

# TERRIFIC ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST

## REPORT OF MATHERS ROYAL COMMISSION IN MANITOBA

### Finds That All Charges in Connection With Parliament Buildings Contract Have Been Fully Proven.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—The report of the Mather's Royal Commission, published this afternoon, summarizes the findings of the commissioners as follows:

1.—That all the charges contained in the above in part recited amendment and memorial have been fully proved.

2.—That before the contract for the parliament buildings was entered into a fraudulent scheme or conspiracy was formed to obtain an election fund out of extras in connection therewith, and to defer contemplated changes until after the contract was let, for the purpose of creating large extras for this purpose; that the parties in said scheme or conspiracy in its inception were the premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin, Mr. Caldwell, the acting Minister of Public Works, and Thomas Kelly, the senior member of Thomas Kelly & Sons.

3.—That Thomas Kelly & Sons were informed of the contemplated changes before tenders were due.

4.—That the tender put in by the Peter Lyall Company, being the only one received by the Department of Public Works, on the second of July, 1915, within the time advertised, was on that day either shown to Thomas Kelly, or its contents were known to him, and on the following day a tender was received from his firm for \$2,250 less than the Lyall tender. All the circumstances point to Sir Rodmond Roblin as the person through whom or whose authority Thomas Kelly obtained this advance knowledge of the Lyall tender.

5.—That the change from piling to caissons for the foundation was prudent and although there is some doubt as to the wisdom of the change from concrete to steel we are satisfied that the stability of the building has not been impaired by such change.

6.—That the fraudulent scheme or conspiracy formed before the contract was entered into to obtain from the extras an election fund as afterwards continued and carried out. For this purpose Dr. R. W. Simpson, Mr. Horwood, the provincial architect, and at least some of the other members of Thomas Kelly & Sons, became parties to and active participants in carrying it out, in addition to those by whom the original conspiracy was formed. There is no direct evidence that J. H. Howden, the Attorney General, was a party to the conspiracy at its inception, but his subsequent conduct convinces us that he early became a party to it. We believe that Dr. Montague, for some time after he became Minister of Public Works, did not become a party to the fraudulent scheme of conspiracy entered into by his colleagues, but that he was informed of its existence and purpose by Dr. Simpson in January or February, 1914, and that he then became a party to it.

7.—That in pursuance of this fraudulent scheme or conspiracy very large sums of money belonging to the province were fraudulently paid out to the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons.

8.—That the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, out of the moneys so fraudulently obtained paid large sums of money to Dr. R. M. Simpson for an election fund.

9.—That in pursuance of the fraudulent scheme or conspiracy the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, were paid by the government the following sums of money, to which they were not entitled:

In respect of the caissons, \$680,704.50.

In respect of the north wing steel, \$102,692.36.

In respect of the south wing and grillage, \$68,997.71.

In respect of the brick for rubble, \$17,968.75.

In respect of the three feet of excavation dispensed with by the buildings being raised, but nevertheless paid for, \$21,734.80.

Total \$892,098.10.

10.—That in pursuance of the said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, the north wing steel contract was entered into by Sir Rodmond Roblin and Dr. Montague with the contractors for \$220,100, a price known to all of them to be inflated to the extent of over \$100,000 by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund.

11.—That in further pursuance of the said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, Sir Rodmond Roblin entered into a contract with the contractors for the south wing grillage for \$215,000, a price well known to all of them to be inflated to the extent of over \$100,000 by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund.

12.—That in further pursuance of said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, Sir Rodmond Roblin, on July 4, 1914, entered into a contract with the contractors for the superstructure steel for the south wing, central portion and dome for \$602,850, he and the contractors well knowing that said price was inflated by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund, and there had been no plans prepared for the dome, and at that

time no honest estimate of the steel required could be made.

13.—That Dr. Simpson acted as financial agent of the then government in carrying out the aforesaid fraudulent scheme and conspiracy, and in respect of the caissons and the three steel contracts mentioned, either dictated the lump sum or the project for election fund to be added to Mr. Horwood's estimate, and in pursuance of such dictation the architect did add to his estimate in each case the sum so specified.

