PUGSLEY RUNS FOR COVER

Continued From Page One.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—I challenge the minister of public works to deny that statement, that he told his department to give the contract to John E. Moore.

Mr. Pugsley—My hon. friend is entirely wrong. Public tenders were called for that work of dredging at a very exposed place at the mouth of the Gaspereaux river, in New Brunswick. The Maritime Dredging Company had a dredge coming from the St. Lawrence river. I knew that that was a place where we could expect very few people to be willing to dredge. I sent word through the engineering department to the Maritime Company that if they stopped their dredge for a short time until the tenders were due, we would pay them in the meantime, while they were dredging, the price of the lowest tender; if they were not the lowest tenderers, they would go down to the Bay of Fundy and the lowest tenderers would get the contract. That is exactly what took place.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—I know the circumstances of that case.

Mr Pugsley—I know them too.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—The Maritime Dredging Company had purchased a dredge at Montreal, the old Gilbert dredge; at once the minister told John E. Moore, who is practically the Maritime Dredging Company——

Mr. Pugsley—I tell my hon. friend he is entirely mistaken as to that. The purchase of that dredge, I have reason to know, had nothing whatever to do with dredging at the mouth of the Gaspereaux river. It was being brought down to the Bay of Fundy for other dredging work entirely.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—John E. Moore was not in the dredging business before the Gaspereaux contract. He purchased his first dredge at that time, and that contract was the first work he did. Immediately after that, the St. John Telegraph was purchased. There is no doubt in my mind that the difference between 30 cents a yard and 90 cents a yard was given to buy the St. John Telegraph—every person knows what that is, what it was given for. Then, what about McAvity? Was he not a middleman? He got five to ten cents a yard from Mayes, and is not he today one of the largest middlemen in the public works department?

The Old Excuse.

Mr. Pugsley—That is something took place before I became minister, and I know nothing about it.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—But the minister know it was proven——

Mr. Pugsley—The minister knows it was not proven.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—That Mr. McAvity got five to ten cents a yard from the Mayes dredging contract. That was proven.

Mr. Pugsley—It was not proven.

Mr. Reid (Grenville)—If the minister will deny such things, there is no use in quoting any more. All I have to say it that Mr. McAvity is acknowledged to be a middleman, and is still being given contracts and orders for furnishing supplies at his own prices by the minister. But not only in the public works department, but in the marine and fisheries department and in the interior, and other great spending departments, they have their middlemen. And now they have started on the new rule of paying part in one year and part in another. The minister should be the last to object to our examining into these accounts. We have shown up facts to convince the prime minister that robbery has been going on in the departments; and I tell him that if he will let us go back to the reports as we are asking to do, I believe we can show that robbery and thieving is going on in the public works department and in the marine and fisheries department as we have stated. But if he carries this amendment of his and prevents us going into the accounts, he must be responsible to the public and must stand as being in league with these gentlemen in trying to prevent the exposure of the wrongdoing.

ONE BURNED TO DEATH; OTHERS SUFFERING

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 14.—While stuffing paper in a stove to see the flames shoot up, Sadie Levy, five, a guest at the home of Louis Siegel, was burned to death today, and her playmates, Yetta Siegel, 4, and Sadie Siegel, 3, so badly injured they had to be taken to a hospital. The Siegel girls will live.

Brosenverg, a neighbor, who heard the children's screams, put out the flames. Mrs. Siegel was away from home.

GIRLS ASPHYXIATED.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 14.—A special to the "Telegram" from Salem, Ohio, says: "Esther Needham and Elva Sheehan, cousins, each 15 years old, were found asphyxiated in the Sheehan home. The gas stove in the room is believed to have been accidentally extinguished allowing the gas to escape.

