A. & G. W. RAILWAY INQUIRY

Tuesday's Session.

When the Royal commission resumed its sittings here this morning in the Supreme court, A. C. Fraser, manager of the Merchants bank, was called to the witness stand and gave evidence all the forenoon. The cross-examination by R. B. Bennett was still in progress when the adjournment came.

It was Mr. Fraser who conducted the monetary transaction for the A. & G. W. railway, whereby their capital stock of $50,000 was subscribed for one evening through an overdraft by what Mr. Walsh had previously termed a feat in bookkeeping. He has put through a number of financial matter for W. R. Clarke, president of the company, and the customers of his bank also include W. H. Cushing, Hon. C. W. Cross, J. K. Cornwall and M. W. Hopkins, whose name was brought into prominence by the sensational charge made in the legislature at last session by R. B. Bennett with reference to an alleged telephone deal.

Mr. Frasser explained the financing of the $50,000 for the company. The evidence on this point was similar to that of Minty and other witnesses. Clarke was given an accommodation by Mr. Fraser of an overdraft of $50,000 one afternoon and against this cheques were issued to the Alberta and Great Waterways account for the $50,000 capital stock. The same evening a $50,000 cheque was issued to Clarke by the A. & G. W. railway for his expenses and this was placed in the bank to take up the overdraft.

What Clarke Did With Money.

Mr. Bennett directed his examination largely to an endeavor to show that certain moneys that Clarke had obtained from the Merchants bank through drafts, were for use in the political campaign and confined his questions largely to three drafts totalling $4,750 which were cashed on February 26th, the day the legislature adjourned in 1909.

The insurgents' counsel also endeavored to show by questions that M. W. Hopkins was given accommodation by the bank only when he wished money to purchase school lands and in making those purchases he was acting for a third party whose name was unmentioned. Mr. Fraser, however, largely denied the statements involved by those questions.

The witness was questioned as to what he knew of the campaign funds of Mr. Cross and of other parties, but he disclaimed any knowledge of these matters.

Mr. Walsh's Examination.

Mr. Fraser, on taking the stand, in answer to questions by Mr. Walsh said that he was manager of the Merchants' Bank and had been manager of the bank on October 2nd last.

"On that date you wrote a letter to the A. & G. W. certifying that $50,000 had been paid into the bank?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Yes."

"These statements were true?"

"Yes."

"The letter says that $40,000 was paid by W. R. Clarke?"

"Yes, the whole sum was paid by W. R. Clarke in four different cheques in the amounts mentioned in the letter."

"These cheques were drawn on the Merchants' Bank by W. R. Clarke on October 2nd. Were there any funds?"

"I allowed him an overdraft to about $50,000."

"Was it stated to you for what purpose this overdraft was?"

"Yes. I was told it was for the organization of the company. Clarke had spoken to me on the matter. I consulted Minty and he told me that I would be protected."

This sum of $50,000 went to the credit of the Great Waterways in your bank?"

"Precisely."

"And the next day you had a cheque from Mr. Clarke to wipe out the overdraft?"

"Yes."

Repeated the Transaction.

Later, on the 28th of October, Mr. Fraser said that he had a communication from Clarke, asking him to repeat the transaction. There had been some mistake in the first proceedings he had learned. The transaction was again carried through in the same way as on the 2nd of October.

Asked with reference to former financial transactions with Clarke, the witness said that the A. & G. W. Railway president had opened an account in February. He had cashed a number of drafts drawn on the National Trust Co., of Kansas City, for Clarke. These transactions reached in amount about $14,000.

Some of Clarke's Dealings.

The witness produced, for refreshing his memory, a memo of Clarke's account, showing his withdrawals. Mr. Walsh asked that this be put in evidence. It showed drafts cashed for $500 on October 8th, 1908; for $1,500 on November 14th, 1908; for $250 and for $2,001.25 on February 5th, 1909. These sums Mr. Fraser said he understood were for engineering expenses.

"On February 6th, 1909, I see you have a memo of a $2,000 draft drawn by Cornwall at Clarke's request on the National Trust Co. Do you know anything about this?" asked Mr. Walsh.

Was For Expenses.

"No, except that I understood that it was for some expenses in connection with the dealings between Clarke and Cornwall."