Destroyed the Records

14.—That Mr. Horwood accepted such dictation from Dr. Simpson, in the first on instructions from Mr. Caldwell, and he afterwards continued to do so with the knowledge and acquiescence of Dr. Montague.

15.—That Sir Rodmond Roblin and Dr. Montague, some time after October 18, 1914, and before January 1, 1915, fearing the consequences which might result from the discovery of the aforesaid \$892,000 contract destroyed the original contract and several copies thereof, together with the said contract and every paper and record known to them by which its existence could be traced.

16.—That Dr. Montague agreed with the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, to recoup them out of the dome construction to the extent of \$75,000 at least, for the loss they sustained in the destruction of the destroyed contract, and he sent Mr. Horwood to Chicago in company with Thomas Kelly to arrange with Mr. E. C. Shankland to increase the weight of steel in the dome plans then being prepared by him to the extent necessary to accomplish this purpose; that Mr. Horwood did so arrange with Mr. Shankland, who did increase the weight of the steel as required.

17.—That the steel plans for the dome prepared by E. C. Shankland are overvalued to the extent of 457 tons, representing a possible overpayment to the contractors of upwards of \$80,000.

18.—That the government agreed to pay E. C. Shankland five per cent. on the contract price of the dome to be erected from his plans, and on December 25, 1914, paid him \$15,000 on account. This sum is more than double what his remuneration would have been based upon the necessary tonnage of steel in the dome at reasonable prices.

19.—That during the session of the Public Accounts Committee in March, 1915, W. A. Elliott, the chief inspector, at the request of Mr. Horwood, certified the yardage of concrete on the last three applications for payment in respect of the caissons, and William Salt, also at Mr. Horwood's request, altered his records of the depth of the caissons for the purpose, in each case, of deceiving the said committee, and that in each case Mr. Horwood acted by instructions of Mr. Caldwell.

20.—That when Mr. Caldwell and the agents employed by him, for that purpose were Mr. W. A. Elliott, Mr. M. G. Hook, two employees of the government, and Mr. H. W. Whittia.

21.—We find that, after giving the contractors credit for all the work done and the value of the materials on the site, and of the steel fabricated and not delivered, including the work done from December 8, 1914, when the last payment was made, until work was stopped, about the middle of May, the contractors are overpaid to the amount of \$701,093.55.

22.—As our information leads us to believe the absence of the contractors from the jurisdiction may be of indefinite duration, we have thought it advisable to submit this as an interim report upon the evidence already adduced.

23.—All of which, with the evidence, is respectfully submitted this 24th day of August, 1915.

T. G. MATHERS,  
D. A. MacDONALD,  
HUGH J. MacDONALD,  
Commissioners.

**S. J. DONALDSON, M. P., GOING TO SENATE?**

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 25.—It is rumored here that S. J. Donaldson, M. P., will resign his seat and be appointed to the Senate or to a government position and that Hon. Robert Rogers will seek election in Prince Albert constituency at the next general election. Such is apparently the conclusion to

## BERLIN TRIED TO BRIBE ENGLAND

### Not Words of Man Who Did Not Want War.

(Continued from page 1)

"The Chancellor quotes an isolated sentence of my speech of the third of August, 1914, to prove that I was ready for war. The very next sentence which he might have quoted, but does not quote, I said: 'We are going to suffer, I am afraid terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside.'"

"I leave it to anyone, outside Germany, any neutral country, to settle for himself whether those are the words of a man who had desired and planned a European war, or of one who had labored to avert it. The extent of the German Chancellor's misapplication of the isolated sentence which he quotes will be obvious to anyone who reads the full context of the speech."

"As to the other statement attributed to me, not even when we were perfectly free, when Japan, who was our ally, had not entered the war, and when we were not pledged to the other allies, as we are now by the agreement of the 5th of September, 1914, did I say anything so ridiculous or untrue as that it was in the interest of Germany that we had gone to war, and with the object of restraining Russia."

"The war would have been averted if the conference had been agreed to, Germany, on the flimsiest pretext, shut the door against it."

