

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 18

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1915

PROBS.—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FIERCELY TO FORCE TWO GATEWAYS WHICH BAR ENTRY TO HUNGARY

CZAR'S ARMY MEETING WITH STUBBORN RESISTANCE FROM GERMANS IN UZSOK PASS

Success of Whole Campaign in East Now Hinges on Struggle in Uzok Pass, Where Teutonic Allies Have Been Reinforced and Are Fighting Desperately—British Parliament Session, to Begin Today, Awaited With Interest—"Dry" England Is Possible.

London, April 13.—Two gateways into Hungary still remain barred, despite the tremendous hammering by the Russian forces, and as the Beskid Pass is the less important of the two, strategically, a further advance into Hungary hangs upon the possession of Uzok Pass, there the invaders are meeting with the most stubborn resistance.

Several days ago the Russians captured a position which gave them command of a road leading to the rear of Uzok Pass, but since then the Teutonic Allies have checked the movement in this direction. The importance of the Carpathian operations is indicated by the half-hearted actions reported from the other sectors on the long eastern front, where even the counter-offensive in East Galicia, which evidently was planned to divert the Russian efforts from the passes, seems to have been prosecuted with little energy.

The people of the dual monarchy are said to be greatly cheered by the number of German reinforcements passing through Budapest on the way to the Carpathian front to take part in the operations, which are now believed to be in charge of the German general staff. The whole campaign in the east pivots on Uzok Pass, where the Austro-German forces are in such

great strength that the efforts of the Russians to reach the Hungarian Plains are likely to be prolonged.

"In the west the French apparently are satisfied with their recent successes between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier, and claim only to have come in contact with the German entanglements in this region. Official German reports assert that determined attacks by the French have been repulsed along this sector.

Probably no session of the British parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow. A "dry" England, unknown except for a period of two years 150 years ago, is not beyond the possibilities, but the government has given not the slightest official hint as to what action may be expected in its undoubted determination to attack the problem restricting the consumption of alcoholic liquors. Several days ago an opposition paper published a forecast of the government plan, which, it asserted, contemplated the prohibition of all liquors, except light beer, which would be manufactured by the government.

This production received some confirmation tonight from a government organ, which declared that the entire business of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is to become a government monopoly.

Tension Near Breaking Point All Along The Italian Frontier

Geneva, Switzerland, April 13, via Paris—German officials still are detaining all the freight cars belonging to Italian lines whose shipment back to Italy was stopped last week. Reports received here from German and Italian frontier towns say that the tension between the two countries is increasing.

ANOTHER VIOLATION OF HAGUE LAWS BY GERMANS

Article One of 8th Convention Provides That Torpedoes Should Carry Attachment Which Will Cause Them to Sink if They Do Not Explode.

Paris, April 13.—A communication given out today by the French Minister of Marine declares that the Germans again have violated the Hague convention in their sea warfare.

Article one of the Eighth Hague convention provides that torpedoes carrying an automatic attachment which will cause them to sink if they do not explode and thus cease to be a

menace to navigation. German torpedoes recently discovered in the English Channel, the announcement declares, although unexploded was still floating. An examination of them showed that the submergence appliance had been thickly calked, permitting them to float on the surface of the water. This made them floating mines.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CAR FERRY LAUNCHED

Lady Drummond Christens the New Boat "Scotia II."

London, April 13, (Gazette Cable)—A new ice-breaking train ferry for the Strait of Canso between the Nova Scotia mainland and Cape Breton was launched in the Tyne today

from the Armstrong, Whitworth yards, Lady Drummond of Montreal christened the vessel Scotia II. "Ships were always referred to by the feminine pronoun," she said, "and this was a compliment to the sex, as ships played an important part in linking and consolidating the Empire. The women of the Dominion which the vessel was to serve were in like manner doing their part in serving the interests of the Empire."

The Scotia is 300 feet in length overall, and 20 feet in depth, with a draft of 14 feet. She is of 3,859 tons displacement, her contract speed is ten and one-quarter knots, and she has double sets of triple expansion engines.

A GREAT JOKE



HOW BRITANNIA'S WARNING WAS RECEIVED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Note—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues persistently ridiculed the idea of war with Germany and even in face of the Admiralty memorandum asking for three Dreadnoughts they continued to scoff at the idea of an "emergency." Sir Wilfrid finally directed his Senators to kill the Borden Naval Aid Bill. It was done as ordered.

BULLETIN—London, April 14, 3.18 a. m.—

"After prolonged negotiations," says the Daily Mail's Rome correspondent, "Italy has agreed with the Entente powers to support Serbia's claim to an outlet on the Adriatic coast."