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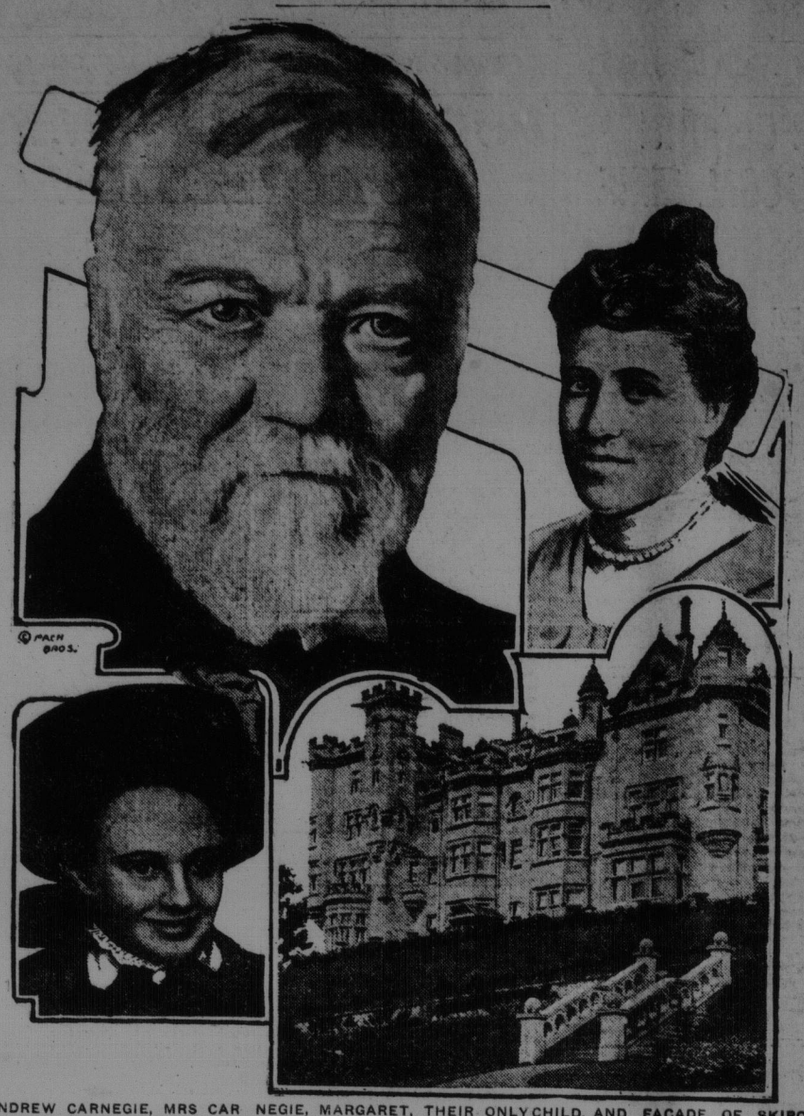

ANDREW CARNEGIE, MRS CARNEGIE, MARGARET, THEIR ONLY CHILD, AND FACADE OF SKIBO CASTLE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Surrounded by twenty-seven trustees of his own choosing, comprising former cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college presidents, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie today transferred $10,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, value $11,500,000, to be "devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations and such friction as impairs "the progress and happiness of man." When wars between nations shall have ceased, the funds to be applied to such purposes as will "best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward" by the banishment of the "most degrading evil or evils then harrassing mankind."

As Mr. Carnegie read an informal deed of trust announcing at length the general purpose of his gift, there was prolonged applause. He then explained the incidents which inspired the giving of the money at this time and declared with emphasis that the English speaking race in the United States and Great Britain once consolidated in the movement for International peace, the success of the measure in the rest of the world would be assured. That Great Britain stood ready to co-operate with the United States, Mr. Carnegie said, he felt certain, and all that was now needed, he added, was the concurrence of the president and the senate in promulgating the movement on behalf of the United States.

A resolution of thanks, presented by Jos. H. Choate, was adopted as was a proposal by John L. Cadwalader, of New York, that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the subject of the organization of the body of the trustees the form of charter to be obtained and other details of organization. Senator Elihu Root of New York was unanimously elected permanent chairman and Jas. Scott solicitor of the state department, was chosen secretary.

Declines to Serve.

Mr. Carnegie declined to be included in the future organization of the board of trdstees but the trustees look forward to continued advice from the donor, who it was declared, "perhaps more than any other man has given constant thought and study" to plans for the development of international peace. Exactly what purposes will be served by the gift of $11,500,000 and its estimated income of $500,000 none of the trustees could say, as the whole project has been brought forward, under the most general terms leaving wide discretion to the trustees. Coming only a day prior to the opening session of the American society for the judicial settlement of international disputes, an organization which is co-operating with Secretary of State Knox in the movement for the final establishment of a court of arbitration, there is good basis for the assumption that the newly created fund commission will lend such aid to the project as will be incident to the accomplishment of world wide peace through judicial channels.

