

BODIES OFF OUR TRACKS BROUGHT TO CAMPBELLTON

Two in Hospital, and it is Feared One Will Not Recover—One of Worst Wrecks in History of I. C. R. Comes at Inopportune Time, Tying Up Freight Traffic.

Campbellton, March 22.—Tonight the people of this town saw evidence of the aftermath of the terrible collision which occurred on the I. C. R. line last night at Valbrillant, in the county of Rimouski (P. Q.), when the local brought in the bodies of William Killam, Felix Lecouffe, C. St. Armond and Joseph Thibodeau, of Sayabec, all killed in the disaster.

William Killam, the driver of one of the engines, is a well known citizen of this town and leaves a wife and two children. Felix Lecouffe, who was firing on the same engine and was killed, leaves a wife and nine children residing here. Engineer Killam was not killed instantly and several hours after the smash, suffering terrible agony being both crushed and scalded. The two men, St. Armond, of Sayabec, and A. Thibodeau, of some place were lumber jobbers going home with their horses and gear. They were killed instantly. Engineer Massey and Fireman McNeish, both of Point St. Michel, were also brought in on the train and placed in the hospital here. Massey is badly injured and very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

The story of the accident is that a heavy double-headed train was going north, the first engine under charge of Engineer William Killam, of Campbellton, and Fireman Harry McNeish, of Point St. Michel; and H. Massey, engineer, and Fireman C. Lecouffe, both of Campbellton, on the second engine. This train was ordered to take siding at Valbrillant to make way for another double-headed south bound train on the main line.

This south bound train had reached Valbrillant and was standing on the adjacent siding of the north bound train. Thirty Miles An Hour.

Suddenly the enginemen on the standing freight heard the other train approaching, but thought naught of it. Whilst they were still watching the train came in sight, approaching at a rate of thirty miles an hour. The train failed to take the siding and rushed forward, and the enginemen of the standing train jumped for their lives. A few seconds after the awful crash came as the two iron monsters of the south bound bore down upon the standing engine.

The four engines were reduced to junk as if by the wave of the wand of a magician, boilers were ripped to shreds, and clouds of escaping steam filled the atmosphere. The awful crash of the two engines echoed and re-echoed through the surrounding country side in the still hours of the morning and those living nearby thought that a great gun had suddenly boomed forth.

The enginemen on the south bound train had no time to leave to safety, and were carried onward into the impact and flesh and blood mingled in the terrible disorder. On and on went the charging engines, no longer bearing the semblance of well equipped horses of the "chemin de fer," until the two cars behind the standing engines were reduced to kindling wood. One car was loaded with horses and the enginemen mingled in fantastic horror with the shrieks of the imprisoned animals as they lashed about desperately with all fours endeavoring to rid themselves of the wreckage which bore down upon them.

Farmers and others living nearby hearing the import of the crash rushed out and for a moment entered a chaotic scene viewed a sight which they could scarcely believe was aught but a terrible night mare. Quickly they got to work, but it was a job requiring the strength of the superman to remove the wreckage from some of the injured. Slowly one by one they were taken out and first aid rendered. A relief train was promptly sent ready and was under way within fifty minutes, and on its arrival more effective work could be done.

The spot which marks the crash appears like a scene after a champagne party for the nether regions had been fought. For yards around in all directions wreckage is strewn. By a twisted throng there was found the gauntlet of a driver, bearing many evidences of the dead hand which guided the throbbing iron monster onward before the impact. Although no official investigation has yet been held the accident is attributed to a frozen and open switch. Thirteen cars were derailed but not damaged seriously. Shortly after the collision the fire started in the wreckage but was quickly extinguished by those who gathered on the scene.

Came at Bad Period.

Although no local men are involved in the disaster, its effects will not be without local consequence. The crews of the wrecked trains were all men from other divisional points. Local railway officials view the wreck with much concern, for it could not have happened at a worse time. Full particulars were lacking at the local headquarters, but every man on the railway knows that a serious condition of affairs in the freight traffic has resulted.

