

SMITH ELECTED, 83 MAJORITIES, IN SPITE OF HUGE CORRUPTION FUND BRAZENLY APPLIED

P. G. Mahoney, Backed by Two Governments, Goes Down to Defeat—“Oceans of Liquor” and “Money to Burn” Some of the Obstacles Opposition is Forced to Overcome—Verdict is Notice to Local Government to Quit As it Was the Administration Rather Than the Candidate That Was on Trial

tion to the grafters and particularly to those members of the government, Baxter, Murray and Landry who had come into the constituency in defence of their methods; and Frank Smith, too, had his answer from the people of Westmorland, and thus Carter, H. W. Woods and all others who had come into the county to challenge the good sense of the opinion of Westmorland. As for the slanders of the Standard and the Morning Times upon himself and Veniot, those newspapers had carried on that campaign for years now and they cared nothing for it so long as the people of Westmorland had given such a verdict.

Mr. Veniot spoke in English and French, thanking the electors for the warm reception given to him wherever he had spoken. Westmorland had given its answer to the scurrilous attacks of the Times and Standard against Mr. Carter and himself, and set the pace for the rest of the province against the grafters. He felt particularly proud to see that the French compatriots had joined in the march against corruption. He also felt that Dr. Landry had received an answer that would be a lesson to him.

Hon. C. W. Robinson introduced the speakers and addressed the crowd himself. His popularity is evident whenever he appears and whenever he speaks. J. T. Hawke, the vigorous, alert and eloquent editor of The Transcript, which had done such signal service in this campaign also made some terse remarks upon the victory and situation, and James McQueen and Dr. Murray made brief addresses.

It is interesting to note that in the general provincial election the majorities in Westmorland were:

F. B. Black	3,550
P. G. Mahoney	3,530
W. T. Humphrey	3,201
O. M. Melanson	3,148
A. B. Copp	3,045
Fred Magee	2,992
Killam	2,979
Leger	2,925

The result yesterday was therefore a tremendous turnover, showing how completely the people of Westmorland are disgusted with graft and corruption. Fredericton Delighted Over News.

Fredericton, N. B., May 30—News of the victory of the Opposition candidate, Dr. E. A. Smith, in the Westmorland by-election over Hon. P. G. Mahoney, the Minister of Public Works, was received here with great interest. The classes of people, former supporters of the government being particularly emphatic in their expressions of joy.

The bulletin boards were watched with intense interest by large crowds, and when the first returns came in, giving Dr. Smith a substantial lead, his election was generally conceded.

The result of the by-election is taken to be the handwriting on the wall for the provincial government. It is a matter of conjecture whether the government will call on the five by-elections remaining or will decide on a general election.

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Faith of Sir Sam Allison Holds Strong DEATH KNEEL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

War Minister Riled by Production of Department Papers HE MAKES CHARGES

Messrs. Carvell and Markey Propose to Refuse Them—Manufacturers Say Canada Could Produce Fuses

Ottawa, May 30—Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, took the stand this afternoon in the Meredith-Duff commission inquiry and read a long and carefully prepared statement dealing with his relations with Colonel J. Walsh, Allison, defending the latter and his own connection with him.

It is the charge that Colonel J. Walsh, Allison was the chief of the department on the stand, F. B. Carvell made a determined effort to show that Allison was not a confidential agent as Sir Sam's confidential agent was incorrect.

Among other matters touched on Mr. Carvell asked if \$5,000 had not been paid in Allison's name to Mr. McNeil, a nephew of Sir Sam, as commission on a saddlery contract secured for a Winnipeg firm. This was ruled out and other matters along the same line met a similar fate.

"I have a whole bagful of documents showing this sort of thing," declared Mr. Carvell, "but I will not put them out here. Then General Hughes came on the stand. He justified in characteristically free Mr. Carvell, everything that he had done in connection with the shell committee, declared his continued absolute confidence in Allison and in the members of that committee.

He stated that he had no knowledge of Allison had taken any commission on any Canadian business and that his first knowledge of the sharing with Youkum any commission on the fuse contracts was obtained from a perusal of the Kyte charges. He justified the efforts for the fuse contracts, and everything had been straight and above-board as far as he was concerned in connection with the shell committee.

Mr. Carvell further asserted that he had been unable to get Canadian manufacturers to touch the fuse contracts, although he himself had made a number of offers to various Canadian manufacturers to manufacture fuses in Canada, and generally he maintained he welcomed the fullest inquiry into all his acts and had nothing to conceal and no slightest reason for apprehension.

Towards the conclusion of his evidence this afternoon given before a crowded court, General Hughes declared that Allison had been "whipped" by the war and had thought that everything with which he had anything to do should be furnished at cost.

Misunderstood by Cabinet. That was in the very early stages in the fall of 1914, when General Hughes was being prepared for the office to buy all sorts of munitions for Great Britain and to get prices from the United States. He had asked Allison and General Hughes to act as a committee to look after the end of the business for him. This had been done without complaint.