British Torpedo Boat Made Daring Dash Up Dardanelles on Scouting Mission and Returned Undamaged

London, April 14 (2.12 a.m.)—Reuters' Tenedos correspondent telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The British torpedo boat destroyer Renard entered the Dardanelles yesterday on a scouting mission, and ran

up the straits at high speed for over ten miles, penetrating the waterway probably farther than any of the British ships have yet done. A heavy fire was directed at her, but the destroyer was not hit.

"The British battleship London,

which followed the Renard into the Straits, drew most of the enemy's fire. "The battery bombarded by the Renard on Saturday apparently is permanently out of action.

The weather is rainy, and murky, hindering aerial reconnaissances."

PRICE OF COFFIN FOR VICTIM DISCUSSED

Conspirators in Albert Co. Poisoning Case Had Funeral Plans Worked Out to Last Detail.

Special to The Standard, Hopewell Cape, N. B., April 13.—At the opening of the circuit court this morning a beautiful bouquet of roses was placed on the desk of His Hon. Justice Crockett in honor of the anniversary of his birthday, the presentation being made by Sheriff Carter.

Alice M. Johnson, wife of Carl Johnson, victim of the late poisoning conspiracy, was in the witness box practically all day and from present indications it was seen that it would take another full day to complete her testimony on the part of the crown. Two letters from Downing, the prisoner, to Mrs. Johnson, and some six letters from her to the prisoner were offered and received in evidence. Several of these letters were of most startling

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MOVING ART TREASURES TO FLORENCE FOR SAFETY

Paris, April 13, (Midnight)—The Temps says the Italian government has removed all the art treasures from the museums and churches in Venice to Florence, in the belief that an Austrian fleet would bombard Venice, if war is declared. The newspaper says the transfer took place at night, in order that the population might not be alarmed.

character and would indicate a most immoral relationship between the writers. In two or more of these letters were discussed the kind of poison best to be used in putting Johnson out of the way, the price of the coffin was in two or more incidents spoken of, the charge of the driver of the hearse was also mentioned, the arrangements for the funeral and place of burial also were mentioned in these letters.

Court did not adjourn till after six o'clock with Mrs. Johnson still on the stand.

David Barber of Riverside, a new witness who was not before the Grand Inquest, swore that on certain occasions in July last he was given a letter which forms part of the correspondence, having received it from Mrs. Johnson personally as he was passing her place which letter he had delivered at the Downing house at her request. A large number of spectators attended the trial each day and interest increases as the evidence is disclosed.

AMERICAN STEAMER TRIED TO EVADE SEARCH

The Jas. W. Fordney and Cargo Captured and Taken before Prize Court at Kirkwall.

London, April 13, 7.41 p. m.—The American steamer Jas. W. Fordney and her cargo have been thrown into the prize court at Kirkwall. The Admiralty charges that the steamer attempted to evade search while bound with a cargo of forage for Malmö, Sweden. The Fordney sailed from New York March 20, for Malmö, and was taken into Kirkwall, April 8. A British prize crew took charge of her off the Norwegian coast.

Storm Interfering With Fighting Brindisi, via Paris, April 13 (11.30 p.m.)—Severe storms are raging on the Adriatic.

Advices received here from Serbia and Montenegro are to the effect that bad weather is preventing military operations.

MORE INTERESTING DETAILS OF LAND STEALING DURING LAURIER ADMINISTRATION

How Three High Officials in Department of Indian Affairs Cleaned Up \$84,000 Through Sale of Indian Reserves—Formed Partnership and Had Worked Game Systematically.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 13.—That Frank Pedley, James A. Smart and W. J. White, all high officials in the department of Indian Affairs did extensive business in the Indian lands, which they acquired by tender, while in the service and under circumstances which gave them every advantage over the public, is one of the most sensational of the many sensations of the investigations dealt with in the Fergusson report, on the alienation of the natural resources of Western Canada under the late administration. The remaining reports were laid on the table today.

In the case of the Moose Mountain Indian Reserve land, which was the biggest of the deals entered into by Smart, Pedley and Company, the evidence shows that several hundred blank tenders were prepared at Ottawa and taken to Toronto by Smart and Pedley, where they were filed in and forwarded back to Ottawa where all except eight or ten were successful.

The profits made by the three officials on these deals was over \$84,000. The commissioner stated that while conducting the investigation into the Blood Indian Reserve he learned that Pedley, at that time deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs, together with W. J. White, then and in fact now, in the government service, as an inspector of immigration, and James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior had formed a partnership for the purpose of acquiring and selling, and did acquire and sell, portions of certain Indian reserves, which were offered for sale by the government by tender, at a time when all these three gentlemen were occupying positions in the service of the Dominion government. The sworn evidence of the three accused substantiates beyond all doubt, truth of the charges.

