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You men who want the real thing in underwear—garments that have the weight, the warmth and the long-wearing softness peculiar to Maritime wool—ask your dealer to show you

ANTIC PERWEAR

its strength and elasticity—weight and neat finish—and comfort it will mean when comes!

In this you'll put their C Trademark.

LIMITED, MONCTON, N. B.

factory patrons are getting more for their milk than the milk shipper, and besides get in return a by-product of considerable feeding value.

Mr. Robinson expresses himself as confident that he will be able to continue to secure milk from Kings county farmers at 20 cents, though he knows that under the old prices he would have to pay 35 cents after September. He has been present at the Norton meeting, he would not be doubting the sincerity of the movement. He speaks of the consumer getting his milk at nine cents. The milk dealers with the farmers claim that they only get eight cents delivered. Mr. Cother refers to the fact that the farmers "lifted this before," and failed, and predicts failure this time. Let me remind Mr. Cother and any others who may have a similar idea, that the farmers know just why they failed on a former occasion, though they afterwards obtained what they were after. It was just because they did not hold out quite long enough. They found out after it was over that they were within twelve hours of getting their rights. At that time they were approached by the dealers by all sorts of propositions. The slickest one was for the farmer to send his milk right along, and if the price went up they would give it; that very milk helped to tide the dealer over the shortage. The farmer is not going to be caught doing that this time. All we are asking is just and reasonable, and we have organized in order that we may stand together, and not be humbugged in any way.

An increase from 30 to 40 cents per cent figures out an increase of 33.3-3 per cent; from 35 cents to 40 cents, figures out an increase of less than 15 per cent. The 30-3 per cent only covers four months, while the 15 per cent covers the longer period of eight months. When averaged up the whole increase asked for is less than 20 per cent. Remember the present retail price is supposed to be eight cents, set on the 35 cent can. The 40 cent can will only cost the dealer five cents more; and they can retail at nine cents and have four cents more per can than they do at the present time. This, however, is a matter for the dealer to work out for himself. They are not of much concern to the farmer.

Let me remind the public that live stock was never so scarce and high in price in the history of our country as they are today. It takes a lot of capital to fit up a herd of cows and the necessary equipment for selling milk; why should we do so without some remuneration for our trouble and expense? We can do better making beef at present prices than we can making milk; consequently we feel independent. The situation that faces us makes it absolutely necessary for an increase in the price of milk, and we are organized as never before. Farmers may have been slow to learn in the past, but bright, new, young men are coming along and they would do the place of the older ones. The meeting at Norton on Monday was considered the best of its kind ever held in the county. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much space, I remain, FARMER.

Norton, N. B., Aug. 24.

PREFER PROHIBITION LAW TO SCOTT ACT

Chipman, N. B., Aug. 21.—A very successful convention of the temperance workers of eastern Queens county and the parish of Northfield, Sunbury county, was held this afternoon in King's hall and was attended by delegates representing different churches and other organizations. Isaac Baird was elected chairman and Harry King secretary. Rev. W. D. Wilson, field secretary of the Dominion Alliance, explained the new provincial prohibition law thoroughly and after considerable discussion it was unanimously resolved that in the opinion of this convention the new law is far superior to the Scott act and that steps be taken to have the latter act repealed so that the provincial law may come into force.

An auxiliary of the Dominion Alliance was then organized, the following officers being elected: W. B. Evans, Rothwell, president; Daniel Wilson, Cambridge, vice-president; Harry King, Chipman, secretary-treasurer; J. M. Kennedy, Minot, and J. A. Corey, Canaan, additional members of the executive. In the evening a public meeting was held, being opened with prayer by Rev. E. E. Durkee, and addresses were given by Rev. E. E. Mowatt, Rev. A. A. Hovey, Rev. W. D. Wilson, Rev. D. Price. Mr. B. Evans acted as chairman. A resolution in favor of the repeal of the Scott act was unanimously passed. The united choirs of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches furnished appropriate music.

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WHAT TWO CABINET MINISTERS RELATED CONCERNING THE PRESENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The "Inside Story" as Related by Hon. H. F. McLeod and Hon. John Morrissey—The Most Shameless Record in New Brunswick's Political History—Over Their Own Signatures

The inside facts concerning the local government were recently disclosed by two former Ministers—by Hon. H. F. McLeod, who was Provincial Secretary, and by Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works. Hon. Mr. Morrissey's letter is republished in this issue, and it speaks for itself. And here follow Hon. Mr. McLeod's revelations, as given in the remarkable solemn declaration of Harry M. Blair, Deputy Minister of Public Works:

THE BLAIR LETTER.

