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...a cruiser.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
Always  
Bears the  
Signature  
of  
Dr. J. C. Peckham

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Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

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# The Star and Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 115.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1914

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## J. D. M. BAXTER TELLS OF A PROPOSAL TO STIFFEN THE PROBE OF LEGAL CHARGES

### HEARD GRITS AGREED TO DROP MATTER FOR PRICE; SENSATIONAL SESSION

Statements Under Oath Astound Royal Commission and Spectators in Courtroom—Witness Said Conditions Consisted of Premier Fleming Admitting Guilt and Resigning—Conservative Party Was to Pay \$10,000 For Detective Expenses of E. S. Carter and Others—Hon. H. F. McLeod Swears \$1,500 Payment Was For Legal Services.

Yesterday's session of the Dupont inquiry into the Valley Railway was an interesting one—at times decidedly interesting. In the morning Hon. H. F. McLeod was on the stand and was examined by Mr. Carter in connection with the payment of \$1,500 of the commission toward some statements he made.

Ross Thompson followed Mr. McLeod on the stand and was examined as to some length regarding matters of construction. Mr. J. D. M. Baxter was then given an opportunity to make his statement in reference to the payment to him of \$500 as a retainer by the St. John and Quebec Railway Company which money he later returned when he learned that company would apply to the government for additional assistance for the road.

While under oath Mr. Baxter told the commission he had heard that associates of Mr. Carvell had made a proposal to stiffen the penalty on certain conditions. These were that Premier Fleming should read to the speaker of the legislature a statement expressing his regret at the matter of the collection of the campaign fund from the timber limit holders and resign his office as a premier as well as his seat as a representative of Carleton county. The Conservative party was then to contribute the sum of \$10,000 toward the expenses of E. S. Carter and others in the hiring of detectives. If this was done the Liberals were prepared to permit government candidates to be elected by acclamation in all constituencies in the province with the exception of Carleton county. They were also prepared to drop the timber land charges and proceed with the Valley Railway charges in a less formal manner.

Mr. Baxter's statement as might be expected, created considerable of a sensation in the courtroom and was warmly denied by the speaker. Mr. Carvell, who was sitting next to Mr. Baxter, said he knew nothing of it. He then appealed to Mr. Fleming and that gentleman informed the court that so far as he knew, as a representative of the government, Mr. Carvell spoke truly when he said he had no knowledge of such a proposal.

Following Mr. Baxter's statement some time was devoted to consideration of the question of argument. It was decided by the commission that argument in the timber limit matter should come up this morning. Mr. Carvell will present his case to the commission and will be followed by Messrs. Teed and Fowler. Mr. Carvell will then close the case.

In the Valley Railway matter yesterday's session completes it until the books of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company are produced from New York. If they are not forthcoming Mr. Fleming will be called by Mr. Carvell.

When the afternoon session opened (Ross Thompson was continued. His evidence was largely technical in its nature and when it had been completed Mr. Baxter took the stand to make his statement. After being sworn he was examined by Mr. Teed as follows:

Statement by J. B. M. Baxter.  
Q.—Mr. Teed—Mr. Baxter, you are the gentleman whose name has been mentioned here in connection with some professional services rendered for the St. John and Quebec Railway Co.?  
A.—I am.  
Q.—This is the account and voucher that were produced—No. 2502—for professional services rendered by you and paid for, amounting to \$321. Will you be good enough to take that account and voucher and give us an explanation of your connection with the company, and the services rendered while in charge?  
Mr. Baxter—The first account, which amounts to \$181, was the result of my being asked by Mr. A. P. Barn-