A. C. Bedford Jones, the Toronto lawyer, who acted as Pedley's man Friday, in the Blood Indian Reserve transaction, was also brought into service for these deals.

A declaration of trust entered into between the three officials cited that it was deemed inexpedient to tender in their own name for the lands they were desirous of acquiring, and that they procure Allan Bedford Jones, to tender for them, and to hold the same for them.

Mr. Bedford Jones in his turn secured other instruments to actually put in the tenders. The first tender was made on November 14, 1901, and the gentlemen secured by Mr. Jones to put in the tenders were R. B. Beaumont, G. W. Marsh and C. E. McKenzie, of Toronto.

How They Worked It.

Now take note of the system employed. The commissioner finds that three or four hundred blank tenders were prepared at the city of Ottawa and brought from Ottawa to Toronto by Messrs. Smart and Pedley, or one of them, and then the respective descriptions and the amount tendered on each quarter section were filed in at Mr. Jones' office in the City of Toronto, on November 13, 1901. A cheque in some instances, and a Dominion Express order in other instances, accompanied each tender.

These three or four hundred tenders were all successful with the exception of some eight or ten.

These tenders were for lands in the Moose Mountain Reserve. The report and the analysis of tenders accompanying it, and the evidence of W. A. Orr show that prior to the receiving of the tenders, two reports had been made as to the value of these lands.

These reports were in the department and available to Mr. Smart, as deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. Mr. Smart stated in his evidence that he was not aware of it. Nevertheless they were there for his examination and available for his guidance when he was making the tender on behalf of himself and Pedley and White, and Mr. Orr swears that they were not open to the inspection of the

public which would include other persons making tenders.

Mr. Smart in his evidence admitted that he prepared three statements which were produced later from the evidence of Mr. Bedford Jones, showing the figures upon which they based the amount which they had decided to offer for each quarter section. The tenders for Moose Mountain lands were open on or about the 15th of November, 1901, by Mr. Orr and J. D. McLean. Mr. Smart was not present.

At the time of the making of the tender on the Moose Mountain Reserve Mr. Smart was deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs. Mr. Pedley was superintendent of immigration and Mr. White was inspector of immigration.

The area of land purchased in connection with the Moose Mountain Reserves was slightly over 45,000 acres. The purchase price to Messrs. Smart, Pedley and White on their tenders was \$54,850. The land was sold by them on April 13, 1903 for \$112,500, or at a profit of \$57,650.

The profits on the other Indian lands which they purchased in 1901 were \$8,155, on the Chasastapas lands and \$18,000 on lands known as the reserve 100 or \$84,335 in all. These lands have all been paid for by the people to whom they were sold by Smart, Pedley and White with the exception of about \$1,000.

In connection with Chasastapas lands the commissioner draws special attention to a memorandum by James A. Smart which reads as follows:

The Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, Ottawa, November 14, 1910. Memorandum.

Mr. McLean—I expect to be away for a few days. Regarding the tenders for Chasastapas lands and Moose Mountain reserves, you had better open them with one of the officials and prepare a statement with report recommending the highest tenders in each case. The tenders of course must be in accordance with the notice of tender. I advise you to extend the time for the Chasastapas for a week. The others can be arranged at once.

Signed J. A. SMART, Deputy Supt. General.

The commissioner points out that if the extension of time for the opening of the tenders had not been made, Messrs. White, Smart and Pedley could not have put in tenders as they had not done so up to November 14, nor had any one put in tenders on their behalf. Mr. Smart at first denied the authenticity of this memorandum, but later admitted that it had apparently emanated from him. The tenders for the Chasastapas Reserve were put in by J. W. Smith, while those for Reserve 100 were signed by A. S. Menary, a young lady who was a stenographer in the office of Marsh & Marsh in Toronto. At the time the latter tenders were put in there had been a change in the positions respectively of Messrs. Pedley and Smart—no doubt their zeal on behalf of the public was deemed deserving of recognition. Mr. Pedley moved from the position of superintendent of immigration to that of deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs. Mr. Smart had been appointed to the position of deputy minister.

Pedley, together with Orr and McLean were present when Reserve 100 tenders were opened.

Kept Spoils at Home Instead of in Bank

The commissioner calls attention to the fact that while Pedley kept two bank accounts; he did not deposit the considerable amounts of money received by him from these ventures in either account, but kept it in his pocket or in a safe at home.

During the year 1903, these three gentlemen had a company incorporated for the purpose of handling their land deals and the commissioner caustically remarks that one could well understand the following extract from one of their circulars: "We also have exceptional facilities for dealing with

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