It was pointed out yesterday that the disaster comes at a very unfortunate time for the local Canadian railways, particularly those which are hauling freight to the seaboard are overwhelmed with traffic, so much so that every ounce of power has been put into use to handle the enormous business which has developed. This applies particularly to the government lines of railways.

Only a week ago it was found necessary to establish a kind of embargo for several days. It was an utter impossibility to have a car spotted in the John, while in the Montreal yards, the congestion owing to the severe weather conditions, was such that it became a serious matter to find room therein for the quantity of freight coming from the west and destined for eastern ports. It is also believed that one reason for taking off the Ocean Limited was to regularize the power for use in hauling freight. It was in the face of these trying conditions that yesterday's wreck took place, and to regain the entire freight traffic out of gear.

Apart from the loss of life, it was also stated that the I. C. R. will suffer a loss

of power which cannot be readily replaced. Two of the engines are entirely out of commission and the conditions of the time the rolling stock will miss four large freight engines.

The first passenger train from the north, which is expected to get to arrive in Moncton yesterday in time for her passengers to connect for St. John yesterday morning. This train is reported to be at least fifteen hours behind time in arriving at Moncton and such being the case, she automatically cancels herself. The condition of the roadbed has caused a general tie-up and local officials express the belief that all traffic will be delayed at least twelve hours although repairs are being made as speedily as possible. It is expected that the L. C. R. has had a very unfortunate run this season, so far, due both to the weather and accidents. Only a few weeks ago a collision at Sussex took place while the exceptionally heavy snow of the northern part of the line had the effect of disrupting the traffic at times, and it was only by herculean efforts that yesterday's accident was averted.

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LITTLE CHANGE IN LOCAL MARKETS

For the first time in some weeks, the local markets show very little change. Sugar, flour and other foodstuffs, which have been fluctuating daily, have remained at their last week's mark. Molasses is the only exception to the rule, and an advance of a cent a gallon is reported. Prices are as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.
Potatoes, per bushel... 1.25 to 1.50
Beef, western... 0.11 to 0.12
Pineapple, per lb... 0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb... 0.10 to 0.12
Pork, per lb... 0.13 to 0.14
Veal, per lb... 0.10 to 0.12
Canned corn, per doz... 0.80 to 0.82
Corn butter, per lb... 0.38 to 0.40
Creamery butter, per lb... 0.84 to 0.87
Flour, fresh killed, per lb... 0.28 to 0.30
Fresh chicken... 0.00 to 0.30
Bacon... 0.20 to 0.22
Ham... 0.19 to 0.20
Turkey... 0.82 to 0.85
Cabbage... 0.80 to 0.82
Turnips, hbl... 0.00 to 1.00
Retail prices are given for green goods.
Raspberries... 0.00 to 0.40
Mushrooms... 0.00 to 0.20
Cranberries... 0.00 to 0.20

GROCERIES.
Choice seed raisins, 1s... 0.10 to 0.15
Fancy... 0.10 to 0.15
Currants, cleaned, 1s... 0.12 to 0.15
Cheese, per lb... 0.19 to 0.20
Rice... 0.50 to 0.60
Turkey... 0.82 to 0.85
Bicarb. soda, per kg... 8.50 to 9.25
Beans, white... 4.00 to 4.50
Beans, yellow eye... 4.00 to 4.50
Split peas... 6.25 to 6.50
Pot barley, hbl... 6.50 to 6.85
Cornmeal, per bag... 1.75 to 1.80
Granulated cornmeal... 6.00 to 6.10
Lard, salt, per sack... 1.00 to 1.10

PROVISIONS.
Pork, Canadian mess... 29.00 to 30.00
Pork, American clear... 29.00 to 30.00
Pork, salted... 25.00 to 26.00
Lard, compound, tub... 0.18 to 0.19
Lard, pure, tub... 0.16 to 0.17
Molasses, fancy Barbados... 0.51 to 0.52

SUGAR.
Standard granulated... 7.40 to 7.60
United Empire gran... 7.30 to 7.50
Bright yellow... 6.90 to 7.05
No. 1 yellow... 7.20 to 7.35
Paris lump... 7.00 to 7.05

