

PROHIBITION ACT PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Following is a statement prepared by the sub-executive of the New Brunswick branch of the Dominion Alliance in relation to the passing of the prohibition law, and also a brief synopsis of the measure:

On Dec. 10, 1914, the representatives of the Alliance waited upon the government, asking for the passing of a prohibition law for the whole province and to come into effect after a referendum vote. The government agreed to request the Alliance to enact a prohibitory law and to take the Alliance into its confidence in the preparation of the same. A committee of seven members of the Alliance were appointed to confer with the counsel appointed by the government to draft the bill. On a number of occasions the committee met to consider the different sections of the bill and gave to it lengthened and careful consideration. With the exception of a few sections the bill met with the hearty approval of the committee.

We are of the opinion that the act passed by the legislature is one of the best anti-liquor laws known to your committee, and we believe it properly worked will accomplish the purpose in view.

The government assumed full responsibility for the bill as a government measure and for the bringing of it into force without the necessity of a referendum. The legislature passed the measure with only two dissenting votes.

In counties under the Scott act it is necessary that repeal elections be held and before all advantage can be taken of the new law.

In as much as copies of the new prohibition act will not be available for some time, it has been considered advisable to issue this brief statement of the essential features of the act:

Prohibitions.
All licensed bar-rooms and clubs will be abolished and the treating system will be eliminated. Sections 25, 26. This measure prohibits keeping any liquor in hotels, public offices, places of business, boarding houses, etc. Clause (b) section 2.

This law prohibits any one from advertising liquor upon any vehicle of transportation or at any public place, or resort or upon any sign or bill board in the province. Section 28.

This act prohibits drinking and drinking in public places. It is an offence to treat or offer liquor of any kind to any person in any street or car or upon any railway, motor vehicle, or on a platform while the train is in the service of passenger transportation in the province. (Section 6).

This act prohibits anyone under the influence of liquor to drive, operate, or have charge of the power or guidance of any automobile, motorcycle, or any motor vehicle propelled by other than muscular power. (Sec. 20).

Permittees.
Provision is made for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through licensed stores. Sec. 2 (n) (o).

Hospitals are permitted to keep liquor for the use of patients and sick persons are allowed to have liquor in their rooms. Sec. 40-41.

Qualified persons such as druggists and doctors, etc., can obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4).

A householder is allowed to keep liquor in his own home for his private use, provided it is not purchased within the province. Sec. 8-9.

Penalties.
A fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and in default of immediate payment to be confined to jail for not less than three months nor more than six months in the punishment for first violation of this act. For a second offence no fine is made but the offender will be committed to prison for not less than six nor more than twelve months, and in the discretion of the magistrate he may be put at hard labor, or for a third offence to be committed to jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months and in every subsequent offence to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year.

When any constable, policeman or local inspector sees two hundred dollars in his possession that officer can cause said intoxicated person to go before a magistrate or a justice or any town clerk, and have him taken where he got his liquor. He shall make an affidavit or affirmation as to where he got such liquor and failing to do so, the satisfaction of the person taking the affirmation he can be arrested and imprisoned until he makes such affidavit or declaration. Sec. 170-171.

Civil Remedy Section.
A civil remedy is provided by the act in the case of a person whose death has taken place while intoxicated. When any person who has drunk liquor which has been illegally furnished to him comes to his death by suicide or drowning, or perishing from cold or other accident, the person who furnished the liquor becomes liable to an action for personal wrong at the suit of the legal representative of the deceased who may recover damages of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$1,000.00 as may be fixed by the court. (Section 173).

When and How It Becomes Operative.
In every county of the province where the Canada Temperance Act is now in force this act will come into operation immediately upon the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. In those counties when the New Brunswick License Law is now in force this act becomes operative in May 1, 1917.

BRITISH LINE RAIDED

(Continued from page 1.)

"On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans have delivered repeated counter-attacks upon the positions at the Haudremont Quarries, captured by the French yesterday. Each of these advance movements was checked by our fire, and the cost the Germans heavy losses. In the outskirts of the village of Ystus, a small operation executed this morning put us in possession of a German trench.

