

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914

NO. 91

FLEMMING SWEARS HE NAMED TEED AS CUSTODIAN OF FUND BUT THAT HE GOT NONE OF IT HIMSELF

MEXICO IS AT CARRANZA'S MERCY

Huerta Flees Aboard British Warship

President and Retinue Left Capital in the Night

Rebel Leader Willing to Quit Fighting if Peaceful Occupation of Mexico City is Agreed—United States Said to be Willing for the New Change in Rulers.

GREAT WELCOME TO CONAUGHT AT ST. JOHN'S

City Illuminated With 25,000 Additional Electric Lights—Dinners, Concerts, and Receptions Also.

SAYS HE WAS TOLD IT WAS GIVEN QUITE VOLUNTARILY BY N. B. LUMBERMEN

Admits He Selected Teed as the Man and Got Loan From Fund, But Denies Any Idea of Extortion—Says He first Heard of the Fund From Berry and Told Him Not to Collect or Receive It As Teed Would Take It—Swears He Did Not Know of Threats or Compulsion—Cross-examination to Come Today—Intense Interest in Friday's Remarkable Session.

TORY M. P. STRIKES FOR LARGER PAY

WINNIPEG MAN LOST IN TITANIC LEFT \$1,500,000

Trust Company Awarded \$41,000 for Administering Mark Fortune's Estate.

\$2,500 a Session Is Not Enough

E. A. Lancaster Serves Notice That He Will Quit

Member's Action Likely to Renew the Agitation Begun and Dropped Last Year for \$4,000 Sessional Indemnity—Borden Blocked Followers' Previous Move.

MADAWASKA WANTS LARGER ROAD GRANT

Edmundston, N. B., July 9.—The Municipal Council of Madawaska county in its semi-annual session this morning with all the councillors in attendance. Warden D. L. Daigle was in the chair. The greater part of the session was taken up by the presentation of the report and accounts of the secretary-treasurer.

An unusual feature of the afternoon's session was the presentation of a resolution moved by Dr. F. H. Laporte and seconded by Coun. Nadeau, of St. Francis. Whereas, the greatest need for the well-being and advancement of Madawaska county is the improvement in its present roads and a number of new roads and lands being opened up, and, whereas, notwithstanding the lack of means for transportation and poor condition of the roads, the county of Madawaska, according to the official census has increased in population during the period than any county in the province, and the increase for Madawaska county alone was nearly twenty-five per cent of the total population of the province of New Brunswick, between 1901 and 1911, and

Whereas, several new settlements have been opened up in the county, and, whereas, in proportion to the population and the requirements of the county, less money is received by provincial grant than any other county in the province, the total amount granted in the year 1913, being \$3,700, being a considerable reduction over the previous year, although the needs were greater, and

Whereas, many settlers have been obliged to abandon lands taken and improved by them, by reason of the want of passable roads,

Be it therefore resolved by the county council of the County of Madawaska, that this council do memorialize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to give a greatly increased grant, for the improvement of the present roads and opening up of new roads in the county of Madawaska, and further that such grant, in order to be in proportion to the grant to other counties in the province, should be at least two or three times the amount received by the county in the year past, and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works for the province of New Brunswick.

Dr. Laporte, who is President of the Good Roads Association for the county of Madawaska, made a brief address in support of the resolution, and pointed out the discrepancy between the \$3,700 road grant allotted to the county of Madawaska, and larger grants to smaller counties. This resolution was unanimously passed.

Another resolution of Dr. Laporte, asking for a \$50 grant to the Good Roads Association, was defeated on the ground that the councillors had no authority to grant public money without the ratification of the public authority.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily return to fatal diarrhoea or cholera infantum and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand a child may die within a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give to their children an occasional dose to keep their stomachs and bowels in good order. Don't wait till baby is ill—the Tablets may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you will feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them and she is the best evidence that there is no other medicine for children so good. Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Co., Brockville, Ont.

St. John's, Nfld., July 16.—The illuminations last night for the Duke of Connaught's reception was the biggest thing of the kind in the history of the colony. The British warship Essex, the French warship Friant, the American revenue cutter Seneca, illuminated, the former also worked the electric searchlight. The whole city also was illuminated, today in public buildings electrically embellished. The Masonic Temple and the Reid railway station were also brilliantly festooned. Twenty-five thousand additional electric lamps were provided for the illumination. The streets were crowded until midnight with multitudes, who cheered the duke as he drove to the Masonic Temple.

At the Temple, 600 Premiers greeted him and presented him with an address in a silver casket, to which he suitably replied. Afterwards he enjoyed the hospitality of the brethren. Returning he saw the electrically illuminated buildings and expressed great pleasure at the general character of the illumination and artistic design of many devices.