"Province of New Brunswick, County of York. I, Harry M. Blair, of the City of Fredericton, in the county of York, accountant, 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. Flemming, 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. Flemming, 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. Flemming and to tell him that the committee, in addition to what they could otherwise raise, wanted a contribution of \$10,000 from Mr. Flemming. The said Mr. Gould informed us later that he had seen Mr. Flemming and that the said Mr. Flemming 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. Flemming promised to send it. A package came, supposed to be for the remaining \$5,000. When it was opened it contained only \$1,900. (5) At this the Hon. H. F. McLeod was very angry and said he would bring Mr. Flemming 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., Fredericton, 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. FLEMMING, 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. FLEMMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$10,000 FROM SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE OF MACKENZIE AND MANN.

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

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

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMMING 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 \$76,000, LEAVING A BALANCE UNEXPENDED OF \$61,000.

"I also charge that the said Hon. J. K. Flemming 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. Flemming did not pay, and, though often requested, has refused to pay.

"I also charge that subsequent to the last provincial elections Mr. Norman Winslow of the town of Woodstock, received and conveyed from the said Mr. Gould to the said Hon. J. K. Flemming on each 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. Flemming the cash instead; that Mr. Gould on that occasion made a draft on Boston for the amount and handed the proceeds to Mr. Flemming.

"I also CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMMING, 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. Blandley of The Miramichi Lumber Company paid to him, the said Hon. J. K. Flemming, the sum of \$1,000 as a personal gift for the privilege of shipping roused pulp wood out from Crown lands in violation of the law.

"Yours truly,"

"THE SAID LETTER WAS DICTATED TO ME LONG BE-

(Continued on page 8.)

CARLETON PREPARING FOR ELECTION

Chance to Protest Against Misconduct and Grant of Administration is Welcomed—Conventions This Week.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Woodstock, Aug. 28.—There is considerable quiet preparation going on for the by-election campaign. Both parties will hold conventions this week and it is understood that the probable candidates are in the minds of the leaders and have given their consent. Today it was semi-officially announced that W. S. Sutton, of Woodstock, would be B. Frank Smith's colleague. This eliminates Fred Squires whose friends said he was sure of being chosen. There may be an interesting contest in convention, however, when the government party meets Thursday here. The opposition party is to meet Wednesday in convention.

The difference between this by-election and that of January, 1915, is so apparent that many are remarking upon the contrast. At that time hundreds discouraged a contest; today every honest man welcomes the chance to protest against the misconduct and graft of the administration. Hon. Messrs. Murray and Landry are announced to speak here Thursday. Hon. Mr. Baxter has not said he will support B. Frank Smith's candidature with his presence as yet. There are very many Conservatives who will vote against the sitting government. New Brunswick was had.

The opposition has made it clear that Conservatives who want to join in giving New Brunswick better government will not lose their identity as federal party men. There has been too much party politics in New Brunswick's affairs in the past and the opposition is opening the door for less party feeling and more public spirit.

CHINESE FOR FRENCH PLANTS.

Paris, Aug. 28.—One thousand Chinese laborers arrived at Lyons today. They constitute the first contingent of Chinese who are to be brought to France for work in munitions factories.

WHAT HON. JOHN MORRISSEY SAYS OF THE GOVERNMENT; A FRANK RECITAL THAT BITES

Following is the full text of the letter of Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, in reply to Premier Clarke's demand for his resignation as a member of the government: Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1916.

Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of St. Stephen, N. B.: My dear Premier:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 29, which, however, reached me so late in the afternoon and so shortly before my departure for Newcastle that day, that I was unable to give you a reply then. Before doing so, will you permit me to say that your request for my resignation, coupled with the very sane reasons you advance, might well have been made at least a few days earlier, when I would have had an opportunity of replying to you and making my explanation, to the people of this province, whom I have served so long, and I think so faithfully, from my seat on the floors of the House of Assembly. However, as you apparently seem to think that that was not desirable, my reply to you, which will be in a great part my message to the public, must be of greater length than it would otherwise be.