"At Eparges, several German mines have been exploded, but without causing damage to the French position.

"This morning explosions of a enemy threw down bombs on Dunkirk.

GERMANS LAUNCH RAID ON EGYPT AND FAIL; TEUTON LOSSES FEARFUL ON ITALIAN FRONT

GERMAN ATTACK ON EGYPT FRUSTRATED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Watering Tanks at Rodhsalem Smashed by Bombs, Upsetting Whole Plan of Campaign

Capture of Vimy Ridge Dominating Plain of Lens Led to Formidable German Retaliation on Western Front—French Lose Section of Trenches in Haudremont Quarry But Recently Won—Russians Report Junction of Forces With British on Tigris—Italians Hold Ground.

London, May 26, 12.03 a.m.—A British official communication, issued late last night concerning the operations in Egypt, says:

"Since the enemy air attack on Port Said, the royal flying corps in Egypt has given the enemy little rest. Four British machines have heavily bombed enemy advance positions. Forty bombs were dropped, resulting in buildings and a plant at El-Hamma being seriously damaged, and the water tanks at Rodhsalem being smashed. This will upset the whole plan of the enemy, as since the destruction of his drilling plant at Jirjiffa by our patrols, he had set great store on the Rodhsalem waterworks.

"It has now been learned that the column of troops which suffered by our bombing attack on El-Arish on the eighteenth were Germans. This probably explains their hasty retaliation by dropping bombs on Port Said civilians. Further details show that two British machines and a sloop fired thirty-four heavy projectiles in the attack on El-Arish, causing the enemy to scatter in all directions among the palm groves near the shore, which afterwards were thoroughly searched by salvos of medium shells. The bombardment lasted two hours, and the strong fort in the town was reduced to ruins. The enemy, completely demoralized, made no reply to our fire."

Mining and Artillery Activity.
London, May 26.—The British official statement on the western campaign reads:

"Last night and today (Thursday) there was considerable mining activity in the Loos salient, in which we had the advantage.

"The artillery of both sides was active at many points, principally near Comincourt, Arnes, the Vimy ridge, Hulluch and Wytschaete. Our fire was particularly effective at Fricourt and Beaumont."

Russians Now Report Junction.
Petrograd, via London, May 23, 10.32 p.m.—The official communication from general headquarters, issued today, reads:

"In the region west of Dalen Island, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, went north of the Olyka station, and advanced guard post, seizing one of our advanced trenches. By a counter-attack we dislodged the enemy, who retired to his own trenches. We suffered no losses.

"We repulsed, by our fire, an enemy attempt to advance towards Karplovka, at many points, principally near Comincourt, Arnes, the Vimy ridge, Hulluch and Wytschaete. Our fire was particularly effective at Fricourt and Beaumont."

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

"Canadian front: The direction of our offensive on Rivindoua. Nothing of importance occurred in other directions."

"Our troops operated in the region of Kemanshah and Kasr-I."

"The dead are James E. Nelligan, aged 21, Bangor; John T. Kelley, aged 36, Bangor; Walter W. Richardson, 35, both of Bangor; Nell Mahoney, of Bangor, was slightly injured.

"These men, with seven others, were at work under freight cars in the Bangor yard, when a string of five cars was sent against the train under which they were working. A signal, supposed to protect the men at work in this way, was apparently disregarded, for a car was struck and carried ninety-nine feet before the shifted cars collided with the enemy being repulsed. The wheels of the latter

car passed over the heads of the three men, and two of them, Kelley and Nelligan, died in minutes after they were struck. They expired as a priest was giving them the last sacraments. Richardson died on the operating table at a hospital. The seven other men were not harmed.

"An instant after the accident, assistance was offered to Kelley, who realized that he had been fatally injured, and he said to his rescuer: 'Help the other fellows; I'm all in.' Kelley then drew his last breath.

"Medical Examiner Harry D. McNeil was called and made a personal investigation, which will be followed later by a formal public utilities investigation. Harry Perry was the conductor of the shifter which sent the string of box cars into collision with the cars under repair, and will probably undergo a right examination.