This morning the duke motored with Railway Manager Reid through the large suburban section of the country. He saw Bell Island, whose large ore deposits are the ministry of the Canadian steel industry. He lunched with the premier and Lady Morris and attended a garden party at the Government House which 600 persons were invited, including the officers of the warships in port.

He attends another dinner at the Government House tonight, then drove through the section of the city which last night including the mercantile district, which is specially illuminated for the occasion. He then joins the warship, which sails at midnight for Quebec. The duke is assured of a big send-off. There band concerts take place tonight and the brilliant weather will draw out an immense gathering.

STEAMER SICILIAN REPAIRS AND SAILS

Queenstown, July 16.—The Allan line steamer Sicilian, which put in here on July 9 with disabled machinery, sailed today for Montreal, the damage having been repaired. The Sicilian's machinery broke down when she was two days out from Halifax, and she was forced to put back to this port. Her 250 passengers were transferred to another Allan liner.

AMERICAN SECT. ARE LYING JUST AS THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

Captain Panahaw, of the Bristol, does not know whether the honor of conveying the Huerta family out of Mexico is to be his, but it is generally assumed that it will be. His instructions are to afford asylum in case of trouble, and notwithstanding the fact that no trouble has occurred, Senora Huerta, Senora Blauquet and the other women decided to accept the offer of his hospitality.

Captain Erich Koles, of the Dresden, also has orders to place his boat at the disposal of the Huerta family.

The arrival at Puerto Mexico of the ex-president and the ex-minister is looked for between 8 and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is expected they will take the Dresden and Bristol to carry the refugees to some neutral port, where they can transfer to a regular steamer for Europe.

Huerta and Party Flees.

Mexico City, July 16.—When General Victoriano Huerta and a large party of his friends, composed of former ministers of state and prominent officials of his administration, attempted the special train during the night of their flight to Puerto Mexico, a strong escort of the 99th Mexican federal infantry accompanied them. This is the regiment which has always been renowned for its loyalty to the departing former dictator, and which had always formed his special guard at the national palace.

Only a few persons were at the station to witness the departure, which evidently had been carefully prepared. A strict censorship has been imposed today on incoming as well as outgoing dispatches.

Friday, July 17.

Premier Fleming was the star witness at the Dugal inquiry yesterday, and today many thousands will read his denials—and his admissions.

He denied extorting money from the lumbermen, directing that extortion, or receiving any of the money.

But he admitted selecting E. R. Teed to take charge of the money, just as Teed said Mr. Fleming made distinctions. He swore solemnly that he told W. H. Berry that Berry must not receive the money, and that he told Berry he himself could not receive it—but, said Fleming, if the lumbermen were going to pay it, E. R. Teed is the man to handle it. So he assigned Teed to the job. Subsequently he said Teed, whom very few men know, had the keys to the safety deposit box containing the funds, but he, Fleming, never used the keys, never went near the money, never got any of it—except that \$15,000 loan and the \$3,000 for his Gold stocks.

Fleming swore he believed the fund was made up of voluntary contributions. He spoke as though the idea that a fund he related originated among the lumbermen. He swore Berry told him so, and that he believed it.

As for Teed, the premier admitted readily enough that he selected Teed as custodian of the cash, and his seeming conclusion was that so long as Teed was not an official of the department the transaction was all right.

Moreover, he swore that he didn't know Berry was taking part in the levying of the graft, much less that he was using threats in doing so. The Premier even said that if he had known compulsion or threats were being employed he would have put a stop to it.

The premier denied having profited personally by the collection, which he referred to as a campaign fund.

His evidence came somewhat unexpectedly at the afternoon session. He was called as the first witness for the defence and gave his evidence in reply to the questions of his counsel, M. G. Teed, K. C.

Throughout the day as the premier sat in court and listened to the details of the management of the fund being related he showed more unrest than he has since the inquiry opened. When he took the stand his first answers were in a scarcely audible voice, and his voice shook as he spoke. As the examination proceeded his voice steadied and strengthened somewhat, although at one time it was much above a whisper except when he undertook to justify his administration of the crown land department. For the most part he sat far forward, with his head resting upon his hand, alert and ready. His mind was working clearly and he answered for the most part readily and in a tone more of sorrow than of anger.

Soon after 4 o'clock Mr. Teed asked for an adjournment in order to have time to confer further with his client. Cross-examination was thus postponed until today. Mr. Carvell suggested that on one standpoint it was an excellent time to suspend. The premier will continue this morning under Mr. Teed's questioning, and then will come the cross-examination.

Apart from the evidence of the premier that of the acting premier, Hon. George J. Clarke, was the most surprising of the day. Mr. Clarke announced that when Berry left the country he was regarded by the government as no longer in its service, although they have taken no notice of his departure, have received no resignation from him, or have taken no steps to dismiss him. Neither as head of the government nor as attorney-general did he think that he had power to induce Berry to return.