"I would wreck nothing on the point of form, and expressed myself ready to acquiesce in any method of mediation that Germany could suggest, if mine were not acceptable. I say I was ready to discuss in any method that Germany thought possible, if only Germany would press the button in the interest of peace."

"The German Chancellor, according to his speech, encouraged nothing, except direct discussion between Vienna and Petrograd."

But what chance had that of success when, as we heard afterwards, the German Ambassador at Vienna was expressing the opinion that Russia would stand aside, and was ready to his colleagues the impression that he desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably colored his action there."

"Some day, perhaps, the world will know what really passed between Germany and Austria, respecting the ultimatum to Serbia and its consequences."

It has become only too apparent that in the proposal for the conference, which we made and which Russia, Italy and France agreed to, and which Germany refused, lay the only hope of peace. And it was such a good hope.

"Serbia had accepted nearly all the Austrian ultimatum, severe and violent as it was."

The points outstanding could have been settled in a fair and friendly conference in a week. Germany ought to have known, and must have known, that we should take the same straight and honorable part in it that she herself recognized we had taken in the Balkan conference, working not for a diplomatic victory of the group but for a fair settlement and ready to side against any attempt to exploit the conference unfairly to the disadvantage of Germany and Austria.

## French Artillery Hammering the Enemy's Trenches in West

Paris, Aug. 25.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Artillery actions took place on the whole of the front today. They were especially violent in the sector to the north of Arras, between the Somme and the Oise, in Champagne, in the Argonne Forest and in the forest of Le Petre."

"In these last two sectors our mortars and heavy artillery several times proved particularly effective."

"In the Vosges, in the Valley of the Foch, where we are organizing conquered positions, the cannonade is less violent and no infantry engagement has taken place."

"A German aeroplane has dropped four bombs on Vesoul. A woman and a child were slightly wounded. The damage done was unimportant."

Turkish Statement

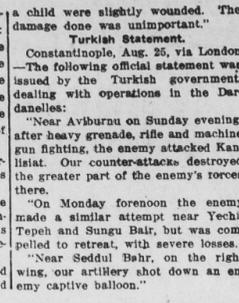
Constantinople, Aug. 25, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish government, dealing with operations in the Dardanelles:

"Near Ayburlun on Sunday evening, after heavy grenade, rifle and machine gun fighting, the enemy attacked Gallipoli. Our counter-attacks destroyed the greater part of the enemy's forces there."

"On Monday forenoon the enemy made a similar attempt near Yeshli Tepeli and Sungu Bai, but was compelled to retreat, with severe losses."

"Near Seddul Behr, on the right wing, our artillery shot down an enemy captive balloon."

## DIVER DESCENDING TO SUNKEN F-4



One of the divers descending on a cable, which is fastened around the United States submarine F-4, sunk at Honolulu, H. I., is shown in this picture. The picture was taken through the glass bottom of a bucket at a depth of about thirty feet.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

**GERMANY**

Berlin, Aug. 25, via London.—The Russian advanced positions to the southwest of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk were broken through by the Germans, according to an official announcement given out today by the army headquarters staff.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the western theatre: 'In the Champagne we successfully exploded several mines. In the Vosges an attack made by the enemy on Schratzmannelle was repelled with hand grenades, and southeast of Sondernach that part of the trench section which the enemy, fighting constantly, towards Leana."

**AUSTRIA**

Vienna, via London, Aug. 25.—The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian War Office:

"Russian war theatre: 'The troops of Archduke Ferdinand and General Koeyes, together with our allies, pushed back the enemy, fighting constantly, towards Leana."

"The resistance of the Russians fighting southwest of Brest-Litovsk was broken and they were driven back to the fortress girdle by the division of Field Marshal Von Arz and German troops."

"Northeast of Vladova German forces are driving the enemy further into the marshy district. The cavalry under General Pabulo is advancing on both sides of the road from Kovel to Kobrin. (Kobrin lies to the east of Brest-Litovsk and is on the opposite side of the dreaded Pripiat marshes from Kovel.)"

