

HALIFAX CHARGES WERE EXCESSIVE

Fancy Prices for Furnishings for Government Steamer

C. T. Schmidt, Boiler Inspector, on Stand Admits Getting Tips from Engineering Firms—His Letter to St. John Man Brings Severe Rebuke from Judge Cassels.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.—Judge Cassels' commission brought out a few new facts today. In the morning the evidence was given by the engineer of the steamer Lady Laurier, who was giving of sums of money to Captain Peter Johnson, then master of the steamer Lady Laurier, for services in connection with the steamer Mount Temple and the steamer Lady Laurier, who was testifying, contended that the payments were legitimate but that the one over thought of paying the government for use of the steamer. That was always to be free.

In the afternoon, Wm. Westin, who some time ago was employed in the dockyard, but lost his position there, came into court with a list of ten employees of the dockyard who, he said, had been regularly stealing from the government stores.

George A. Wooten, one of the leading Liberals of the city, was questioned for an hour. He told of efforts to obtain orders from the marine department. It developed that he had a contract for repairs on the Lady Laurier for \$670 which he was paid. The government declined to pay the bill Wooten rendered in connection with this job of \$200 additional. This was for supervision of the work done by a day for fifteen days. He had a dozen other jobs running at the same time.

Asked what was done with the extra profits on contracts with the department, he could not say. As for himself, when he was sent to the country to take charge of a district he paid his expenses out of his own pocket.

The lawyers did not finish with Wooten and he was requested to come back tomorrow with his books which were not on hand today.

An interesting episode in the afternoon was the appearance of Joseph Ferguson, chief engineer of the steamer Mount Temple, at Charlottetown. He came into court in obedience to a telegram from the deputy minister of marine, Mr. Macdonald, who had been paid gratuities ranging from \$50 to \$200, by a number of engineering firms who had worked on the Mount Temple. Among these were Drollet, of Quebec; Bruce, Stewart & Co., of Charlottetown, and the Pictou Foundry Company, of Pictou. This is the first time Charlottetown and Pictou concerns have been mentioned in this connection. Ferguson said his certificates for work were not affected by these gratuities, and that they were a regular part of the trade in Scotland, where he came from.

Judge Cassels complimented Ferguson on his frank and straightforward testimony. The court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Morning Session.
The marine and fisheries investigation on Judge Cassels was resumed this morning.

C. H. Longard of Longard Bros. was called. His brother said that he had received a telegram stating that his brother was too unwell to attend to court. Mr. Longard was told to take a cab and bring his brother to the court room. The judge said that he had to attend to the case of doing so. Mr. Longard left the court room to carry out these instructions of the court.

After consultation with Judge Cassels and his colleague, J. L. Perron, Mr. Watson called for the Halifax Salvage Company and W. S. Davidson responded. Mr. Davidson said he was known to Captain Johnson for a long while. He was secretary of the Halifax Salvage Company. He had had no dealings with Captain Johnson, captain of the Lady Laurier, only in respect to the Mount Temple. Capt. Johnson was paid \$400 by the company. (The cheque was produced, made payable to Beazley Bros. or order.)

"This cheque was for Captain Johnson, not for Beazley Bros. to do as they liked with," asked Mr. Watson.

"Oh no, it was for Beazley Bros. to pay to Capt. Johnson."

"Were there any services performed by the steamship for you?"

"Yes."

"Did you pay anything for the use of the steamship?"

"No. The government does not charge."

"Assuming that valuable services were rendered and that the bill was rendered, would you have resisted payments?"

"Yes. The government does not charge and we would not pay when others are allowed the service."

"Do you know of cases where services have been given free?"

"I have a general knowledge that this is the practice."

The court again called for Clarence Longard of the firm of Longard Bros. A doctor's certificate was produced to the effect that he could not leave his bed today, and his brother said that he would be present tomorrow. The excuse was accepted.

William Melvin was then called. He said he had been a butcher, seventeen years. He had been out of the business for some time not exceeding three years. During that last three years he had been in the employment of the marine and fisheries department for two years. Witness was sworn to testify. Judge Cassels said: "You are here under oath and in a court of justice. You must answer and not try to be funny." Witness chewed tobacco and paid very little respect to the court. He said he had got \$150 a day or \$30 for the first month. He had made as high as \$30 a month, over time being responsible for the increase. Most of the overtime was on Saturday afternoons. He was a messenger to the store-keeper. He left the employment of the department on the 25th of November. Asked for his books during the time he was in the butcher business, he said they were in the hands of the official assignee.