"The note for \$5,000, which it will be remembered was referred to by Colonel

BOMBSHELL IN WESTMORLAND AS NEW LIGHT ON NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SCANDAL IS PRODUCED

Inside History of \$137,000 Campaign Fund as Detailed by Hon. H. F. McLeod, Provincial Secretary, Before Dugal Charges 'Were Heard Of--A Self-Corroborating Document That Pulls Down the Local Government House--Hon. Messrs. Clarke and Murray Saw McLeod's Statement, Which Was to Be Used on Fleming--It is Now Read at Westmorland Meetings.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Moncton, N. B., May 26.—At last the public gets the inside story of the \$137,000 campaign fund raised by the local government in 1912—when it carried all of the province except Madawaska.

Mr. Gould's company was touched up for \$100,000. The balance came along in ten thousand dollar lots from other corporations.

The actual election expenses in the 1912 campaign were \$78,000, leaving a balance of some \$60,000.

In trying to get Mr. Fleming to contribute \$5,000 to pay a note used in the Guthrie-Scott by-election in York in 1914—before the Dugal charges were made public—Hon. H. F. McLeod, to protect the signers of this \$5,000 note, dictated in the presence of several well-known men a document telling the whole story of the election fund of 1912. This document is now made public for the first time. It pulls down the house.

It was shown to Hon. George J. Clarke and to Hon. James A. Murray in turn, and their knowledge of it and comment on it are interesting.

BEAR IN MIND THAT HON. H. F. McLEOD DICTATED THIS DOCUMENT LONG BEFORE THE DUGAL CHARGES WERE PRESENTED. MR. McLEOD WAS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT. HE KNEW THE WHOLE STORY. DOES ANYONE SUPPOSE HE WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE MINISTRY WHO SHARED MR. FLEMING'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHOLE THING?

The document now made public strikes the Clarke-Baxter administration and its party a deadly blow, not only in Westmorland but in every part of the province. It is a knockout.

There have been some amazing revelations in connection with the present government since 1912, but perhaps none have been published which equal in respect the statements that are made under oath by a prominent member of the Conservative party in Fredericton, a man who was organizer of the county of York for the local government candidate, now Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Guthrie, in 1914 and who was more closely associated with the Hon. H. F. McLeod than any other man in the constituency which he represented.

AN AMAZING REVELATION.

Harry M. Blair is the man referred to. He began first as a clerk in the office of H. F. McLeod, a young barrister of Fredericton, and when McLeod was elected in 1908 to the legislature, Blair was rewarded by him with a position in the government in the auditor-general's department. From that department he was promoted in 1911 to be secretary of public works, and he was in that position until a month or two ago. Mr. Blair is in the confidence of his fellow politicians, and he was recognized as the shrewd man of the political company that surrounded Colonel McLeod and P. A. Guthrie. It was in this way that Blair became a party to the making of a political note of \$5,000 at the time of the by-election in York county, when Guthrie, the candidate of the government, opposed James M. Scott, an independent, who was backed by James K. Flouder and his following.

The supporters of Guthrie expected a large donation from Premier Fleming, they had to make a note to provide the additional funds. Then, because they were not certain as to the money coming at all to pay the note, which, by the way, it never did, they turned to their old time friend, Colonel McLeod, who had been a federal member for only a month or so, and placed their difficulties before him.

NOTE THE DATE.

Let everyone who reads this mark the date of this transaction.

McLeod was approached in February of 1914, nearly two months before L. A. Dugal made his famous charges against Premier Fleming in connection with the collection of moneys from crown land licenses and acceptance of bribes from railway contractors, and at that date the Hon. H. F. McLeod, in the presence of one member of the legislature, John A. Young, and a candidate for the legislature, Percy Guthrie, and the proprietor of the party hotel, T. V. Monahan, when L. A. Dugal made his charges in the house, and each and every one of them protested their innocence and their entire ignorance of anything that had been transpiring.