General Hughes said that he had been misled by the cabinet, which had appointed the "unsatisfactory" sub-committee to look after the purchase of fuses. He said that the cabinet had been misled by the evidence which was before the high prices which the war office was paying through its New York agent, Colonel Allison, the result of which was that the British government had paid \$1,000,000 more for fuses than it would have paid if the price had been the same as the price given to the American concern.

Ottawa, May 31—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes told the Meredith-Duff Commission today and incidentally the people of Canada, that he still trusts Allison; that there is no one better qualified; that his opinion of Allison has been strengthened by the evidence which has come out of the inquiry. He further told the commission that he thought the time and money spent in the inquiry had been wasted; that Allison had been the chief of the "British ring" in New York who had secured the purchase of millions on all goods purchased for the British government, and that the policy of the government seemed to be to allow "tremendous profits" to be made.

Sir Sam asserted that Allison was "the one man who had accomplished something for the empire," and that he was perfectly justified in charging the commission he did on the orders he had obtained. The major-general declared that if he himself had not been minister of militia, he could have made millions on war contracts. According to Sir Sam, Hon. Col. John Wesley Allison is a sort of sentimental fool anyway, with high ideals about the war and about the purchase of war materials. Everybody else, British, Canadian or Yankee "skinned" the government whenever he could. The minister's pacificism on Allison fomented the main burden of his speeches before the commission during his continued cross-examination this morning. When he left the committee, he left the administrator rebukes to Mr. Carvell and the others associated with him in prosecuting the inquiry.

Sir Sam makes charge. Sir Sam made the sensational charge that the opposition counsel—mentioned Messrs. Carvell and Markey, had bribed men to steal papers and official documents and had "broken into our office." He said he had affidavits to prove this. He said he had affidavits to prove this. He said he had affidavits to prove this.

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WESTMORELAND This is the View Taken of the Result in Westmorland

Amazement Among Government Supporters Gives Way to Dismay—Strong Feeling the Lieutenant-Governor Should Dissolve the Legislature—Smith's Majority Over Mahoney is 81.

Moncton, May 31—The amazement fell last night by the local government supporters at the defeat of their new minister of militia, Mr. P. G. Mahoney, this morning. It is more than dismay they feel it is the death knell of the hoodlums.

The contractors who have been fattening upon provincial funds, the opposition forces in the county, and Mahoney was the candidate; and Magee won against tremendous odds of money and liquor by fifteen votes. There were nearly 6,800 votes polled yesterday, about 100 less than in June, 1912, and the organizer, E. S. Carter, desires all the friends of the opposition in the province to know that not one of their votes was bought and there was not a request to the executive for money or liquor from opposition supporters. It was a good clean election for the opposition standpoint. The complete returns this morning gave Smith 81 majority.

There is a demand from many that the wholesale bribery methods used should be probed. No matter if Smith did win, there is duty on the opposition forces to put an end to this kind of electioneering, and an impartial enquiry would create several more vacancies in the legislature.

Mr. Carter has been getting many telegrams from all over the province congratulating him and Mr. Veniot upon the result. One that he values comes from the former M. P. of his own county, Dr. D. H. McAllister, for whose victory election in 1908 Mr. Carter organized. Dr. McAllister wired "Heartly congratulations on the magnificent victory in Westmorland, which is due to a great degree to your never-tiring energy to give the people of New Brunswick a more liberal like government." F. B. Carvell wired his congratulations to Mr. Carter and "the boys" from Ottawa. Telephones and telegrams from all over the province kept pouring in, delighted that Westmorland had done its duty.

could be made. It was not till September that they found out that the advances of \$800,000 had been made to the American companies, and it was then that they naturally got a little hot about it. Mr. Carvell with "the boys" who are not disinterested in making themselves amenable to disloyalty to the present in authority.

From the human interests, these were some of the spectacular features of today's sittings of the commission: From the standpoint of the real purpose of the inquiry, namely to find out the actual facts in connection with the placing of the fuse contracts in the United States, the influence of the New York agent, Colonel Allison, the result of which was that the British government had paid \$1,000,000 more for fuses than it would have paid if the price had been the same as the price given to the American concern.

There was another series of letters, however, which were produced and which were a convincing reply to the general's evidence about never having interfered in the slightest way with the shell committee with a view to securing the placing of the order which was eventually placed at \$4.50 per fuse.

The documents themselves, on the face of them, were a rather curious commentary on some of the evidence which had been produced. They were in the handwriting of the major-general. In one case, Mr. Johnston produced a series of letters and telegrams relating to an offer by Captain Frank E. Webb, New Brunswick, to supply 6,000,000 fuses at \$4.50 and \$5.75 each. This offer was first communicated to General Hughes, through Col. Morgan and was made at the time Allison was bringing his case against the attention of the shell committee with a view to obtaining the order which was eventually placed at \$4.50 per fuse.

Mr. Johnston declared that he had ample backing and mentioned that he was also having "negotiations" with Youkum. General Hughes declared that it was the first he had ever heard about this offer, and the production of the correspondence came as a surprise to him. He said he had nothing whatever to do with it, although one of the telegrams produced was one sent to Webb and signed Sam Hughes. He characterized the Webb offer as absurd on the face of it, since the promise was made that delivery would be started within thirty days from the signing of the contract. It was an impracticable offer in any case, declared Sir Sam, and the fact that Col. Morgan had anything to do with it was in itself he thought, sufficient reason for throwing the letter into the waste paper basket.