One of the members of the board of trustees said tonight that while there had been no definite plans as yet for the use of the fund, it was certain that the new commission will consider the question of international harmony much more deeply than a mere glorification throughout the world of the benefits of peace.

"Specific causes," he said, "will be investigated and so far as possible scientific research will be effected in promoting the movement. The large fund makes it possible for the first time to make a thorough inquiry into the ramifications which usually bring on big wars. But above all it is not a diplomatic matter. It is a private undertaking which eventually will receive the support of statesmen. It is known that Mr. Carnegie will explain further the purposes of his gift at the opening session of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which will be held tomorrow night.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—For the abolition of war between nations, Andrew Carnegie today transferred to a board of trustees, composed of men of international reputation, $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds. Announcement was immediately made of the establishment of the Carnegie Peace Fund.

The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees. The foundation is to be perpetual, and when the establishment of universal peace is attained, the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the next most degrading evil or evils, the suppression of which would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man.

Great Donations.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Andrew Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 for the furtherance of international peace brings the total of his benefactions to something like $180,000,000. The endowment announced today is second in size to only three others of his: the $10,000,000 foundation for the advancement of teaching, made in 1905, and increased to $15,000,000 in 1908; the $16,000,000 endowment of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, and the $12,000,000 fund for the establishment of the Carnegie Institute in Washington. Mr. Carnegie's benefits to libraries during the past 20 years are estimated at $36,000,000 for the United States and $17,000,000 abroad. The following is a list of his largest known benefactions:

Libraries, $53,000,000; Educational Foundation, $15,000,000; Pittsburg Institute, $16,000,000; Washington Institute, $12,000,000; Peace Foundation, $10,000,000; Scotch Universities, $10,000,000; Hero Funds, $5,000,000; Carnegie Steel Co. employes, $5,000,000; Dunfermline Endowment, $5,000,000; Polytechnic School, Pittsburg, $2,000,000; Peace Temple at The Hague, $1,750,000; Allied Engineers' Societies, $1,500,000; Bureau American Republic, $750,000; small colleges in the United States, $20,000,000; miscellaneous, in United States (estimated) $20,000,000; miscellaneous, in Europe (estimated), $2,500,000. Total, $179,500,000.

Mr. Carnegie's latest endowment widens the gap between him and John D. Rockefeller, who alone rivals the retired steel master in his public benefactions. A conservative estimate places Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to institutions at $120,000,000. All but a small part of this was for educational purposes.

STORIES OF GREAT 'UNS

Few men who go to the games today, even the old timers, know what a resourceful player Mike Kelly was. An incident in the original "$10,000 beauty's" career furnishes a pretty good idea, however.

In a game at old Recreation park, Detroit, Chicago had the game in hand 1-0 in the ninth, with Detroit at bat, one out and a man on second, when the batter hit a screeching liner to right, where Kelly was playing.

It was very dark at the time and the game really should have been called earlier. Kelly tore across the field, but no one thought he could intercept the ball. Suddenly he leaped high and as he landed, turned and threw to the second baseman, completing an apparently wonderful double play, for the man on second had started when he saw the ball hit. Everybody gasped, but the play compelled a cheer. The umpire called men out and the game was over.

As the last of the crowd was leaving the park, a Detroit man ran across the field, holding a ball in his hand. He had been sitting in right field. As a matter of fact Kelly hadn't caught the ball at all. He merely bluffed and threw in a ball he had concealed in his uniform, awaiting just such a chance. That smash was really a home run and the final score should have been 2 to 1 in favor of Detroit.

Many people know "Dutch" Gochnaur and thousands have read of his phenomenal fielding. Had Gochnaur been a reliable performer he would have been the wonder of the game, but he had faults, chief of which was his thirst and his inability to bat.

When he left the majors Gochnaur drifted to the coast and played short for San Francisco. The team was in Seattle and a sure-enough sport from the California metropolis offered a bottle of champagne to the player making a home run.

On Saturday the San Franciscan bet $50 his team would win. In the seventh the score was tied and the game had been a pitcher's battle all the way.

