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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1916.

PRICE TWO CENTS

TURKS IN RETREAT BEFORE THE CZAR'S ARMY IN THE DIRECTION OF BAGDAD

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF MORRISSY, CARTER AND CO.

Few Points in Reply —The Moncton Bridge Contract

—Much that Mr. Morrissy Should Explain—That Alleged advice from Premier Clarks — The Ex-Minister of Public Works' Communications and a The Teed Report and Matters Connected Therewith.

The various communications to the press by John Morrissy as his "explanation to the people of this province" of the causes leading up to the severance of his connection with the Provincial Government, are documents which, under ordinary circumstances, would call for little notice; but inasmuch as they emanate from one who has for some years occupied the position of one of the confidential advisers of the Grown, and deal with matters which came under his ken while acting as such adviser, some little importance may be attached to them, which under any other conditions would be altogether lacking.

The "explanation" comes in the nature of a reply to the letter requesting his resignation addressed to Mr. Morrissy by Premier Clarke, which letter Mr. Morrissy handed to the representatives of the provincial opposition and their press organs within a few moments of its receipt by him. It is well known that Mr. Morrissy's peculiar temperament does not lend itself to an observance of those rules of propriety which are ordinarily followed by public men in the conduct of public business or of the code of othics which gentlemen are wont to observe in their dealings with one another; but in publishing the Premier's letter he did something that any honorable man would have hesitated to do. The letter may not have been specially marked "private," but there are many things that a proper sense of decency and propriety prompts a man to regard as private even though they may not be publicly labelled as such. MORRISSY'S FIRST COMPLAINT.

MORRISSY'S FIRST COMPLAINT.

Mr. Morriesy avers that at the time he accepted office in Premier Clarke's cabinet he insisted that, as a condition to continuing as a member of the government under the new Premier, a Royal Commission would be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Department of Public Works, so as to give opportunity for proof to those who had been circulating accusations of graft and dishonesty against him, a Minister of the government which they supported. Almost the first act of Premier Clarke after coming into office was to appoint W. S. Chandler, K. C., as a Royal Commissioner to make an investigation into the working of the Public Works and other departments of the government, at which investigation any charges that might be preferred against any of the officials, great or amali, could be inquired into.

Mr. Morrissy's communications seem to indicate that he was piqued because the inquiry was to extend to the working of all the departments instead of being as he apparently desired it should be, confined to his own, for he complains that, "instead of the appointment of a Royal Commissioner being credited to my demand, you and the Attorney General on the floors of the House at the first essaion of 1915, announced it as the intention of the government to hold an investigation into all departments and to find out any wrongdoing and who was responsible for it."

Mr. Morrissy has no ground for complaint, for the inquiry developed into little else than an investigation into his own department, with a result which showed such a laxity of supervision on the part of the Minister's contention that everything in his department would successfully stand enquiry.

If Mr. Morrissy knew, as he should have known, of the irregularities which the Chandler report revealed in connection with his department, he took great care to conceal the facts from the other members of the government.

adere submitted for a submitted for the government, Mr. Mörriesy was a explanation, and his inability, or unwillingness, to give one was a explanation, and his inability, or unwillingness, to give one was a substactory led to the whole matter being re-opened.

THE PLAIN FACTS.

The facts are as follows: Tanders for the bridge were received on or about the 31st of March, 1915. They provided for the construction of the plers by both the open dredge and the pneumatic process, and offers under each system were received. The tenderers were as follows:

Pneumatic Process.

Open dredge Process.

The Foundations Company Limited ... \$219,500,00

Gaibraith & Cate, Limited (19 \$180,000,00

Engineers & Contractors, Limited, Granville

Ferry (1a) 197,000,00

John W. McManus & Co., Ltd. 161,000,00

(Continued on page 2).

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHARLOTTE CO. MEN

DIED SHORTLY AFTER

LEAVES RAILS,

that they are all right.