would return him the amount. I could believe, have followed the English practice, have kept the money and have sold the work, but that has never been my principle.  
Mr. Carvell—Do you remember of being the report made by Mr. Blanchette?  
A.—Show me the report, and I will tell you. I don't know which one you may refer to.  
Q.—Did you ever see these documents, or documents of which these may be copies? This document marked No. 52.  
Mr. Baxter—I never saw this document, nor the original of it before.  
Q.—Now what about the other?  
A.—I think I have seen the latter dated March 4th, 1914. The first sheet of No. 52, I feel quite sure I never saw. I have seen something—No, I can't say I have seen the second sheet of it. I don't remember ever having seen a document with Mr. Hoben's name. I have seen some typewritten documents with charges distributed, but I think in a different way.  
Mr. Carvell—Now Mr. Baxter, I want to ask you a fact, I don't want to ask you what took place in your caucus, but in the caucus of the government held in Fredericton was this Blanchette document submitted?  
A.—The document you have shown me I don't think was submitted, I have a slight doubt about it, and I think some figures were spoken of, I don't think it was that, but I don't know.  
Mr. Carvell—I am not asking for details of your caucus. Do you remember when that caucus was held?  
A.—I don't know, I can't tell you.  
Q.—Was it on the 4th of March?  
A.—I don't think any caucus was held earlier than the 5th of March, it is about that I looked up the newspaper record to find out.  
Mr. Carvell—I may have been in error, was advised it was the 4th. Was that the occasion when some of these figures were given to the caucus?  
A.—I can't say, I have very much doubt if figures were given at the first caucus, I will not say they were not, but I think it would be impossible to separate one from the other.  
Q.—Was it at that caucus that the further assistance would be asked for?  
A.—I think so.  
Q.—That would be the 5th of March?  
A.—Yes, that is what I think.  
Q.—Was it at that caucus it was decided that a committee of the legislature should be appointed to investigate these books?  
A.—That was to investigate the whole thing, the committee had to work very shortly afterwards.  
A.—I was not a member of it, you will have to ask the committee.  
Q.—Didn't you have some knowledge of whether they received it?  
A.—I don't know, when I learned that they had not, I did not know how they conducted their work, except that they came in at a considerable interval and reported to the caucus.  
Q.—Did any member of the committee state to you that they had found where you had received this \$500?  
A.—I don't recollect that; I told members of the committee.  
Q.—That they would find a \$500 charge there?  
A.—I told the whole facts.  
Q.—To the committee?  
A.—I don't know, I told the whole facts to several members of the legislature.  
Q.—That you had received the \$500?  
A.—I told Mr. Black, Mr. Woods and Mr. Tilley. I had some conversation with him about it. I know I told Mr. Slipp and there were others. I didn't make any secret of it.  
Q.—After this you returned the \$500?  
A.—After what?  
Q.—After you had the conversation with these gentlemen?  
A.—I returned the \$500 by cheque dated 21st of March. I had informed these gentlemen of the fact before and what my intended action was.  
Q.—After you had the talk with the different members of the committee you returned the \$500?  
A.—I don't recall that; I told members of the committee.  
Q.—I think I am asking you a fair question.  
A.—I think you want to leave the impression that I was consulting with them whether or not I should return it.  
Q.—I am asking you a fact; did you return the \$500 to the committee after you had a talk with some or all of the members of the committee?  
A.—I did not talk on the subject with all the members of the committee.  
Q.—I said "some".  
A.—You said some or all it was returned after I told some members of the committee and after I told many members of the house the action I intended to take.  
Q.—All I want is the facts. The fact is there I am only getting the facts.  
Mr. Baxter—The Carleton Sentinel said "But a few weeks after he had a change of heart and returned the money."  
Mr. Carvell—That is correct.  
A.—It is a lie, there was no change of heart, I was simply carrying out a principle.  
Q.—Do you believe you would ever have given that money back if that committee of the legislature had not been appointed. You swear you would have given it back?  
A.—I swear absolutely.  
Q.—You want people to believe it.  
A.—I don't care the snapping his finger whether you believe it or not.  
Q.—It is the public I am talking about. You swear you would have given it back if it had not been appointed?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—And had not found you out?  
A.—I was not "found out."  
Q.—Did you help prepare the Fore-shores Bill?  
A.—You had better ask Dr. Silas Alward about that. He seems to know more about it than anyone else.  
Q.—I was going to tell me?  
A.—I will tell you about it at the proper time and place.  
Q.—Did you help prepare the Fore-shores Bill?  
A.—I will not be diverted from the subject of this inquiry.  
Mr. Carvell—We have nothing to do with the Fore-shores Bill here.  
Mr. Carvell—Insist I am entitled to an answer.  
Mr. Carvell—There are a great many other things you can ask about, and will get the same answer so long as they do not apply to this inquiry.  
Mr. McKeown—I don't think it has anything to do with it.  
Mr. Carvell—You dictate the Fore-shores Bill to Miss Kirk, the stenographer at Fredericton?  
A.—No.  
Q.—Did you help dictate it?  
A.—How long are you going to pursue this? I have answered a question that is unnecessary. If you want information about the Fore-shores Bill you can ask the gentleman who introduced it, and if you think I know anything about it you can come to my office and ask me.  
Q.—We would like to have your evidence about the Fore-shores Bill under oath.  
A.—Did you remove the Bible from the court house in Carleton county? (Laughter.)  
Mr. Carvell—No, I did not.  
Mr. Baxter—We would like to have your evidence on oath about that.  
Mr. Carvell—Now, Mr. Baxter, you have your minions here.  
Mr. Baxter—There are none of my minions here.  
Mr. McKeown—I think you had better not call any names, Mr. Carvell.  
Mr. Carvell—When I see Baxter coming here, and a great crowd clapping their hands when he gets off, something else—we know how it is done, they are not here for a purpose. This is one of the best stage actors that we have in the country. (Laughter.)  
Mr. Carvell to Mr. Baxter—Then you say you refuse to answer any question under oath about the Fore-shores Bill?  
A.—I don't say anything of the kind, and have not said it. I will answer questions under oath with reference to the Fore-shores Bill or any other bill before a tribunal appointed to consider that matter.  
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Mr. McKeown—We should have the names of these people.  
Mr. Carvell—Who were the gentlemen present at that committee?  
Mr. Baxter—I won't tell you, I tell you what I heard.  
Mr. Carvell—I want an answer to my question, who were present?  
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RELIGION IN CANADA PRACTICAL RATHER THAN EMOTIONAL

London, Aug. 6.—The Beck of Opportunity, "is the caption of an interview with Principal Smyth of Wesleyan College, Montreal, appearing in the Methodist Recorder. Religion in Canada is practical rather than the atrial or emotional, said Principal Smyth, citing the temperance social reform work. Answering the question of whether the Canadian Methodist was some years behind that of the mother country in regard to intellectual aspects of Christianity, Mr. Smyth denied this, asserting that the ministers of Montreal in conference were as much alive if not more so, to such aspects, than the men of England and Ireland.