San Francisco was at bat and had a man on third with two down. The next man up, a heavy hitter, was walked, the pitcher being willing to take a chance on Gochnaur, who was then hitting about .907.

As the weak hitter walked to the plate the San Francisco sport shouted, "A case of bubbles, 'Dutch,' if you make a hit!" This raised a laugh, for Gochnaur's batting weakness was a by-word and there wasn't one chance in a hundred that he could land safe. Still, the case of dry stuff would bring one if he had a hit in him.

The Seattle pitcher soon had two strikes on Gochnaur and wound up for the next one. As he whipped the ball straight across "Dutch" shut both eyes and let go with every ounce of strength he possessd. Bing! Everyone knew it was a hit the minute the ball met the bat. When the centre fielder dug that ball out of the long grass near the fence three men had crossed the plate Gochnaur was sitting in the stand negotiating with the sport on the most convenient place to get the bubbles.

That home run broke up the game for Seattle went up into the air and never came back that day.

THE NEWCASTLE TRAGEDY

Moncton, Dec 14.—Mrs. Blanchard P. Steeves, fatally shot at Newcastle, was a sister of Gideon Smith, locomotive engineer on the Moncton and Buctouche Railway, Mr. Steeves belongs to Elsin, Albert county, and is a brother of H. B. Steeves, principal of the Shediac school.

W. C. CLEBORNE.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 14.—Wm. C. Cleborne, who surveyed the original route for the Union Pacific Railroad through the wilds of the far west, died here today aged 86 years. He was a brother of General Patrick Cleborne, a noted Confederate officer.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—At the request of the railway and steamboat officials and representatives of large hotels, the legislative committee of the city council decided tonight to recommend to the council the establishment of a city publicity department.

HUDSON BAY IS TRADE ROUTE

Continued From Page One.

"When one considers the vast geographical extent of the territory called Canada, one realizes how bold an undertaking it was to unite it under one flag and one national policy. It would have been more natural for the divisions to run north and south, as the natural channels of trade would seem to run in that direction. But much has been done to draw the parts together, and overcome the geographical difficulties.

"We have much to thank our neighbors for in that they compelled us to build a nation of our own—one not hostile, but similar in many respects to the great republic, though it presents many characteristics peculiar to itself.

"The lines of communication connecting the east with the west are now well developed, and will shortly be augmented by the completition of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"Some years ago when a prophet made a trip through the west with Sir Sanford Fleming, he ventured to predict that the west would soon be producing 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. He was laughed to scorn by the wiseacres. But consider the immense quantity of wheat that now flows out of the Canadian west.

"A great deal of valuable country is still untouched. Wheat can be grown as far north as the 58th parallel—300 miles north of Edmonton. Then there is a great country round the Hudson Bay which has not been scratched as yet.

"Time was when this region was not considered good for anything. But the probability is that vast areas will be found available for habitation and rich in natural resources. There is not much timber, but lots of land suitable for raising fruit."

Continuing, he said that it was natural that Earl Grey should conceive the idea of making a trip to Hudson Bay this year, as 1910 was the tercentenary of the discovery of the Bay by Henry Hudson.

"Earl Grey's party, extremely good fellows," he said, "starting from Winnipeg, went first to Norway House, where the pelts are gathered from many hundreds of miles around. The party then followed a well worn route from Norway House, going down Nelson River, portaging to the Hayes River, and then on to Hudson Bay. There was no danger of getting lost."

3,000 Mile Waterway.

Continuing, he spoke of the waterways, and said a continuous waterway could be made to Edmonton—3,000 miles away from the Atlantic Ocean. He did not know that this would be done very soon, but it was a possibility of the future.

Canadians had carried out some great undertakings already, and would no doubt tackle the problems of bringing Winnipeg commercially nearer to Liverpool than by the Montreal route. Maybe the Government would not be urged to undertake the work just yet, because Canadians might not trust themselves to spend the money with the greatest degree of efficiency.

"We're an awfully clever people," he said, "but we are not conspicuous for honesty. But if we tackle our problems with out usual energy, and with honesty, we will be assured of a great future.