FLOUR, ETC.
Roller oatmeal... 0.00 to 0.25
Standard oatmeal... 0.00 to 0.25
Flour, high grade... 0.00 to 0.25
Ontario, full patent... 0.00 to 0.25

CANNED GOODS.
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:
Salmon, pink... 4.90 to 5.00
Salmon, red spring... 4.75 to 4.85
Pineapple... 4.60 to 4.70
Kipper herring... 4.50 to 4.60
Clams... 4.00 to 4.20
Oysters... 1.70 to 1.75
Oysters... 2.00 to 2.10
Peas, 2s... 1.75 to 1.80
Peas, 3s... 2.30 to 2.40
Pineapple, graded... 2.15 to 2.18
Mushrooms... 0.70 to 0.75
Lombard plums... 1.25 to 1.30
Raspberries... 3.10 to 3.15
Pumpkins... 1.00 to 1.10
Pumpkins... 1.00 to 1.10
Baked beans, 2s... 1.15 to 1.20
Baked beans, 3s... 1.50 to 1.70

GRAINS.
Bran, small lots, bags... 27.00 to 28.00
Freight, car lots... 17.00 to 18.00
No. 1... 19.00 to 20.00
No. 2... 18.00 to 19.00
Oats, Canadian... 0.57 to 0.62
Oats, local... 0.58 to 0.55

HIDES AND WOOL.
Tallow... 0.05 to 0.06
Wool (unwashed)... 0.28 to 0.30
Grand... 0.15 to 0.16
Calfskins... 0.15 to 0.17
Lambskins (Feb)... 1.00 to 1.75

FISH.
Small dry cod... 4.75 to 5.00
Medium dry cod... 4.00 to 4.10
Pollock... 4.00 to 4.10
Grand... 3.00 to 3.10
half-bills... 3.00 to 3.10
Smoked herring... 0.12 to 0.14
Pickled shad, half-bill... 0.20 to 0.25
Grand... 0.15 to 0.16
Bladders, per box... 0.80 to 0.90
Halibut... 0.13 to 0.18
Kipper herring, per box... 0.80 to 0.90
Swordfish... 0.12 to 0.18
Haddies... 0.07 to 0.08

FRUITS.
Marbot walnuts... 0.18 to 0.20
Almonds... 0.18 to 0.20
California prunes... 0.09 to 0.12
Pineapples... 0.15 to 0.16
Brazil... 0.16 to 0.19
Peanuts, roasted... 0.11 to 0.14
Bag figs, per lb... 0.10 to 0.15
Lemons, Messina, box... 4.00 to 4.50
Coconuts, per doz... 0.60 to 0.70
Coconuts, per sack... 4.00 to 4.50
California oranges... 3.25 to 4.00
Oranges, Fla... 3.25 to 3.75
Apples... 2.25 to 3.00

OILS.
Palatine... 0.00 to 0.20
Rohlfalt... 0.00 to 0.15
Turpentine... 0.00 to 0.20
Extra lard compound... 0.00 to 0.81
Extra No. 1 lard compound... 0.00 to 0.82
Freem's molasses... 0.00 to 0.85
Lene... 0.00 to 0.85

RUSSIAN FORESTAL GERMAN OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1.)
against the German positions and bridgehead of Jacobstadt, on both sides of the railway between Mitau and Jacobstadt and four times against the German lines north of Vidzky.

"On the front northwest of Postavy the number of prisoners taken by us has reached fourteen officers and 899 men. The Russians in this district undertook no more important attacks, apparently on account of the overwhelming losses they had suffered. They advanced several times with renewed force, however, between Naroc and the Wisnietz lakes.

"The great sacrifices of men and ammunition brought to the Russians in these attacks, as well as in several local enterprises at other places, not the slightest advantage over the unshaken German defenses."