Halifax, Dec. 2.—That the Halifax dockyard had 100 workmen added to its staff in the month of October, because an election was on, was one of the chief facts brought out in the sworn evidence before Judge Cassels today. The book-keeper for W. E. Howell & Co., who had big contracts on the government steamers, swore that he had heard of "hints" for commissions to officials, and as for those asking for election contributions he had not much use for them. Their influence was small so long as he had the recommendation of Roche and Carney, and his was the only Liberal firm in Halifax in a position to do this class of work.

In the course of his evidence regarding repairs on the government steamers, Mr. Stevens said: "We have had times during the year and we must make one job

pay for another. When the government comes along with a job we charge heavily in order to make it pay for poor times. A jobbing shop is a 'charity shop,' and it's only by over-charging on such jobs that we make the whole year pay."

Mr. Watson, with a pretty good deal of affairs, your lordship—very unsatisfactory. The department at Halifax vouches for these excessive charges."

Steep Charges.
While W. N. Silver, who has supplied carpets and table cloths to the government steamers, was on the stand, Lawyer Watson called attention to a letter from Deputy Minister George Stewart, Agent Parsons objecting to a bill of Silver's that the agent had certified for payment. It included such items as Brussels carpets at \$2.50 per yard, and table cloths at \$15 each. The deputy minister warned the agent against certifying such bills in the future, which, he said, would be at his peril. It appeared that the agent then went to the steamer, but the carpet had been in use and table cloths cut, so that they could not be taken back. The goods had been selected by the steward of the steamer, and Commander Spain's name was mentioned as having approved the purchase, though that he had done so was not definitely established.

Inspector Schmidt's Tips.
C. T. Schmidt, inspector of boilers for the department, told a story of commissions he had obtained from engineering firms in Pictou and Charlottetown. He got \$100 from the Pictou Foundry Company and \$100 from Bruce Stewart & Co., Charlottetown. He did not ask for this money or any other tips. He never asked but always took what came along. He said he never got a dollar from Halifax contractors. He was too stiff with them.

The following letter addressed by C. T. Schmidt, of the marine department, to Mr. Macdonald, of St. John, was read by Mr. Watson:

"My Dear Macdonald: I have been through a very hot fire in Quebec, but I trust you know I state that enough to believe me when I state that the major portion is false. I am here with enclosing a ninety-day note for \$150 which I trust you will find. There is nothing between us. I am so upset and confused that it is hard to formulate a letter."

"Trusting to hear from you at the above address, at an early date, I am yours, in deep distress."

"Sgd. C. T. SCHMIDT."

Justice Cassels asked what you mean by that last remark in your note to Macdonald, that the note for ninety days would enable him to say there was nothing between us?

"I don't know."

"It looks to me like an invitation to perjury."

"Perhaps it may, I was excited."

"I must say it looks like an invitation to perjury."

Morning Session.
The marine inquiry proceeded this morning with a packed court room as usual.

It will be recalled that in the course of the earlier sessions it was stated that the firm of Longard Bros. had done work for Jonathan Parsons, an agent of the marine and fisheries, but the bills therefor had not been paid. At this morning's session the Messrs. Longard's books were called for and produced. Replying to a question as to the character of the work done for Mr. Parsons in 1904-05 the bill for which was still unpaid, Mr. Longard informed the court that it was work on a hot water boiler, couldn't say what had been done prior to 1901. He knew the account prior to 1901, when Mr. Parsons took up his residence in the dockyard was not paid. The balance was carried forward into 1902 and in June 1908 goods to the value of \$142 was returned.

The 1901-02 account was not collected, because Mr. Parsons would not pay. He would not give a note and the bill was kept on order to press him. It was untrue that before the liability was taken in June, 1908, Mr. Parsons practically demanded the bill. The firm's account with the department during the three years reached the total of \$36,000. The fact was not connected, said the witness, with the billing of Mr. Parsons's orders. This statement, under sharp questioning, was repeated vigorously. Mr. Parsons had been pressed for payment in the usual way, the bookkeeper was ordered to write him. An account was produced upon which, however, payment had been made.

The witness had personally seen Mr. Parsons only once a year, but he had seen the local men regarding the marine and fisheries work. The firm was placed on the patronage list in 1906. He had to see the members after that about different matters. He might have seen them once a month and might have seen them once in six months.

The witness did not know whether or not the prices, in his case, were charged by Mr. Carney, M.P., according to the memorandum read.

At the foot of the memorandum recommending that thirty barrels of lined oil at 65 cents for raw and 68 cents for boiled oil, and 2 tons of sheet lead at 7 cents a pound be purchased from Wm. Robertson & Son, and to be stored and paid for when the estimates were available, was a note made by the minister saying that the course was unprecedented and Mr. Carney was the first to make such a recommendation.

Questions elicited the fact that the firm had done work on the Lady Laurier to the amount of \$18,116.

The prices were fixed in some cases before the work was done, in others not. He could not say whether the firm's profit was not in some cases fifty per cent.