At the outset you say that it must have been apparent to me that a change in the Department of Public Works was desirable. I will go further than that, Mr. Premier, and say to you that for a very considerable time it had been most apparent to me that it was my duty to resign from a GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS CONDUCTING THE AFFAIRS OF THIS PROVINCE IN A MANNER THAT WAS CERTAINLY NOT BRINGING CREDIT UPON ITSELF AND CAUSING MUCH DISCREDIT TO THOSE WHO WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE A PART IN THE CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS. That, Sir, had impressed itself upon me very strongly at the time of your taking office, and you will remember that I insisted then, as a condition to continuing as a member of the government under you as the new premier, that a royal commission should be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Department of Public Works so as to give opportunity for proof to Messrs. James K. Pinder, Woods, Price, Jones and others who had been circulating accusations of graft and dishonesty against me, a minister of the government which they supported.

You agreed to this, and yet, instead of the appointment of a royal commissioner being credited to my demand, you and the attorney general, on the floor of the House, at the first session of 1915, announced it as the intention of the government to hold an investigation into all departments and to find out any wrong-doing and who was responsible for it.

AWAITING PROPER OPPORTUNITY

The investigation and report of Mr. W. B. Chandler was long delayed, and while I felt that I was out of place in the government over which you presided, yet to resign while the investigator was at work, to retire from the government while my department was under fire, would have been an act of cowardice and would have been so heralded throughout the length and breadth of this province. (Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH AGAIN ASSUME OFFENSIVE ON SOMME; ENEMY'S EFFORTS FAIL

London, Aug. 27, 10.23 a.m.—British troops took the offensive last night on the Somme front, north of Bazentin-Le-Petit. The war office announcement of today says they captured 200 yards of a German trench, taking one machine gun. The announcement follows: "In the successful attacks reported in the communiqués Friday seven more machine guns were captured than originally reported. 'Yesterday evening we took a further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-Le-Petit, capturing one machine gun. 'During the night the enemy's artillery has been active between the Somme and the Ancre. The enemy also shelled the neighborhood of Bethune during the night, and our heavy artillery retaliated on railway stations and barracks used by the enemy. 'Near Hill 60 the enemy exploded a mine caused no damage. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

Paris, Aug. 27, 2.30 p.m.—Three attacks were made by the Germans last night against French positions in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood northeast of Verdun and one in the Apremont Forest in Lorraine. The official statement of today says the assaults were repulsed. The statement follows: "On the Somme front the night was comparatively calm. Persistent bad weather interfered with operations. 'On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the Germans, in the night made three successive attacks on our positions in Vaux-Chapitre Wood. Stopped each time by our fire the enemy was obliged to return to his trenches, after suffering appreciable losses. 'In Lorraine several surprise attacks of the enemy on our small positions between Arracourt and Emmerell were repulsed easily. In Apremont Forest there was lively fighting during the night. Our grenadiers engaged in combats of considerable violence with enemy patrols, which they dispersed. At about 10 o'clock the Germans made an attack on a front of about 500 yards against our trenches near Croix St. Jean. The enemy was caught by our curtain of fire and sustained complete defeat. 'On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred."

Prussian Guard Repulsed. London, Aug. 26.—A heavy attack made by the Prussian Guard against British positions at Thiepval, on the Somme front, was repulsed by the Worcestershire and Wiltshire regiments. It was officially announced this afternoon. Further progress by the British in their attack on Thiepval is also reported.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN GREAT BRITAIN OVER ROUMANIA'S DECISION

Germany Declares War on Roumania and Turkey and Bulgaria Expected to Do So at Once—Fighting Already Reported From the Transylvanian Frontier—Paris Experts Believe Entry of New Ally Will Tend to Shorten the War and That Turkey Will be Crushed Within Six Months—Roumania in Fine Shape for Heavy Campaign—Guns Now Fear Greece Will Join Allies

London, Aug. 28.—Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary on Sunday evening. This is an official announcement. Fighting has already taken place between Roumanian and Austrian troops. Roumania's action has created great enthusiasm in Great Britain, France and Russia. At the same time it has increased the feeling of uneasiness throughout the Central Empires.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON ROUMANIA.