The Maritime express left St. John at the usual time Saturday night and connected with the northbound express from Halifax at Moncton leaving. connected with the northbound express from Hallfer at Moncton leaving there at 10.30 as usual. Everything was alright until 2.30 a. m., when five of the coaches left the fails a short distance west of Red Pine. The express car caught fire and was totally destroyed and the baggage car took fire but the fiames were extinguished but so far as could be ascertained last night was the only car which was burned. Wrecking crews were quickly on the scene as they had been working on a freight wreck which had occurred earlier in the day a short distance up the line. The passengers were badly frightened but no body was hurt. A train was run down from Campbellton and the passengers were transferred and continued their journey.

The St. John men who were known to be on the train were Grant Smith, son of W. G. Smith, Princess street, who left for Quebec to take a course in the Artillery School, and Lorne Whittaker, son of F. S. Whittaker, who was returning to Ottawa. They wired to their parents that they were all patriotic committee.

to their parents that they were all right. The line was clear at eight o'clock last night. No reason has as yet been given for the run off.

AT GRAND FALLS

ZEPPELIN GIVEN DEATH BLOW BY

The L-7 Badly Crippled by Cruisers, but Destruction Completed by a Submaris Which Rescued 7 of Crew.

DEATH PENALTIES

Plunkett Brothers and Henry O'Hanrahan Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

"Seatenced to death, but commuted to ten years penal servitude—Georgie Plunkett and John Plunkett."

London, May '—According to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Dublin the death sentence imposed upon Philip Cograve, after a trial by the court martial that is passing upon the cases on the irish rebels has been commuted to five years imprisonment

The service of the City of Preference and was returning to Otlaws. These were decreased as the part of the local to their parents that they were all right. The line was clear at eight of the parents that they were all right. The line was clear at eight of the parents that they were all right. The parents that the parents DIED SHORTLY AFTER HE HAD QUALIFIED AS AN OFFICER St. Stephen, May 7.—The Standard. St. Stephen, May 7.—The Standard.

HUNS GAIN FOOTING OF SEVERAL IRISH AGAINST FRENCH ON REBELS COMMUTED BOTH SIDES OF MEUSE

Countess Markichivz, Three ENTER COMMUNICATING TRENCHES EAST OF HILL 304, WIN 1-3 MILE OF GROUND BETWEEN HOUDREMONT WOOD AND FT. DOUAUMONT -GEN. PATAIN BECOMES COMMANDER - IN -

Unit Car Burns

London, May 6.—It was the Zoppellum are coast. The defired for the German coast. The Drittah off the German coast. The defired for the Zoppellum are coast. The defired for the Zoppellum

Albanian Seaport of Durrazo

nemy Driven from Serinalkerind at Bayonet's Point With Heavy Losses, Retire in Disorder- Belgian Forces in Action on Border of German East Africa Capture German Positions-British Lose Two Naval Aeroplanes.

Fetrograd, May 6, via London, 10.15

"In the direction of Bagdad our troops attacked the Turks with the bayonet and dislodged them from their position in the neighborhood of the village of Serinalkerind, After bayonetting the defenders we occupied the position."

In the direction of Bagdad our trail, under cover of a bombardment, on the enemy's trenches near Authulie, Our casualties were slight, the village of Serinalkerind, After bayonetting the defenders we occupied the position. "In the direction of Bagdad since our occupation of the organized points our occupation of the organized points our occupation of the organized points our occupation of the barinalkerind position, the Turks have sustained heavy losses and retired hastily a bandoning a great amp of tents and other material, it has now been established that by the occupation of Trebizond we captured eight mounted coast guns, fourteen the direction of Bagdad our raid, under cover of a bombardment, and the enemy's trenches near Authulie, Our casualties were slight. "The enemy made a raid and entered our trenches southeast of Armentieres after a bombardment. He was a many of tents and other material, it is fertain that ten Germans were killed and many wounded. "The enemy made a raid, under cover of a bombardment, and, under cover of a