E. R. Teed was the first witness at the morning session, and his evidence was largely an amplification of that given on Wednesday. He submitted a statement showing that he still holds the entire amount, except for the \$200 paid to Mr. Brinkley and \$1,000 he took himself, for expenses.

Teed said that he did not know what he is to do with the fund, but he had the next election in his mind as the time when something would be done with it. He denies that he has given an accounting for it or that he ever had instructions as to what to do with it.

J. D. Seely, secretary of the Maine & N. B. Power Company, also gave evidence regarding the stock of that company held by Premier Fleming and Mr. Teed.

MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session E. R. Teed again took the stand and Mr. Stevens resumed his examination.

Q.—To whom did you pay the \$15,000 loan to the Fleming Gibson Company?

A.—I think I paid it to the bookkeeper.

Q.—Was it paid in money?

A.—Partly and part, I think, in checks. I used to transfer some of the cash from the deposit box to my credit in the bank and draw on it by check.

Q.—I also transferred some of the cash to a safety deposit box in the Royal Bank at Woodstock?

Q.—Who was the president of the company, Mr. Fleming?

A.—I don't remember, I can find out.

Q.—Have you remembered who signed the notes?

A.—I think it was signed with the company's stencil and I think it may have been signed per J. K. Fleming.

Q.—To which box did you give Mr. Fleming the key?

A.—The one in which the money happened to be at the time I kept the key, and gave the other to Mr. Fleming. It is only recently that the boxes were installed at Woodstock.

Q.—You have no knowledge whether Mr. Fleming opened the box?

A.—Except that he told me that he did not.

Q.—To whom were the eighty-three shares of Maine & N. B. stock sold?

A.—That is a question I would pre-

fer not to answer. The gentleman is responsible, he is not connected with any of the parties to this case, and I do not want to reveal his private affairs.

M. G. Teed also objected.

Com. Fisher.—If Mr. Teed can assure us that the purchaser was not connected either directly or indirectly with any person connected with this case I think we might let it go.

Witness.—All I can say is that the purchaser came to me and said he understood I had some securities which were paying pretty well and he was willing to buy them. I wanted to sell, so we made the transfer. I also sold twelve shares to the Eastern Securities Company and I don't know for whom they were selling.

Q.—At what price did you purchase the Brazilian stock?

A.—I cannot tell, but I can tell at what it stands.

Q.—Does it show a profit or loss?

A.—At a loss, I think. My recollection is that they were purchased in different lots. The total price was \$3,681, that would be an average price of about 90.

Q.—At what date the stock stand now?

A.—About 72.

Q.—Was there a profit on Detroit?

A.—A small loss.

Q.—Have you still the fifty shares of Southern Pacific?

A.—Yes, that is changed up at \$4,648, about 90. It is quoted this morning at 98.

Q.—What further investments did you make?

A.—Those were the only stock transactions I had in connection with the fund. As the funds returned I took them to the bank and placed them on special deposit. I think that is the whole history of the fund.

Q.—How much did you invest?

A.—\$48,880.

Q.—That would leave \$11,000 uninvested.

A.—Around that amount. My recollection of it was that something there would be some of it invested and sometimes there would not. At no time was the whole fund tied up.

Q.—To what further use was the fund put before you gathered it in again?

A.—I don't know of any further use.

Q.—When it was transferred from the safety deposit box it would be mixed up with your own money?

A.—Yes, except perhaps the balance kept in St. John.

Q.—At any time was the balance below the amount you owed the fund?

A.—No.

Q.—Why was it transferred to your personal account?

A.—I did not know any other way of handling it, and the amounts never were large.

Q.—What use did you make of this account?

A.—I used the funds to pay for the securities.

Q.—You did not make any personal use of the fund?

A.—I never intended to, and I didn't.

Q.—Did Mr. Fleming profit in any other way by this fund?

A.—No, these were the only transactions I had with Mr. Fleming in connection with the fund.

Q.—You have a statement of the present condition of the fund?

A.—Yes, and always had a statement with the fund, showing what belonged to the fund and what to me. The account now stands: Fifty-six shares of Maine and N. B. forty-five shares of

Mr. Carvell.—Were you not in error in saying that you bought this Maine and N. B. stock from the Eastern Securities Co.?

Witness.—That is what I thought, but the records would show. I am willing to take your word for it. Did I buy it from the Maine and N. B. Co.?

Witness.—Well, whoever I got it from I paid the money for it.

Continuing, the witness said that his present holding and their cost to him are:

56 shares M. & N. B. \$6,141.85
48 shares Brazilian \$981.75
30 shares So Pacific \$4,648.75

\$11,772.35

Special deposits:

Bank of N. B. Woodstock \$10,015.45
Bank of Montreal, Woodstock 5,000.00
Three Municipal Bonds 1,800.00
Cash for box at St. John 1,700.00
Paid for box at St. John 77.80; at Woodstock 85.20
To J. W. Brinkley for expenses 300.00
To self for expenses 1,900.00

\$35,165.00

Q.—Did you keep an itemized account of your expenses?