Berlin, Aug. 28, via London, 5 p. m.—Germany has declared war on Roumania. An official statement, issued in Berlin and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, says: "After Roumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties with Austria-Hungary and Germany, she declared war yesterday against our ally. 'The imperial German minister to Roumania has received instructions to request his passports, and to declare to the Roumanian government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Roumania."

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—It is officially announced here that Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary on Sunday evening. The announcement follows: "The Roumanian government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary. The federal council has been convoked for an immediate sitting."

ROUMANIA'S DECISION.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Roumania declared war against Austria-Hungary, last night, says a Havas despatch from Berne, Switzerland, which declares that the Wolf Agency at Berlin made the official announcement. Roumania's decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the crown council held at Bucharest yesterday morning, says a Havas despatch from Geneva. The Wolf Agency announces that the German Federal Council was convoked immediately after the decision became known.

ALREADY MOVING TROOPS.

New York, Aug. 28.—A Journal despatch from Geneva says: "Roumania has already begun the movement of troops preparatory to opening hostilities against the Central Powers, says a despatch from Bucharest. 'Military censorship has been established in Roumania."

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF BULGARIANS AS SERB FIRE HURLS THEM BACK

London, Aug. 25, 8.10 p. m.—The British and Bulgarians have been in touch on the Macedonian front, northeast of Saloniki. British troops, despite the Bulgarian fire, destroyed three bridges over the Struma, in the vicinity of Kozluk, the war office announced tonight.

Serbs Have Upper Hand.

Paris, Aug. 27, 2.47 a. m.—The war office has given out the following official communication concerning the operations in the Balkans: "On our right wing there was intermittent artillery activity by both sides in the region of Jenikof, on the left bank of the Struma. The British artillery has bombarded ceaselessly enemy positions. In the direction of Mount Velez there were some engagements by patrols. 'In the centre there was a medium cannonade in the region of Lake Doiran, but the cannonade was very lively west of the River Vardar. 'On the Serbian front, northwest of Kukurus, the Bulgarians delivered six counter-attacks in the region of Vetchnik, but were repulsed all along the whole line. They suffered a sanguinary defeat and are falling back, continuously pressed by Serbian troops, whom they are stubbornly resisting. On our left wing desperate actions continue in the region of Ostrovo. North of the Ostrovo road the Serbian fire caught Bulgarian attacking detachments which had approached to within fifteen metres (about 16 yards) of our line, and inflicted on them very heavy losses. In front of a single trench 200 Bulgarian corpses were found. 'West of Lake Ostrovo our advanced force pressed forward slightly. The enemy made no attempt in this direction. South of the lake isolated actions ended in favor of the Serbs. 'According to statements of prisoners the losses of the Bulgarians during the recent actions in the region of Ostrovo have been great, especially from the Serbian artillery which indisputably dominates the hostile flanks."

Raid By British Planes.

London, Aug. 26, 9.58 p. m.—An official statement issued by the war office tonight concerning the operations around Saloniki says: "There was only artillery activity on the Struma and Doiran fronts. 'Our aeroplanes bombed enemy camps at Kula Topolca and Presenk, about six miles south of Demir-Hissar. 'Push Bulgarians Back. Paris, Aug. 27, 2.30 p. m.—Violent fighting between Bulgarian and Serbian troops continues on the Macedonian front, in the region of Lake Ostrovo. The war office announced today that the Serbs, making counter-attacks, had pushed back the Bulgarians. All but one of the forts about the Greek port of Kavala have been occupied by the Bulgarians. It was British monitors and one cruiser bombarded these positions on Friday. Political Unrest in Austria. London, Aug. 27.—The developments in the Balkans appear to be causing trouble in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here from Berne, Switzerland. These advices say there is a serious political crisis in Hungary, the opposition leaders having demanded a coalition cabinet, which demand the emperor has refused to comply with. In addition to all-night sittings of the Hungarian chamber, the despatches add, an Austrian cabinet council set for eight hours Thursday and six hours Friday, and the Hungarian cabinet for nine hours Thursday and ten hours Friday, invading Alsasia. Berlin, Aug. 27, by wireless to Saloniki.—Bulgarian forces are invading Albania, and have captured the town of Malli, ten miles west of the Greek border, an official statement, issued yesterday at Sofia, reports. Occupation of territory in northeastern Greece continues, and further Bulgarian detachments have reached the Aegean Sea.