His examination Mr. Longard admitted that Captain Johnson, of the steamer Lady Laurier, had an unpaid account with their firm, which had been running about three years.

John Lovitt, an employee at the dockyard, was the next witness. Asked in regard to thefts at the yard, he said he had heard of John Baker taking away a stone doorstep and that a chain and block, valued at \$300, was missing.

Mr. Stevens, book-keeper for W. E. Howell & Co., said his firm had received payment without tender or receipt. These charges were from 15 per cent over the rate to other steamers.

HAZEN MEET BEATEN SOUNDLY IN CARLETON AND NORTHUMBERLAND

Terrific Blow Dealt Shaken Administration by Election of Upham and Burchill

Carleton Liberals Give Upham 137 Majority, and Burchill Has Good Margin, and Would Have Had Many More Had His Friends Thought He Needed Them—A Pair of Very Black Eyes for Premier Hazen and His Government.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 1.—George W. Upham was elected today by a majority of 137, the total vote being somewhat smaller than in the recent federal election but practically up to the usual number in a local contest.

Mr. Upham's victory was confidently looked for by his friends. The government party made frantic efforts to hold the seat but all to no avail.

Compared with last March the result is indeed significant. It represents a change from a minority of more than 500 to a comfortable majority.

The local Conservatives are utterly crestfallen. Although the contest was apparently the cleanest in the history of the county and the only cases of bribery so far reported being committed by Conservatives they are childishly talking of protesting Upham's return.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Munro are deeply disappointed as no doubt they see the handwriting on the wall.

Upham's majority of seventy-one is the largest a Liberal has received in Woodstock. Upham carried seven of the eleven parishes.

The following are the returns:

	Cons.	Lib.
Woodstock, north.....	42	45
Woodstock, south.....	111	129
Woodstock, town.....	218	287
Wilmet.....	177	200
Wicklow Front.....	73	81
Tracy Mills.....	109	95
Jacksonville (Wakefield).....	37	113
Victoria Corner (Wakefield).....	43	78
Simonds.....	92	57
Debec.....	85	106
Northampton.....	117	146
Peel.....	151	62
Bath (Kent).....	227	182
Johns River (Kent).....	109	122
Harland (Brighton).....	122	118
Rockland (Carleton).....	120	93
Foreston (Aberdeen).....	29	48
Glasville (Aberdeen).....	73	73
Richmond Corner.....	58	86

Upham's majority, 137. 2067 2294

The majority of Mr. Upham Tuesday shows a gain of nearly 600 as compared with the March general election. In those elections the highest man on the Hazen ticket, Hon. Mr. Fleming, was nearly 500 votes ahead of the highest man on the then government ticket, Hon. Mr. Jones. The Carleton county returns in the March elections were:

	Cons.	Lib.
Upham.....	2,067	2,294
St. John.....	2,613	2,613

both sides took place in the Opera House.

The license party claim there will be a big change in Moncton, where the act had been in force since 1901. The act in the act figure on a larger majority here than before. As the votes number three times as many as in the last contest and a great many seem to take very little interest, it is difficult for either party to very accurately figure the Moncton vote.

In the parishes, strongly against the act last time, such as Shediac and Dorchester, the license party claim they will have a much larger majority from those sections. The temperance people naturally do not concede this, but are figuring on a much better vote for the act in the French speaking parishes.

From an outside point of view, it looks now as if the result would be pretty close and will probably hinge on which party can get out the largest vote in sections where the act is not so popular. All the canvasses used for and against the act have not yet fully developed, but the temperance people are pointing to the rigid enforcement of the act in Moncton during the past few months as the usefulness of the act in promoting temperance.

JUBILATION OVER UPHAM'S VICTORY
Torchlight Procession and Speeches After the Polling.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 2.—(Special)—There is great jubilation among the Liberals today on the magnificent victory scored yesterday when George W. Upham defeated W. J. Owens, the Conservative candidate.

When the victory was known last night crowds gathered in Woodstock. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Upham, F. B. Carvell, M. P., and W. B. Farris, and later tonight a big gathering and demonstration in front of Mr. Upham's residence. A torchlight procession was formed and the victorious Liberal candidate was escorted amid cheers to a seat of the coach beside the driver, Messrs. Carvell and Farris and others taking place inside. The route of the procession was through the town and the cheering people lined with cheering people. Returning to the house, refreshments were served, and Mr. Upham and Messrs. Carvell and Farris again briefly addressed the big crowd.

Albion By-election December 24
Toronto, Dec. 2.—(Special)—The provincial by-election will take place in Albion today before Christmas, and nomination day before Christmas. The writ was issued today to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Smyth to run for the dominion house.

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CAPITAL NURSERIES
OTTAWA, ONT.