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REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE PRIZE COURT IN BRITAIN

London, May 29—During the past 20 months the British prize court, sitting under Sir Samuel Evans, has condemned 84 captured enemy vessels as "prize," of which 42 have been sold and 42 registered. According to a review of the work compiled by the Press Association, the total tonnage of the vessels sold has been 84,772, and that of the ships registered 56,162. The number of enemy vessels captured and ordered to be detained until after the war was 73, with a total tonnage of 85,096. All of these have been requisitioned. As regards the proceeds of the sales which have taken place, it is understood that the results have been approximately as under:

Proceeds of condemned vessels	2,334,306
and interest	4,200
Expenses of sale	4,200
Total	2,334,306

Total proceeds of sale of ships and cargoes, \$5,850,000.

After taking account of the proceeds released to claimants, and the expenses of sale and of the upkeep of detained and captured vessels, there is a balance in the prize fund of approximately £1,850,000. At the present moment there is an enormous quantity of cargo still remaining in the prize court to be sold. In addition to the cargo of some 200,000 tons of goods, there are the requisitioned vessels which will be sold later.

The procedure adopted under the prize regulations for the purposes of the requisitioning is that all cargoes seized have to be handed over to the admiralty marshal (H. W. Lovell), and for this purpose vessels captured at sea have been generally ordered to port with prize crews on board. In some instances, however, the vessels have been ordered to discharge and sail. Among the ports thus made use of have been London, Liverpool, Hull, North and South Shields, Newcastle, Dundee, Bristol, Falmouth and Southampton.

The forces at Shediac were buttressed by Dr. Landry and Speaker Melanson, and were beaten fifteen votes in that parish. GOVERNMENT HAD "MONEY TO BURN"

"They had money to burn," said the workers tonight. There is consequently great rejoicing among those who fought against the graft and dishonest methods employed. It was the unbought vote of Westmorland that triumphed today. Yet it was not P. G. Mahoney who was defeated; it was the government, and particularly Murray, Baxter and Landry, that were on trial, and that went down to defeat and disgrace.

Had the people been permitted to go to the polls without being influenced, Smith would have won by a thousand votes. The government has been served with a notice to quit. A majority of 500 in 1912 has been overturned, and the opposition candidate given a respectable majority.

THEY HAVE THEIR ANSWER. The campaign of the government press, intensely personal against Carvell, Carter, and Veniot, has its answer. The question tonight is: What will the government do? Dr. Smith arrived from Shediac tonight, and there was an immense crowd around the Brunswick Hotel, Organizer Carter's headquarters. There was a brass band and speeches, and a general justification. For the first time in the history of New Brunswick a Speaker of the House of Assembly worked at the polls, and was, in fact, challenged and sworn before he voted.

THE PARISH MAJORITIES. The following are the majorities in the different parishes in the county:

MONCTON, SMITH	Majority	192
DORCHESTER, SMITH	Majority	132
SALISBURY, SMITH	Majority	22
SHEDIAC, SMITH	Majority	15
TOTAL	Majority	361

SACKVILLE, MAHONEY Majority 183
BOTSFORD, MAHONEY 81
WESTMORELAND, MAHONEY 14

TOTAL Majority 278
MAJORITY FOR SMITH 83

SPEECH-MAKING IN MONCTON. About 9 o'clock the band arrived in front of the Brunswick Hotel, and an immense crowd stood in the rain while Dr. Smith, E. S. Carter and P. J. Veniot addressed them. The speeches were short but were cheered to the echo. Dr. Smith was cordial in his thanks to the workers, to the campaign speakers and organizers, and promised to carry out the provisions of his card to the electors as soon as he had the opportunity.

E. S. Carter told the crowd that all Canada was waiting for the result in Westmorland, and the good old county had in spite of all influences given its no-

intrate of soda, hides and horns, quebracho wood, technical and copper aluminium, and other metals, lead, bacon, oils of various kinds, many carriages of meat from the great American packers, sausage, and dry rubber. The goods were packed in one noted case, consignments of cocoa, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, large stores of cattle food, electrical machinery, glass, wire, bricks, tools of all sorts, leather and machinery, flint pebbles, perfumes, hair, wild animals (which were intended for the zoo), liquor and dry goods, windmills, gymnastic apparatus, canvas, and, in fact, the prize goods seized and waiting the decision of the prize court.

Dr. E. A. Smith, in the Westmorland by-election over Hon. P. G. Mahoney, the Minister of Public Works, was received here with great interest. The classes of people, former supporters of the government being particularly emphatic in their expressions of joy.

The bulletin boards were watched with intense interest by large crowds, and when the first returns came in, giving Dr. Smith a substantial lead, his election was generally conceded.

The result of the by-election is taken to be the handwriting on the wall for the provincial government. It is a matter of conjecture whether the government will call on the five by-elections remaining or will decide on a general election.

War Minister Riled by Production of Department Papers HE MAKES CHARGES

Messrs. Carvell and Markey