Other drafts shown by the memo were by Cecil Goddard, S. E. Brown, and Clarke himself for various amounts at different times.

Mr. Walsh then asked Mr. Fraser to produce a copy of Clarke's ledger account, which he had brought to the court. The witness said he had no objection personally, but wished a ruling from the court if it were necessary to produce a copy of a client's business with the bank.

The Court ruled that it should be produced.

The different items on the copy of Clarke's ledger were taken up by Mr. Walsh, but witness could not recall anything about these items mentioned.

Met Clarke in 1908.

"When did you first meet Mr. Clarke?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Some time during the year 1908. I was then president of the Board of Trade and he came to me to get information about the north country. My first banking transaction with him was when I cashed a draft in October, 1908."

"Did you learn anything from Clarke as to his projects?"

"I learned he was contemplating the building of a railway to the north."

"What did you know about Mr. Clarke personally?"

"I wrote Kansas City banks about his financial standing and they replied that he was all right. I also saw at that time that he was connected with a Kansas City Trust Co."

"Can you say now what the money that Clarke was getting in February, 1909, was to be used for?"

"Nothing further than that it was for expenses incurred in connection with the railway."

Mr. Fraser said that the only security that he had for the $50,000 temporary overdraft was the assurances of Minty and Clarke that it would be made up by the cheque deposited by Clarke, and Clarke had told him that the company owed him certain moneys.

Reports Showed Transaction.

"Did you make any report of this $50,000 transaction to your head office?"

"The weekly reports to the office would show the temporary overdraft. I also discussed it with the inspector last fall and with the general manager last month, when I was in the East."

"Had any member of the government interested himself with you in connection with this transaction?"

"No absolutely no."

"There was no note given you as aditional security for this money?"

"No."

"Has Premier Rutherford been a customer of your bank?"

"No, he never has been."

"Is Mr. Cushing a customer?"

"Yes, he has an account with the bank."

"Are there any funds subject to his cheque which are not in his own account?"

"No."

Want to See Cushing Account.

"Have you any objection to allowing Mr. Walsh and myself to see Mr. Cushing's account?"

"I would much prefer that you got Mr. Cushing's consent, but I leave myself in the hands of the Commission."

The Commission considered the question for a few moments, but before giving a decision Mr. Bennett rose and said, as representing Mr. Cushing, he was perfectly willing that all his accounts should be open to the commission.

"Has Mr. Cross an account with your bank?"

"Yes."

"Are there any funds in your bank outside of his own and his firm's that are not subject to his cheque?"

"Not that I know of."

"Have you any objection to allowing the commission to see his accounts?"

Mr. Biggar rose and said that Mr. Cross' accounts were all open to the inspection of the commission.

Cornwall's Account.

"Is Mr. Cornwall a customer of your bank"?

"Yes."

"Are there any funds subject to his call not in his own personal account"?

"No, except one, a Cross-Cornwall account with reference to some Calgary property."

"Yes, but outside of this"?

"Nothing I know of."

Mr. Walsh asked if the Cornwall account would be open to the Commission and the witness again stated that he would like to get his consent. Mr. Cornwall is now at the Landing and he will be wired.

This ended the direct examination.

Bennett Cross-Examines.

The cross examination was then commenced by Mr. Bennett who questioned the witness with reference to the first time that he met Clarke and Bowen, in June, 1908. Witness was then president of the Board of Trade and they had approached him with reference to a railway to the north, which he understood was to Fort McMurray.

"Did you know then that Cornwall had a charter for a railway in that direction"?

"I knew he had a dream of something of that kind."

Witness said that in November, 1909, he had gone down the C.N.R. as far as Warman with Clarke, Minty and Dr. Waddell, and had then learned from Clarke that he had got fairly well along with the project.

"Did you learn that he had then got a letter from the Premier promising assistance"?

"No."

Questioned On Three Drafts.

"Could you say when the three drafts were drawn on one day, Feb. 26th, 1909, the day that the legislature closed, to whom these drafts were made out"?

"No, I cannot."

"You remember that was the day the House closed, election was drawing near, and money was needed"?

"What are you driving at now"? inquired the witness.

"I am not driving at anything just at present," was the counsel's retort.