Mr. Blair goes further in his statement, the truth of which is vouched for absolutely by the particularly with which it is given. He not only tells of the making of the note and reason why it was made, and why such a letter was addressed to The St. John Telegraph, apparently to frighten Fleming and his associates into providing the money for paying the note, but also goes further and implicates the present Minister of Agriculture and his deputy in a \$500 payment that was made later provided out of funds which the public can only imagine were not procured from any private source as they were handled by a government official and given to retire a note for which no particular value was received.

The note for \$5,000, which it will be remembered was referred to by Colonel

P. A. Guthrie in the house of assembly this winter, the reason why it was given, the circumstances surrounding it, and the revelations made by the Hon. H. F. McLeod in his endeavor to secure the money to pay it, are but another striking chapter in the history of what has been going on in New Brunswick under this present government. The solemn declaration which gives all the particulars was used at opposition meetings in the county of Westmorland tonight and reads as follows:

"Province of New Brunswick, County of York. I, Harry M. Blair, of the City of Fredericton, in the county of York, do solemnly declare:

"(1) That in the month of February, 1914, an election was held in the county of York for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the representation in the house of assembly caused by the resignation of the Honorable H. F. McLeod.

"(2) That Mr. Percy A. Guthrie was nominated to contest the said election, as a supporter of the government then led by the Honorable J. K. Fleming, and Mr. James M. Scott was nominated to contest the said election as an independent supporter of the same government. The opposition did not nominate a candidate.

"(3) That the committee handling the campaign in the interests of the said Percy A. Guthrie decided that it was necessary to have for use in the said election a campaign fund of considerable size. It had been understood that there was a large fund in the hands of the Honorable J. K. Fleming, remaining after the general election of 1912, and the said committee decided to try to obtain a portion of this fund.

"(4) Several members of the committee, including the Honorable H. F. McLeod and myself, saw Mr. A. R. Gould concerning this, and he agreed to see the Honorable J. K. Fleming, and to tell him that the committee, in addition to what they could otherwise raise, wanted a contribution of \$10,000 from Mr. Fleming. The said Mr. Gould informed us later that he had seen Mr. Fleming and that the said Mr. Fleming would provide the money. A little later the committee received a remittance, but it contained only \$5,000. The committee then pressed for the other \$5,000 as being absolutely necessary. Mr. Fleming promised to send it. A package came, purportedly to be for the remaining \$5,000. When it was opened it contained only \$1,900.

"At this the Hon. H. F. McLeod was very angry and said he would bring Mr. Fleming to time. He said he knew all about him. Mr. McLeod then told me to take a paper and pencil and write as he dictated. I did so in the presence and hearing of the following gentlemen, namely: Harry A. Smith, Terence V. Monahan, Percy Gerow, Charles K. Howard, Albert Smith, John A. Young, M. P. P., Norman P. McLeod, Percy A. Guthrie.

MR. McLEOD'S LETTER—NOTE THE DATE.

"The said Hon. H. F. McLeod dictated to me, and I wrote from his dictation the following letter:

"Fredericton, N. B., February, 12th, 1914.

"The St. John Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

"I desire to make public a matter which is absolutely of public importance.

"I CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMING, PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, RECEIVED FROM MR. A. R. GOULD, PRESIDENT OF THE ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY, THE SUM OF \$100,000 PREVIOUS TO THE GENERAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION OF 1912.

"THAT THIS WAS THE CONTRIBUTION OF MR. A. R. GOULD TO THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION FUND.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$10,000 FROM SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE OF MACKENZIE AND MANN.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$9,000 FROM THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, OF MONTREAL.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$8,000 FROM THE MARITIME DREDGING COMPANY, LIMITED, ST. JOHN.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED FROM THE JAMES H. CORBETT & SONS, INC., THE SUM OF \$10,000—MAKING A TOTAL OF \$137,000, ALL OF WHICH WAS CONTRIBUTED FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.

"I also charge that there was expended in the said provincial election of 1912 in the way of CAMPAIGN FUNDS THE SUM OF \$78,000, LEAVING A BALANCE UNEXPENDED OF \$61,000.