When the invitation, he continued, came to him to go on the trip, his friends painted the horrors of the experiences that awaited him. These genial prophets were false prophets. Although a tenderfoot, he made the trip with facility and ease. The Indians carried their baggage; the North West policemen saw that no violent quarrels broke out among them. Everybody had a water proof tent to himself; the mosquitoes looked so feeble that it was an act of charity to furnish them with food. In a journey of 2,500 miles from Winnipeg to Newfoundland, they were only stopped one day by bad weather.

Once they made the acquaintance of the Muskeg country—a boundless swamp where all the vegetation had a dejected aspect, and only the flies looked lively. Here they camped one night under rather distressing conditions, but Lord Grey was cheerful, and he made the best of it.

Description Of Scenery.

Continuing, the speaker gave an entertaining description of the scenery in certain parts, the canoes with sails outspread sweeping along like a flock of white swans, and the Governor General lying on his back in the bottom of his canoe gazing wistfully at the beautiful sky.

They enjoyed watching the Indians run the rapids in the canoes—a thrilling sight when witnessed from the safety of the shore. Men accustomed to work, requiring so much boldness and enterprise, and giving so much excitement could not be expected to make farmers, and settle down to the humdrum life of watching the turnips grow.

Speaking of the proposed ports on Hudson Bay, the professor said Nelson did not impress the casual observer very favorably. A good deal of dredging would have to be done to remove the sand banks, but the mouth of the river would make a commodious port.

Churchill would seem to be a natural harbor—two rocky promontories enclosing a fine bay. It was said, however, that the water was shoal and that dredging would be difficult on account of the rocky bottom. The geographical survey was expected to submit a report on the two proposed harbors shortly.

The party left Nelson on the steamer Lady Grey about Aug. 20, and crossed the bay, taking their morning coffee on deck in the brilliant sunshine. Coasting down the Labrador they called into many places and the Governor General entertained missionaries and fishermen in all the ports.

"The governor is an extraordinary hearty man," he said. "Very genial, full of optimism, frankly interested in everything and everybody. He invited ed the missionaries and fishermen aboard, gave them a great blow out—some of them hadn't tasted fresh meat for months—talked to them, made them feel at ease, and drew them out to talk of their life and work.

"Perhaps it is not a part of the Governor General's functions to travel about the wilds, extending the glad hand to everybody, cheering up the missionaries and other obscure heroes of the outposts of civilization, but to do that sort of thing is characteristic of the man, and undoubtedly it will have a great effect upon the men he did honor to in the wilderness.

"The Governor General gave so many dinners to the people that our commissariat department protested—told him we would all be hungry before we got home. But he continued to play the host unmindful of the stewards."

The party visited Dr. Grenfell's station and found it like a university centre with schools, churches, engineering colleges and a hospital. Grenfell, he said, was like a god among the people of Labrador. Outside of St. Anthony they saw a herd of 900 reindeer, the result of Dr. Grenfell's enterprise in bringing over 300 reindeer three years before. Tremendous possibilities were in this herd, he said. Husky dogs had always been used for travelling. Their chief drawback was that they were liable to turn on their master and eat him. Reindeer were not only faster and stronger for travelling purposes, but they found their own forage, and could be eaten if you got hungry.

Coming to Sydney and seeing the great coal mines, he had been impressed with the great advantage it would be to the Northwest if coal could be shipped by the Hudson Bay route as well as finding a market for Nova Scotia coal.

The lecturer thought the Bay would be open to navigation from about the 20th of July to November 10th on the average. That might be a short time, but it should be remembered that Port Archangel in Russia did a tremendous business in the short summer season.

Canadians were going to push into the north and develop their country. The problem of navigation to Hudson Bay for a longer period than three months might be solved. Ships would soon be equipped with thermometers that told the presence of icebergs.

Railways would not solve the transportation problem of Canada. As you built railways you increased the product from the land faster than to handle it.

The Maritime Provinces were bound to be a great manufacturing country. The opening of the Hudson Bay route would enable them to come into closer touch with the west and add greatly to the effective unity of the nation.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCH

London, Dec. 14.—The British Lawn Tennis Association is seriously considering a scheme for the revival of the old time matches between America and the British Isles. The idea is to arrange a competition between the two nations which will be entirely independent of that for the Davis Cup, and the matter will be one of the principal topics of discussion at the annual general meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, which is to be held on December 12.