"Was it not an extraordinary thing for a man representing himself to be vice-president of a trust company drawing three drafts for different amounts on one day, a sum totalling $4,750"?

"It was something unusual."

"And the money was taken out in cash, not placed to his account"?

"Yes."

"Have you any memory as to whether Clarke or third parties took out the money"?

"I am quite sure that Clarke got the money himself."

To Produce More Papers.

Mr. Bennett asked that Mr. Fraser produce the cash register of the bank and also flimsy copy of reports made to head office with reference to these three drafts.

"As a matter of fact when you certified that $50,000 had been paid by Clarke no real money had been passed"?

"Yes."

Witness said that Clarke got all the vouchers of his own and of the A. & G. W. Ry. Co., when he was last in Edmonton. He signed the voucher book as a receipt.

In answer to Justice Harvey, the witness said that he was endeavoring to secure the business of the A. & G. W. Ry. Co., and for this reason he was giving them every courtesy.

In answer to Mr. Bennett Mr. Fraser said he was interested with Mr. Cross in a timber reserve in British Columbia.

Hopkins Comes Into Inquiry.

Mr. Bennett then took up the business that the bank had carried on with Hopkins who was a customer.

"Is it not a fact that the bank granted accommodation to Hopkins for the purchase of school lands only, along the line of the A. & G. W."?

"He has been the customer of the bank for years."

"And that other parties beside himself were interested in these school lands"?

"No."

"Is it not a fact that you once turned down Hopkins' cheque because it was not marked 'for purchase of school lands'"

"No, I don't think so."

INDIANS FATALLY BURNED

Timber Country in Prince Albert District Swept by Fire.

Prince Albert, May 14—Four Indians were burned to death in their camp about fifteen miles south of Kinistino last week. The fatality reveals one of the most shocking cases of physical suffering regarded in Northern Saskatchewan. Two children, aged sixteen and six, died immediately, but the father and mother, though frightfully burned, lived from Sunday till Thursday without medical assistance. Though the father's feet and hands were burned off when he reached Kinistino he called for the Indian agent and instructed him to divide his pack of furs among his creditors in the town.

Reports received here from many points in the Prince Albert district indicate that bush fires are doing enormous damage to the natural resources of the country. The latest word from Chellwood is to the effect that fires are raging all around that district. The cause of these fires is said to be a combination of carelessness and malice. Outhouses, hay and oats have been destroyed in many places. Near Blaine Lake a homestead belonging to a French settler was swept by fire. The employees of the Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co. have been busy this week fighting a bush fire which has been raging a few miles north of Prince Albert. It has threatened a large quantity of lumber which the company has piled in the woods. It is expected that the fire was started near the lumber with the idea of destroying it. Further north the whole wooded area extending for many miles, is ablaze, the fires creating a blinding smoke during the day while the sky at night is illuminated for miles by the fire. The loss in timber in the Prince Albert district will be enormous.

The season has been unusually dry and rain is needed in the worst way, not only to quench the fires but to start up the crops. A few days ago a fire which is believed to have been of incendiary origin destroyed the stables of the Prince Albert Turf club at the fair grounds. They contained a half dozen racing sulkies and five hundred dollars' worth of hay belonging to S. J. Donaldson, M.L.A.

In the hoodoo district two Galician farmers were burned out and many of their neighbors had difficulty in saving their buildings. At Skipton fires have raged for some time and with the high winds which have prevailed have been destroying everything before them.

Engineer Foss lost his house and Fred Light had a fine building on his homestead destroyed. At Appleton fires destroyed the farm house and stables of McElroy brothers, of Prince Albert, entailing a loss of 1,500 bushels of wheat and 70 bushels of oats, with $600 worth of new furniture, which was stored in the house.

An investigation of charges made against the Prince Albert police force by M. C. Tynen, proprietor of the Avenue hotel, were investigated this week by a committee of the city council. Mr. Tynen accused Chief McDermott of persecuting him, in that he had exercised a more strict watch for violations of the liquor act at the Avenue hotel than in the case of the other hotels of the city. It was also charged that the chief's action were due to personal spite. Numerous witnesses were called. The committee has not yet made its finding, but is rumored that the chief will be exonerated.