"Between Vladimir-Volynskiy and the Bessarabian frontier quiet prevails."

"Italian war theatre: 'In the district of the Doberdo Plateau our artillery forced the enemy's retreat of enemy infantry which had occupied the south slopes of Monte Seibul. Our front southwest of San Maro again was under heavy artillery fire. At noon the Italians began a new attack which was repulsed before our defensive positions."

"Artillery combats continue along almost the entire Tyrolean frontier."

**GERMANY Cast The Die**

The refusal of the conference by Germany, though it did not decide British participation in the war, did, in fact, decide the question of peace for war for Europe, and signed the death warrant of the many hundreds of thousands who have been killed in this war.

"Nor must it be forgotten that the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of the Austro-Serb dispute should be settled by the Hague tribunal. Is there one candid soul in Germany and Austria-Hungary who, looking back on the past year, does not regret that neither the British nor the Russian proposal was accepted?"

"And what is the German programme as we gather it from the speech of the Chancellor and the public utterances in Germany now—Germany to control the destiny of all other nations to be the shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations. Those are the Chancellor's words—an iron peace and a freedom under the Prussian shield, under German supremacy, Germany supreme."

"Germany alone would be free-free to break international treaties, free to crush when it pleased her, free to refuse all mediation, free to go to war when it suited her, free when she did go to war to break again all rules of civilization and humanity on land and sea; and while she may act thus all her commerce at sea is to remain as free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace."

"Freedom of the sea may be a very reasonable subject for discussion, definition and agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone; not while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land."

If there are to be guarantees against future war, let them be equal, comprehensive and effective guarantees that bind Germany, as well as other nations, including ourselves."

"Germany is to be supreme. The freedom of other nations is to be that which Germany metes out to them. Such is apparently the conclusion to

be drawn from the German Chancellor's speech. These the German minister of finance adds that the heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades, not by Germany, but by those whom she is pleased to call the instigators of the war."

In other words, for decades to come Germany claims that all the nations who resisted her should labor to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnity.

"Not on such terms can peace be concluded, or the life of other nations than Germany be free or even tolerable."

The speeches of the German Chancellor and the Finance Minister make it appear that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. If that is so, and as long as it is so, our allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety."

St. John Girl Highest

Winners of the High School entrance medals in each county in the competition for Lieutenant-Governor's medals, with the name of school where the examination was written, June, 1915.

Albert—Jack Crocker, Grammar School, Riverdale.

Carleton—Edwin Green, Grammar School, Woodstock.

Charlotte—Alma Douglas, High School, St. Stephen.

Gloucester—Claude Buraglia, Grammar School, Esthurst.

Kent—Lottie LaGoff, Grammar School, Richibucto.

Kings—Bertha Jones, Grammar School, Sussex.

Northumberland—George G. Harrison, Grammar School, Chatham.

Queens—Don Richardson, Superior School, Chatham.

Restigouche—Isabel McNichol, Grammar School, Campbellton.

St. John—Marjorie Fitzpatrick, Grammar School, St. John.

Sunbury—Gilbert Edsforth, Grammar School, Fredericton Jet.

Victoria and Madawaska—Morda Mulherin, Superior School, Grand Falls.

Westmorland—Marion W. White, Grammar School, Moncton.

York—Beatrice Phillips, Grammar School, Fredericton.

The three highest in the above are: Marjorie Fitzpatrick, St. John; Isabel McNichol, Campbellton; George G. Harrison, Chatham.

## WARSHIP AND FERRY COLLIDE IN HALIFAX HARBOR

Halifax, Aug. 25.—During fog tonight a warship and the ferry steamer Dartmouth collided. There were sixty passengers aboard the ferry but no person was seriously injured.

Both steamers were moving and the bow of the warship smashed the wheelhouse and the men's cabin. The passengers were given lifebelts and the warship launched boats in record time, but the ferry proceeded to her dock unassisted.

Visible Hoops

The idea of overdress is favorable to volles which show the under color very prettily, and one of the new ideas which was recently exploited at a leading exhibit was materially helped by the use of volles for the outer dress.