AMERICAN LEGATION CLERK UNDER ARREST

Paris, March 23, 4 p. m.—A despatch to the Balkan agency from Bucharest today says that the chief clerk of the American legation at Sofia is reported to have been arrested by the Bulgarian authorities, accused of giving a present to an employe for using greater haste than ordinarily done in vising passports. The American minister is said to have protested energetically to the Bulgarian government, insisting on the clerk's immediate release.

SECOND IN COMMAND OF 26TH KILLED

Major Belyea Meets Death in Action—Gallant Officer Only Few Days Out of Hospital—Former Mayor of Newcastle—Well-Known in St. John—Capt. May's Tribute.

General regret was expressed throughout the city yesterday morning when it was learned that Major Warren Herbert Belyea, second in command of the 26th battalion, had fallen on the field of glory while doing his part to crush the barbaric Teuton.

Mrs. R. D. Christie, of 78 Sydney street, who is a sister of Major Belyea, received a telegram at 10.40 o'clock yesterday from Mrs. Belyea, advising her of the death of her husband.

Major Belyea left here as major in command of "C" Company of the 26th

of my staunchest friends, a man to whom I could appeal for advice.

"His duties as second in command of the unit often placed him in very exposed positions. It was his duty to be along the first line of trenches and to spear the work done during the preceding twenty-four hours. He was absolutely fearless. His discharge of his duty, very conscientious and would never ask a man to go to any position, however exposed, but that he accompanied them and took equal risk with the men in the ranks.

"He was a true type of Canadian officer, one to be relied upon in the trying and critical moments, a soldier beloved by every soldier in his division and the 26th will feel a great loss now that he is gone. As for myself, I mourn for him as one who has lost his best friend, but I have the consolation of knowing that he fell nobly in doing his duty for king and country."

THE SPENDTHRIFTS CALL FOR ECONOMY AMONG THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1.)
had been opened and additional employes had been appointed for purely political purposes. This was wholly unwarranted economy and it was no wonder the minister of finance had to impose additional taxation.

Hon. Dr. Roche introduced in the house today the resolution providing for the settlement of the Indian claims which have arisen out of the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian Reserve, (Man.), under the Laurier administration. The minister of the interior pointed out that a commission of three judges had been appointed in 1907 to consider the measure in which the surrender was arranged with the Indian hand and the terms of the agreement. The majority of the commissioners has decided that the surrender should be declared null and void, and, moreover, the register of deeds of the district had declined to give titles to the lands which had been sold. Dr. Roche said that it was felt by the Indians that they had been treated in the surrender. Finally, a settlement was reached whereby it was agreed that the purchasers' title to the land was confirmed upon payment of an additional dollar an acre, as a tract of 45,000 acres was involved, the arrangement would add \$45,000 to the treasury.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who is minister of the interior when the surrender took place, held that the present action of the government is correct and that the transaction in 1907 was a perfectly legal one and that the allegations of George Bradburn and other Conservatives on the subject of the surrender were unfounded. He said the refusal of the Manitoba government to recognize the surrender and permit the registration of the titles of the purchasers was a "political game" arranged between that government and some members of the house of commons.

Hon. William Pugsley held that, if he believed that the surrender had been fraud in the surrender, it should have been taken to the courts and had it been so, the minister of justice would have arranged between that government and some members of the house of commons.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, who knew Major Belyea intimately, said to a reporter: "The cable news today conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of Major W. H. Belyea, of the 'fighting' 26th, who laid down his life on the field of honor. He died as he lived, defending the right, a man in the highest and noblest sense of the term. Major Belyea was one of New Brunswick's finest type of men, a man of honor and upright in business, true to his friendships and loyal to principle. Before leaving for the front he was changed in the pursuit of the town of Newcastle, and his splendidly bearing and Christian character won the confidence of the people who in return elected him as their mayor. He was a man of many talents and a man of many accomplishments. His loss will be keenly felt not alone by his immediate relatives and friends, but distinctly so by the business interests and social reform element of this province."