J. E. Bradshaw, M.L.A. for Prince Albert, who has just returned from a three months visit to Great Britain, says that though he made numerous enquiries in London regarding the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway, the route for which is now being surveyed from this city, he was unable to secure any information from brokers or others who might be likely to be informed on the matter. Mr. Bradshaw believes that the road will be built from Prince Albert. Work on the survey of the line is progressing rapidly. The route has been located for a distance of 206 miles from this city and supplies are now being cached for a big summer's work. Three survey parties are in the field and the work is being done as quickly as is consistent with a careful survey. Business in the city is booming on the strength of the reports that the building of the line is an assured fact.

MANITOBA POLICE ON TRAIL OF MURDERER

Shoal Lake Farmer Disappears under Suspicion of Having Killed a Farm Laborer—Tragedy Occurred Last November—Body Not Recovered Until April 15.

Winnipeg, April 14.—Since Friday morning the privincial police have been engaged in a man hunt for Nikola Wozney in the district north of Shoal Lake, who is believed to have committeed one of the most atrocious crimes in the annauls of the province. The man who has deserted a wife and eight children is believed to be fleeing for his life through the scrub and bluffs which abound in this section of Manitoba, and every agency in western Canada for the detection of crime has been notified to be on the look-out for him.

The man fled from him home at dead of night on Thursday, and since that time not the slightest trace of him has been found. Detective John Parr who went out to effect the arrest arrived just eight hours after his man had taken to the woods.

Details of the finding of the body of a farm laborer name Philip Kusil in the woods north of Shoal Lake on April 15 already have been recorded and it is the alleged murderer of this man who is fleeing from justice. Everything points to the fact that he slew the deceased in order to rob him of his summer's wages amounting to $230. The body of the man who was missing from November 19, was found by boys partly submerged in a slough with the skull frightfully fractured. The blow had evidently been dealt with powerful force from behind and it was evident that a heavy piece of cordwood or some equally blunt instrument had been used.

An autopsy subsequently held on the body of the deceased disclosed the fact that the stomach contained similar food to that used by the family of the man who has escaped, on the morning the crime was committed.

The facts of the case are these. On November 19 the deceased met Nikola Wozny in Shoal Lake. Wozney invited him to drive with him to his farm, 25 miles north of that town, and stay with him during the winter. The invitation was accepted. The following morning the deceased expressed a wish to attend a dance a few miles from the farm, and accompanied by Wozney they set out. Neither one of them reached their destination. Later in the day Wozney returned alone, and made some excuse for the absence of the deceased.

When the body was found Wozney among others went out to see it, and professed that he could not identify the body. He insisted that the man must have been drowned, even when it was pointed out to him that the head was badly fractured. Afterwards he became noticably uneasy, and would not allow his wife to view the body.

When Constable Parr, after a long drive, reached the farm on Friday morning he was told by Mrs. Wozney that her husband had left at 9 o'clock that morning to borrow a harrow and would return. Enquiry among the neighbors, however, elicited the information, that Wozney had left his home the evening before. The fact that the escaped man did not identify the body is damaging evidence against him for the deceased wore earring, and other conspicuous marks of identification. The body was found one-half mile from Wozney's house, which would indicate that the crime was committed within a few minutes after the two men set out together. Wozney did not return until late in the day, evidently with the intention of throwing off suspicion. No money was found on the body of the deceased.

COMET AND WEATHER.

Scientists Explaining and Speculating About the Visitor.

Paris, May 12.—Maurice Hamy, of the Paris observatory, reports that the length of the tail of Halley's comet has increased from five to ten degrees in three days. Professor Deslandres, of the University of Dijon, finds an appearance in the spectroscope of cyanogen, the poisonous gas which was observed in January and February, but which disappeared in March. He says that the hypothesis that gas is liable to affect the terrestrial atmosphere would not be at all absurd. On the other hand, Camille Flammarion thinks that the tail of the comet is simply an optical phenomenon produced by the flight through ether, similar to the wake of a ship at sea. Mr. Marchand maintains that the comet shows important variations from its predicted orbit, which presages unexpected surprises.