Another Disastrous DEFEAT FOR THE BRITISH LIBERALS
Chelmsford, Eng., Dec. 2.—The Liberal's suffer another disastrous defeat in the by-election for a member of the house of commons held here today. Captain Prettiman, Conservative, running in one of the Essex divisions, was victorious over A. H. Dence, the Liberal candidate.

BOLD CRACKSMEN MAKE GREAT HAUL

Blow Open Safe of Pepperell, Mass., Bank and Secure \$14,000

Robbers Fastened Doors of Buildings Near By and Then Begun Operations—Men, Unable to Reach Street, Opened Fire from Upper Window, But It Didn't Scare Burglars—Finally Escaped With Loot in Automobile.

Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 2.—Although the police of every city and town within a radius of fifty miles were keeping a sharp look out today for traces of the five burglars who early today blew open the safe of the First National Bank of this town and escaped with \$14,000 in cash, absolutely no clue to the identity of the safe blowers had been discovered up to tonight. The only things left behind by the burglars were two bottles containing nitro-glycerine, a bottle of sweet oil, bearing the label of a Lowell apothecary, a sledge hammer stolen from the Boston & Maine railroad, and an iron bar with out any mark of identification upon it.

Although it was supposed that there were only three persons concerned in the break, later developments led to the belief that the burglars were five in number, and that they entered town in an automobile and left after the break in the same vehicle. An auto containing five men was seen in Railroad square. A party answering the same description was also seen in Nashua last night.

It is believed by the police that the break was carefully planned, as the burglars worked with such thoroughness that they were able to get away without any interference to speak of. Previous to the breaking of the safe they fastened the doors of several buildings in the vicinity by inserting screw-eyes in the doors and casements and connecting these with wires.

So confident were the burglars that their preliminary preparations were effective that they fired two charges of nitro-glycerine in the safe after they knew that they had been discovered.

While these charges were being fired residents of the town and the police of neighboring communities were being notified by telephone that the Pepperell Bank was being robbed.

The burglars were discovered shortly after 2 a. m. by R. E. Tarr, who was asleep in a building next to the bank.

Because of the shattered condition of the windows as a result of the explosions, the police were unable to determine today how the burglars entered the bank.

It is believed that after gaining an entrance they pried open the knob and inserted the explosive in the opening thus formed.

The bank was protected by burglar insurance to the extent of \$12,000, and consequently the net loss to the institution will not greatly exceed \$2,000.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTANT ARCHBOLD GRILLED BY KELLOGG IN OIL TRUST INQUIRY

New York, Dec. 1.—Seeking to unravel the confusing ownership of the security Oil Company of Texas and other oil companies which the government charges are controlled by the Standard Oil Company, Frank H. Kellogg, federal counsel in the United States suit to dissolve the so-called oil trust, subjected John D. Archbold to a grilling cross-examination today.

Kellogg also sought information regarding certain mysterious loans of \$20,000 made to Jax, McDonald by the Anglo-American Company, a Standard subsidiary, but Mr. Archbold was unable to throw any light on the question.

For over a year the government's counsel has been trying to obtain information regarding these McDonald loans but has failed. The government alleged that the loans were made to enable the Standard to secretly purchase the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio. Mr. Archbold said that he and Henry H. Rogers resigned as directors of the Anglo-American Company shortly after their election a year ago.

The vice-president of the Standard denied that the resignations were brought about by the present government proceedings.

Mr. Archbold was closely questioned about many pipe lines and refineries which has been purchased by the Standard. He said that the refineries had been bought through the Standard Oil Company, and that they might be dismantled, thereby removing competition. They were secured, said Mr. Archbold, to succeed to their volume of business.

INTEREST UNABATED IN MARITIME WINTER FAIR
Building Crowded With Spectators—Judging Competitions Begun.

Amherst, Dec. 2.—Excellent weather conditions prevailed today, which was the third of the Maritime Winter Fair. Another record crowd was in attendance, the building being thronged with visitors all day. This evening, notwithstanding the fact that a large audience was gathered in the auditorium of the building to hear the speakers, the part in which the exhibits are shown was crowded to discomfort. The dairy stables were opened to the public this morning and many visitors took advantage of the opportunity to see this part of the exhibition. Judging dairy cattle was done today. Judging sheep was commenced and judging beef cattle continued.

Prince Edward Island entries captured nearly all the prizes in swine, except in Berkshires, about all the prizes in that class going to Amherst.

There was a meeting of the Maritime Poultry Association, the executive of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association met at noon, and a conference from the Growers' Association was held this afternoon.

A feature today was the ladies' judging competition in dressed poultry, a plate offered by Hon. H. J. Logan, ex-M. P., being won by Mrs. W. R. Bell.

The judging competition of the beef cattle, in which there were about forty competitors, was held today, but the prizes have not yet been awarded.

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