This idea was the introduction of visible hoop skirts. The hoops were covered with ribbon and run between the outer and inner skirts.

Of course, the covering was plainly visible from the outside and it is said that the idea will be reproduced in lingerie dresses.

**TONIGHT OPERA HOUSE New Show**

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME by Empire Musical Comedy Co. There will be a funny farce—"Lawyer Marks' Mistake", and a jolly bit of nonsense, "The 3 O'clock Train." Plenty of new musical hits and those "GINGER GIRLS" will be there with gorgeous and startling costumes.

Don't Miss the Mad Gyrations of Prof. Isidor Kubelli and Marie Gerant in a Whirlwind Tango Number. It is some dance.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY. SAME LITTLE PRICES.

**PLEASE THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST**

THE DOMINO SPECIAL PRODUCTION

**"Her Alibi"**

A Mid-Week Feature of Interest That Accumulates From the Very Start. Starring Walter Edwards and Other Famous Artists

A STORY WITH A PUNCH A Sensational Photo Play of a Sensational Photo Nature

**UNIQUE**

Thanouser Polite Comedy

**THE GRATITUDE OF A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR**

Riley Chamberlain in one of his popular characters in a lively fifteen minutes of real living humor

FRIDAY: American Crook Play

**"REFORMATION"**

**LOOK WHO'S HERE!**

THE DARLINGS OF THE VODVIL STAGE:

"Fairy Fern Seeds" 2 Acts—With Thrill user Twins

"COMPENSATION" Rural Comedy-Drama-American

MON—ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE

**The Smith Sisters**

In Bright, Jangling Bits of Songs and Dances

PRETTY GIRLS PRETTY COSTUMES—A PRETTY ACT

One of the Greatest Farce-Comedy Triumphs of the American Stage

**IMPERIAL TODAY!**

John Barrymore, King of Comedy

IN CHARLES FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION OF

**"ARE YOU A MASON?"**

THIS PLAY is certain to bring the rainbow out of the cloudiest local skies. John Barrymore's impersonation is one of the foremost humorous character-studies ever contributed to the stage or screen, and is worthy of the most undisturbed admiration. There is never a pause in the comic appeal of laughter and exhilaration. Rarely has there been in a screen comedy such a continuous abundance of mirth-provoking situations.

THE MOUNTAIN-TOP OF FILMED FUN!

**RAE ELEANOR BALL WILL PLAY:**

(1) Symphony Espagnole—Opening . . . . . Halifax  
(2) Haje Kall . . . . . Lunenburg  
(3) Medley—Humoresque, Thais and Fortune Teller  
(4) Irish Ballad—Killarney

For the Returned Schoolchildren

**FRI. "TWO LITTLE BRITONS" FRI. SAT.**

**"The Goddess" Starts Monday**

**COMING**

**The Moose Mid-Summer Carnival**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Commencing Monday, August 30th to September 6th, inclusive

**8-DAYS and NIGHTS—8**

**12-Big Shows and Rides—12**

Featuring Harry Luken's Trained Wild Animal Show

Meet Your Friends on a Well-Lighted Midway!

**EXHIBITION GROUNDS**

Leg. Shattered Towards East  
British Aviator Cloud of Shrapnel  
Chinese to Near  
ing Aerial Flight  
About Fate of

(Correspondence of The Press.)

British Army Headquarters France Aug. 10.—"Though repeatedly stated that it does not exist in this war," said an aviator, "this does not mean that British and German aviators are not in the air. Whether it is the individual work and its novelty, or is that it is responsible, some old spirit of knightliness among the riders of the air, British aviators has to deal with German lines whether or not trouble or because his airplane has been damaged, craft gun fire the next day man report to us his whether he survived, and er he is wounded. We same. It has come to be a reports are made of worthy of airmen, and the only communications that between the two foes war for heads to snipe at trenches. What is called 'bag' is dropped over lines by a German or on man lines by a British aviator when he is in the anti-air shells from the anti-air Long streamers are attached little cloth bag. These aquette down to the earth. 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