Major Belyea's heroic effort on the battle fields of Europe should serve as an incentive to others, to sacrifice as he has in defence of home, home and country. I am sure his heroic wife and orphaned children have the sincere sympathy of a grateful country in the noble death of a loving husband and kind father who honored his native province and adopted town in his last and greatest sacrifice. He laid down his life for his friends."

Newcastle Shocked.
Newcastle, N. B., March 23.—The people of Newcastle were deeply shocked when word was received here this morning stating that Major Belyea had been killed in action. Before enlisting he was one of Newcastle's most progressive business men, being manager of the Miramichi Farm Implement Co. here. He was mayor in 1912, and alderman for several years. He was associated with many North Shore industries.

Major Belyea leaves a wife, former Miss Cora Cleveland, and several small children. He was commander of "H" Company, 7th Regt., and was in charge of the garrison at the wireless station from the beginning of the war. He had evidently just returned to the front from hospital, after recovering from wounds received early in February.

Follow-Officer Pays Tribute.
Capt. F. F. May, of the "fighting 26th," who is now home on sick leave, was second in command of "C" company, which was commanded by Major Belyea, the latter being at the same time second in command of the battalion.

Captain May, speaking on the subject of his death, said: "Major Belyea was without a doubt the most popular officer in the whole battalion, and I know his death will come as a decided shock to all the boys of the 26th. Being second in command of 'C' company I knew Major Belyea very intimately and he was one

of my staunchest friends, a man to whom I could appeal for advice.

"His duties as second in command of the unit often placed him in very exposed positions. It was his duty to be along the first line of trenches and to spear the work done during the preceding twenty-four hours. He was absolutely fearless. His discharge of his duty, very conscientious and would never ask a man to go to any position, however exposed, but that he accompanied them and took equal risk with the men in the ranks.

"He was a true type of Canadian officer, one to be relied upon in the trying and critical moments, a soldier beloved by every soldier in his division and the 26th will feel a great loss now that he is gone. As for myself, I mourn for him as one who has lost his best friend, but I have the consolation of knowing that he fell nobly in doing his duty for king and country."

THE SPENDTHRIFTS CALL FOR ECONOMY AMONG THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1.)
had been opened and additional employes had been appointed for purely political purposes. This was wholly unwarranted economy and it was no wonder the minister of finance had to impose additional taxation.

Hon. Dr. Roche introduced in the house today the resolution providing for the settlement of the Indian claims which have arisen out of the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian Reserve, (Man.), under the Laurier administration. The minister of the interior pointed out that a commission of three judges had been appointed in 1907 to consider the measure in which the surrender was arranged with the Indian hand and the terms of the agreement. The majority of the commissioners has decided that the surrender should be declared null and void, and, moreover, the register of deeds of the district had declined to give titles to the lands which had been sold. Dr. Roche said that it was felt by the Indians that they had been treated in the surrender. Finally, a settlement was reached whereby it was agreed that the purchasers' title to the land was confirmed upon payment of an additional dollar an acre, as a tract of 45,000 acres was involved, the arrangement would add \$45,000 to the treasury.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who is minister of the interior when the surrender took place, held that the present action of the government is correct and that the transaction in 1907 was a perfectly legal one and that the allegations of George Bradburn and other Conservatives on the subject of the surrender were unfounded. He said the refusal of the Manitoba government to recognize the surrender and permit the registration of the titles of the purchasers was a "political game" arranged between that government and some members of the house of commons.

Hon. William Pugsley held that, if he believed that the surrender had been fraud in the surrender, it should have been taken to the courts and had it been so, the minister of justice would have arranged between that government and some members of the house of commons.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, who knew Major Belyea intimately, said to a reporter: "The cable news today conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of Major W. H. Belyea, of the 'fighting' 26th, who laid down his life on the field of honor. He died as he lived, defending the right, a man in the highest and noblest sense of the term. Major Belyea was one of New Brunswick's finest type of men, a man of honor and upright in business, true to his friendships and loyal to principle. Before leaving for the front he was changed in the pursuit of the town of Newcastle, and his splendidly bearing and Christian character won the confidence of the people who in return elected him as their mayor. He was a man of many talents and