill 285 and Haute Chevauchee, we exploded two mines. The enemy suffered serious losses in the struggle which followed for the capture of the crater, one of the rims of which we hold.

"One of our long-range guns took under its fire an enemy convoy which had entered Manegnes, to the northwest of Etain."

Why does mother prevent my enlisting? Is she selfish? It is I who will always feel the shame.

Turks Fall Back 5 Mile.

London, Jan. 27.—General Townshend, commanding the British forces invested at Kut-El-Amara, has reported that the Turks have evacuated their trenches at the defences at Kut-El-Amara, and have retired, generally speaking, to about a mile from the British entrenchments. It was officially announced here today.

No change in the situation was reported by Gen. Aylmer, commanding the British column that has been marching to the relief of the Kut-El-Amara garrison.