It has long been obvious that the unsatisfactory condition of the Davis Cup competition would eventually give rise to an official move. This competition which enjoyed much popularity when it was confined to matches between the British Isles and America, has been so much handicapped by the difficulty of sending representative teams to the Antipodes that the conditions have been unequal.

The climax came this year, when, for various causes, America was unable to accept the challenge of the British Isles for a preliminary tie in England, and Australasia withdrew its offer of a guarantee for a match with the British Isles in New Zealand, not being satisfied with the calibre of the team provisionally chosen. Therefore, because of difficulties with regard to Australasia, in connection with which America abandoned its project of sending out a team, and the British Isles experienced a rebuff, Great Britain and America had no match.

LIBERALS HAVE EIGHTY LEAD

Continued From Page One.

The Results.

Returns announced today follow:

Hertfordshire (East Hertford)—Sir J. Rolleston, Unionist, majority 1,368. No change.

Perthshire, East—Young, Liberal, majority 832. No change.

Suffolk, Stowmarket—F. Goldsmith, Unionist, majority 191. No change.

Orkney and Shetland—J. C. Wason, Liberal, unopposed.

Aberdeenshire, East—W. H. Cowan, Liberal, majority 2,380. No change.

Northumberland, Tyneside—J. M. Robertson, Liberal, majority 4,836. No change.

Dorset, East—F. E. Guest, Liberal, majority 553. No change.

Yorkshire, West riding Barkstone—G. L. Fix, Unionist, majority 694. No change.

Dumfriesburgs—J. W. Gulland, Liberal, majority 719. No change.

Northamptonshire, Litchfield—T. G. T. Warner, Liberal, majority 845. No change.

Lincolnshire, Brigg—Sir W. A. Gilder, Liberal, majority 869. No change.

Wiltshire, Devizes—B. F. Pete, Unionist, majority 738. No change.

Cumberland, Egremont—J. A. Grant Unionist, majority 350. No change

Stirlingshire—A Chappelle, Liberal, majority 2,696. No change.

Yorkshire, west riding (Rotherham)—J. A. Pease, Liberal, majority 4,874. No change.

Yorkshire, west riding (Ripon)—E. Wood, Unionist, majority 874. No change.

Fifeshire, west—W. Adamson, Labor, majority, 703. Labor gain.

Denbighshire, east—E. J. John, Liberal, majority, 3,263. No change.

Devonshire (Ashburton)—Capt. E.F. Morrison-Bell, Unionist, majority, 3,575 Unionist gain.

Belfordshire (Biggleswade)—A. W. Black, Liberal, majority, 728. No change.

Essex (Harwich)—H. K. Newton, Unionist, majority, 1,462. No change.

Norfolk, south—A. W. Seames, Liberal, majority 1,5285. No change.

Cornwall (Truro)—G. Hay Morgan, (Liberal) majority 397. No change.

Carmarthenshire (West) — John Hinds, (Liberal) majority 3,040. No change.

Glamorganshire (South)—W. Brace (Labor), majority 2,938. No change.

Ayreshire (North)—A. Anderson (Liberal), majority 354. No change.

Kings County (Birr)—M. Reddy, (Nationalist) majority 1,499. No change.

Monmouthshire (South)— Sir I. Herbert (Liberal), majority 1,941. No change.

Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean)—Sir C. W. Dilk (Liberal), majority 2,744. No change.

Durham County (Southeast)—Evan Hayward (Liberal), majority 1213. No change.

Oxfordshire (Henley)—V. Fleming, (Unionist) majority 1,639. No change.

Derbyshire (Repton)—H. P. Raphael (Liberal), majority 371. No change.

Durham Sounty, Northwest—L. T. Athertley-Jones, Liberal, majority 4,171. No change.

Limerick County, East—T. Lundon, Nationalist, majority 2,334. No change.

Cheshire, Knotsford—A. J. Sykes, Unionist, majority 1,469. No change.

Tipperary, Mid—J. Hackett, Nationalist, majority 742. No change.

Renfrew, West—Colonel Greig, Liberal, majority 284. No change.

Yorkshire, Otley—G. H. Duncan, Liberal, majority 1,215. No change.

Nottingham, Rushecliffe — Jones, Liberal, majority 2,606. No change.

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