A.—I would rather not give it.

Objects to Itemized Expenses

Q.—What objection have you?

A.—I would not want to give a detailed statement.

Q.—If you put it that way, I would like to know.

Judge Wells.—The expenses are very moderate. I am amazed at the moderation of the witness.

Q.—How long did you have these bonds?

A.—The bonds were part payment of the M. & N. B. stock.

Q.—At what time did you convert the cash into the special deposit account?

A.—It was at different times, but after the Dugal charges were made.

Q.—Where was the \$38,000, odd, prior to that?

A.—The greater amount of it was cash from the conversion of securities after the charges were laid. There was the cash I held uninvested, the payment

(Continued on page 3.)

Winnipeg, July 16.—In the matter of the estate of Mark Fortune, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, application was made in the surrogate's court, before Judge Meyers, to pass the accounts and fix the compensation payable to the executors, the Standard Trust Company. This was the largest estate ever put through the surrogate court here. It totalled \$1,589,250.

After hearing a long argument considering the affidavits and papers filed, his lordship awarded the trust company a total of about \$41,000.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—Thirty people are reported to have been killed as the result of a collision between a trolley car and a Virginia Railroad freight train crossing about three miles from Norfolk.

THIRTY DEAD IN COLLISION NEAR NORFOLK

TENTH FATALITY IN MONTREAL IN PRESENT WEEK

Montreal, July 16.—The tenth fatal accident to be recorded in Montreal during the present week occurred today. Three-year-old Irene Reid, daughter of James Reid, 177 Avenue de la Cote Ste. Paul, was instantly killed by being run over by a coal cart while going to meet her father coming home from work in Cote Ste. Paul.

MRS. CARMAN LIKELY TO BE INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Expectation of an indictment also was based upon reports that were persistent in the court house after the grand jury adjourned. An indictment, if one were found, it was said, would be likely to charge Mrs. Carman, but with murder, but with manslaughter in the first degree.

BUY-OLGY

Advertising may be said to have created a new science—that of BUY-OLGY.

BUY-OLGY is the art of buying the things most suited to your needs at the right time and at the lowest market price.

Advertising makes this practical by bringing to your home, day after day, the story of the markets of the world as told in your daily newspaper.

The reader of advertising becomes an adept in the new science of BUY-OLGY and profits accordingly.

Ottawa, July 16.—The Evening Free Press says:

"It is probable that during the next session of parliament action will be taken by the members to urge upon the dominant government the advisability of increasing the sessional indemnity, which is now \$2,500. The agitation will receive some support from the action of Mr. E. A. Lancaster yesterday, in declining to continue as the member for Lincoln, which he has represented in the commons for fourteen years, on the ground that he cannot afford it."

"It will be remembered that last year a round robin was circulated among the members of parliament, requesting the government to increase the sessional indemnity of members of the house of commons and senate by \$1,500, making it \$4,000.

"Hearing of the movement through the newspapers, however, Premier Borden put his foot down on it and announced definitely that there would, at that time, at all events, be no increase in the sessional indemnity. The movement thus died a violent death.

"It will now undoubtedly be revived."

ARMY-WORM PEST A MENACE TO ONTARIO'S CROPS

Millions Ruling Everything in Their Path in Brant County.

Brantford, Ont., July 16.—The great pest of the farmers, the army worm, has invaded Brant county in millions, along the lowlands of Whitman's Creek and other points. It is now climbing into the highlands, where the corn and grain is grown, and unless checked within a few hours, will have utterly ruined a great proportion of the crops.

This morning they made their first appearance in Brantford township, surrounding the city, a quarter acre patch of corn being wiped out by an advance guard, which has been reinforced by millions of worms from the main army, located at the present time along the creek. Starting by clearing out the pastures along the creek, the worms are now invading the highlands and are devastating the fields of corn and grain.

AERIAL BOMBS BLOW UP RETREAT OF TRIBESMEN

Paris, July 16.—How two military aeroplanes destroyed with bombs the inaccessible mountain stronghold of the Riata tribesmen, in the Tass region of Morocco, is described in despatches which have been received here. The tribesmen retreat had been located and General Gouraud sent out the two aeroplanes, one manned by Lieut. Felstein and Captain Raymond, and the other by Lieuts. Ferris and Morlet.

The attacking parties carried four bombs each. They speedily discovered the hiding places and dropped the bombs with such precision that the camp was destroyed, many tribesmen being killed. The aviators then made maps showing the position of the fastness which enabled General Gouraud to round up the natives who had escaped death by the bombs.