Comet Blamed for Weather Conditions

Paris, May 11.—The most extraordinary weather it has known perhaps in its history has visited the French capital in the last few days. The French attribute it to the Lune RLousse, or Red Moon, covering a period that corresponds roughly with that which in America is supposed to be under the stormy influence of St. Swithin. It would be hard to find a date in the last thirty days on which it has not rained. On Sunday last there were all kinds of weather in a dozen hours, from general sunshine to heavy downpour and the temperature was equally changeable. About midday a tremendous fall of large hail came, lasting half an hour and once since then this experience has been repeated, though in milder form. It is impossible to predict the weather from one hour to another. Great coats yesterday were an absolute necessity. A large part of the population attribute the vagaries of the weather to the nearness of the comet and leading astronomers themselves admit that there is nothing improbable in this theory.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN ARE A UNITED PARTY

Conference Held at White House—Regulars and Insurgents Come to Terms Over Railroad Bill—Political Atmosphere is Again Cleared—Republican Majority Assured.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The conference at the White House, which began shortly before 11 o'clock last night and which was not concluded until after one o'clock this morning, the president undouubtedly believes has brought the regular organization senators and such a number of insurgents and near-insurgents together that these is no longer reason to fear the existence of a working and voting Republican majority. The conference resulted in mutual concessions, a clearing of the surcharged political atmosphere and a realization on the part of every participant that something tangible must grow out of the present session of congress, if the country is not to be thrown into such confusion that Republican success in the next presidential campaign will be endangered.

Agree to Modifications.

While the president and his intimate advisers did not yield in any importance essentials, certain modifications have been agreed to with regard to the railroad bill that the majority of the Republicans in the senate can consistently support it. From now on they will fight unitedily for its enactment.

Section nine of the bill provides that whenever any schedule is filed stating any new rate, fare or charge, joint rate, classification, practice, etc., the commission may upon complaint or upon its own ininitive without complaint, enter upon a hearing. Pending such hearing the commission is given authority to suspend the operation of such new schedules, rates, etc., but not for a longer period than sixty days.

Senate Gains Point.

The House fixed this suspension for a period not longer than a hundred and twenty days. At this conference the longer period was agreed to and the Senate bill will be made to conform to the House requirements. The Senate also provided that upon the hearing of such complaints, etc. the shipper may be represented and this also was agreed to.

BURNED SAVING OXEN.

Zealandia Homesteader Suffers Serious Injuries in Fire.

Saskatoon, May 15—L. H. Short, a homesteader from Zealandia was brought into the St. Paul hospital Saturday suffering from burns which he got a week or so ago when trying to save his oxen from a burning barn on his farm. The fire had gained a firm hold of the barn before Mr. Short got to the scene. He tried to save his four oxen and succeeded in doing so in the case of three animals, but the fourth one was burned. While working to loosen the beasts and turn them out the door of the barn closed and caught fire and before the imprisoned can could secure his liberty he was badly burned.

Cairo, Egypt, May 13—The student, Cardania, who on February 20 shot and fatally wounded Poutros Pacha Ghali, the Egyptian premier and minister of foreign affairs, was condemned to death today. The assassin who was a Nationalist, said his desire was to avenge various acts of the government which Nationalists attribute personally to Boutros Pacha.

THOUSANDS HAVE WEAK LUNGS AND DON'T KNOW IT

Editor Used a Well Known Tonic and System Builder

The Editor and Manager of the Burk's Falls "Arrow," is only human. This being so it is not surprising that he should feel and suffer as other men. Mr. Alex. Fawcett says: "I had a very severe attack of La Grippe which left me very weak, spiritless and run down. I seemed to have lost all ambition. "At this point I realized that my condition was likely to become more serious unless I took myself in hand. One day while in this 'Half dead and alive condition' I was listlessly looking over recent issues of my paper, The Burk's Falls Arrow' (of which I am Editor and Manager), when my eyes rested on an advertisement of PSYCHINE. This clearly and explicitly set forth a case so exactly resembling my own that I at once purchased a bottle at the Medical Hall. After taking two or three doses I felt like a new man, and before half the second bottle had been used, every trace of the bad effects of La Grippe had left me. "PSYCHINE is a marvel and I have strongly recommended it to some of my friends similarly afflicted and they have used it with equally beneficent results."

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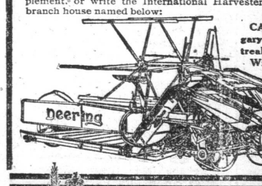

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