"I also charge that the said Hon. J. K. Fleming was indebted to the said A. R. Gould for the sum of \$12,000 for moneys advanced for personal use; that the said Hon. J. K. Fleming did not pay, and, though often requested, has refused to pay.

"I also charge that subsequent to the last provincial election Mr. Norman Winlow of the town of Woodstock, received and conveyed from the said Mr. Gould to the said Hon. J. K. Fleming on one of two separate occasions checks for \$2,500; that the check for one \$2,500 was not cashed, but after being held for one week was returned to Mr. A. R. Gould in Houlton, Maine, with the request that Mr. Gould give Mr. Fleming the cash instead; that Mr. Gould on that occasion made a draft on Boston for the amount and handed the proceeds to Mr. Fleming.

"I also CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMING, UPON AGREEMENT TO RENEW CERTAIN LICENSES UPON CROWN TIMBER LANDS, DEMANDED AND RECEIVED IN THE APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE THE SUM OF \$100,000 FROM THE VARIOUS LICENSEES, NO PART OF WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE FUNDS OF THE PROVINCE.

"I also charge that one Mr. Frankley of The Miramichi Lumber Company paid to him, the said Hon. J. K. Fleming, the sum of \$1,000 as a personal gift for the privilege of shipping roused pulp wood cut from Crown lands in violation of the law.

"Yours truly,"

"THE SAID LETTER WAS DICTATED TO ME LONG BEFORE ANY CHARGES HAD BEEN MADE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY MR. L. A. DUGAL.

(Continued on page 8.)

ODDS ON END OF WAR TAKE SHARP CHANGE

Lloyds Offer 3 to 1 That War Will Not End This Year

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH DID IT

Foreign Minister Kills Hope in Germany of Premature Peace—Morale of German Army and People Shaken—But They Are by No Means Ready to Accept Position of a Reduced Garrison.

London, May 26.—Responding instantly to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that peace talk is idle until Germany changes her attitude, Lloyds today made a radical shift in rates of insurance against the war ending before December 31.

A few days ago Lloyds offered seven to one that the war would not end this year. Today the insurance brokers were willing to wager 3 to 1 that the war would not end in 1916.

Other odds posted by Lloyds today were:

Seven to three that the war will not end before April 1, 1917.

Twenty to one, that the war will end before 1919.

The newspapers today generally applauded Sir Edward Grey's speech in the house of commons yesterday to the German chancellor's latest year talk. The consensus of opinion among Londoners is that the foreign secretary has killed all hope in Germany of a peace on Germany's terms and at the same time has served notice on Bethmann-Hollweg that he must make radical changes with his peace programme if he hopes for an early ending of the war.

No other period of Sir Edward's speech won such applause as his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten.

"There is not a phrase or word in Sir Edward Grey's speech which encourages the hope of an early peace," said the Daily Chronicle today. "He dismissed at the outset any idea of this country acting separately from her allies. He repudiated with scorn the German chancellor's attempt to place blame for continuance of the war on the Allies because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace—terms that would place the other nations of Europe at her mercy."

"Each Victory Brings Defeat Nearer."

London, May 25.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent writing on internal conditions in Germany says: "The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian guard regiment recently said:

"We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat."

"But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage, and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to 'tear the empire to pieces.'"

"The German army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the conditions of a nation whose fighting men see their rationally daily reduced."

SURTAX ON AMERICAN SECURITIES IN BRITAIN.

London, May 25.—Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, has given notice that on Monday next he will move in the house of commons that an additional income tax of two shillings should be charged on the income from securities which the treasury is willing to purchase. The object of this is to compel the sale to the government of American securities hitherto withheld by the owners.

PREMIER AND COLLEAGUES NOMINATED AT BALDWIN.

Baldwin, C. B., May 25.—Hon. George M. Murray and John G. Morrison were the candidates chosen to contest the county on behalf of the Liberal party at the convention held here this afternoon.

After the nomination of the two candidates speeches were made by the candidates and D. D. McKenzie, M. P., of North Sydney.