Members of the cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, telephoned their condolences and sent cards. From many humble homes came flowers as Mrs. Wilson had made many friends in the stunts and city generally in her endeavors to help the friendless and poverty stricken.

She had told the president this morning that she would more cheerfully "go away" if the bill for the improvement of alleys were passed by congress. A word to leaders from Secretary Tully and the measure was adopted in silence by the senate, and soon reported in the house where it will be passed tomorrow. She learned that the measure would be a law in another day or so and expressed her satisfaction. She had become deeply interested in the social welfare of the community and had worked always without seeking the aid of the president. It was the strain of this, the duties of entertainment and the kidney trouble which became chronic last autumn that sapped her life.

Mrs. Wilson had been ill since last February when she fell in the White House and strayed from her place. She later practically recovered from that injury, but in the meantime kidney trouble set in and gradually she grew weaker and weaker. Mrs. Wilson was fifty years of age.

PAPER SUPPLY OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS RUNNING SHORT

London, Aug. 6.—Owing to the extraordinary number of editions of the newspapers now sold, the supply of paper is being considered a serious question in Fleet street.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON WIFE OF PRESIDENT, DEAD

Succumbs to Lingering Illness—Last Thought One of Anxiety for Husband's Health.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS ON HEARING NEWS

President unmoved—An indefatigable worker for community and deeply interested in her husband's work.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House at five o'clock this afternoon. Death came after a struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications. The President was completely unmoved by the shock, and his grief was heartrending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters. The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon, and from then on she grew gradually worse. Kneeling at the bedside at the end of the President and their three daughters, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside the door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced. The beginning of the end came at five o'clock this morning, when Dr. H. P. Davis, of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation realized that the time for hope had passed. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely.

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A.—My feeling is that I take a responsibility of divulging something intended to be secret and confidential. I have divulged it simply because of the gross abuse and injustice Mr. Carvell has attempted to make in regard to himself and some other people. I shall not drag anyone else into it.  
Mr. Carvell—You decline to give us the names?  
A.—You know the names perfectly well. That is enough for you. It was not formulated without your consent, and you have the information to give the public, you can tell them a great deal more about the making of it than I can.  
Q.—You refuse to give the name of the gentleman who brought it to you?  
A.—Who was the author of the Carvell proposition?  
A.—And the names of the gentleman in question in Fleet street.

RELIGION IN CANADA PRACTICAL RATHER THAN EMOTIONAL

London, Aug. 6.—The Beck of Opportunity, "is the caption of an interview with Principal Smyth of Wesleyan College, Montreal, appearing in the Methodist Recorder. Religion in Canada is practical rather than the atrial or emotional, said Principal Smyth, citing the temperance social reform work. Answering the question of whether the Canadian Methodist was some years behind that of the mother country in regard to intellectual aspects of Christianity, Mr. Smyth denied this, asserting that the ministers of Montreal in conference were as much alive if not more so, to such aspects, than the men of England and Ireland.

Members of the cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, telephoned their condolences and sent cards. From many humble homes came flowers as Mrs. Wilson had made many friends in the stunts and city generally in her endeavors to help the friendless and poverty stricken.

She had told the president this morning that she would more cheerfully "go away" if the bill for the improvement of alleys were passed by congress. A word to leaders from Secretary Tully and the measure was adopted in silence by the senate, and soon reported in the house where it will be passed tomorrow. She learned that the measure would be a law in another day or so and expressed her satisfaction. She had become deeply interested in the social welfare of the community and had worked always without seeking the aid of the president. It was the strain of this, the duties of entertainment and the kidney trouble which became chronic last autumn that sapped her life.

Mrs. Wilson had been ill since last February when she fell in the White House and strayed from her place. She later practically recovered from that injury, but in the meantime kidney trouble set in and gradually she grew weaker and weaker. Mrs. Wilson was fifty years of age.

PAPER SUPPLY OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS RUNNING SHORT

London, Aug. 6.—Owing to the extraordinary number of editions of the newspapers now sold, the supply of paper is being considered a serious question in Fleet street.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON WIFE OF PRESIDENT, DEAD

Succumbs to Lingering Illness—Last Thought One of Anxiety for Husband's Health.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS ON HEARING NEWS

President unmoved—An indefatigable worker for community and deeply interested in her husband's work.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House at five o'clock this afternoon. Death came after a struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications. The President was completely unmoved by the shock, and his grief was heartrending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters. The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon, and from then on she grew gradually worse. Kneeling at the bedside at the end of the President and their three daughters, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside the door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced. The beginning of the end came at five o'clock this morning, when Dr. H. P. Davis, of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation realized that the time for hope had passed. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely. In a broken voice he told the President, Mr. Wilson's shock blanching, but he bore the shock bravely.