

PLENTY OF GAME KILLED ILLEGALLY

Guides in Braithwaite Inquiry Tell of
Moose and Deer Being Shot

Two New York Sportsmen Got Two Heads Before Season
Opened, and Fredericton Military Official is Alleged to
Have Done the Same, and Charges Were Laid Against
Him—Camps Supplied With Deer Meat in the Late
Summer.

Chatham, N.B., Nov. 10.—The implication of Sergeant Major Duncan, of Fredericton, was the feature of the first day's trial of Henry Braithwaite, charged with violating the game laws, before Magistrate Gilmour today. Information has been laid against the officer in a trial which will follow the Braithwaite trial.

So far, no incriminating evidence has been given against the veteran guide. He was brought out, however, by American sportsmen, under his guidance, had two moose heads and a deer in their possession, and one guide, Gilmour, told of seeing the deer being shot on September 10, five days before the open season began. The moose and deer were shot by an American sportsman named Ungar, and Williams, another sportsman, claimed the other moose head.

The evidence of James Gilmour was finished in the afternoon. He belonged to Stanley, York County, and was a guide by occupation. He had been employed by Henry Braithwaite as guide. During the close season, about September 1, he went into the Big Lake with a party of hunters. The party included, Messrs. Ungar, Dickie, Williams and Stanton, Braithwaite with two teamsters and a cook. Sgt. Major Duncan was seen at the camp later. He did not hunt with witness. One morning Duncan went out in the woods with a rifle. He could not remember the date. Witness was with Mr. Ungar from the 11th to the 16th of September. Ungar got a deer and a moose. He got the deer about the 10th of the moose on the 14th.

Witness took the deer carcass to camp and portions of it were eaten. It was called deer meat. There was other fresh meat in camp called bear meat. It was not unlike deer meat. The moose meat was not brought to camp. The moose had been wounded. He took the bullet out himself. He thought the moose had carried it about three weeks. The shot was a 22 calibre copper jacket bullet. There was no one in the party which had a rifle which sent such a bullet. The bullet was in the side of the animal about midway in the body. The head was a fat-sized one. He was not with Ungar when the moose was shot. There was another moose brought to camp. He did not know if it was shot by Braithwaite or by Williams and Stanton from the 11th till the 15th. As far as he knew, Braithwaite did not violate the game law in any way.

cross-examination, the witness detail of the movements of himself, said but little of importance was out. On the evening of the 14th, witness had remarked that the open season was on the 15th, and that he was he would not have to steer the deer of game any longer. This was said by Mr. Lawlor, but allowed, and then brought out that Braithwaite's remarks were addressed only to those who were not eligible to shoot. Mr. Lawlor, of Keswick Ridge, was next witness. He was a guide by profession and worked for Braithwaite, but sometimes had parties of his own. He was with Braithwaite all summer in the lake district shooting moose and caribou. They shot several bears, deer and moose, and some caribou. Later in August the witness came and went back. Jack Fairley was with him then.

Mr. Winslow—Solicitor General McLeod as to the trial.

Mr. Lawlor—Well that would not make any better. What did they go in for? Witness said Fairley and the solicitor general were engaged in the present case of fishing. He did not know of any moose or deer being shot until he saw two moose heads and one deer head in the way of the home of the camp. This is after the 15th. He was sure, probably the 16th. He did not know who shot them. As far as he knew Braithwaite had violated the game law.

Harvey Scott, of Hanover, York county, said his occupation was "hauling out" for Mr. Braithwaite. He had been employed by Andreas Holt. He told making two trips into the Big Lake, September 1. He took five days to do the round trip. By arrangement he took in baggage for Braithwaite's party of the Big Lake on the evening of the 17th. He loaded the baggage and turned the next day. Two moose heads and a deer head were taken out. He did not know who had shot them. Mr. Braithwaite did not have anything to do with it. Mr. Ungar paid him for the trip. Mr. Lawlor stated that the case would be argued and witnesses who had been named had not come. Two men from Fredericton would arrive in the morning. A case will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

As information in the case is laid by Brooks, of Newcastle, special game laws, though it is understood Arthur Gilmour, the New York sportsman, is and the prosecution, which is charged with violating the law, is a special game law appointed by the Hazen government, also that in addition to the party of American sportsmen under Braithwaite's guidance, a caribou was killed and taken into camp, is admitted by Mr. Braithwaite.

Chatham, N.B., Nov. 11.—Interesting developments in the game law violation case today were that Sergeant Major Duncan, of Fredericton, who is charged with violating the law, is a special game law appointed by the Hazen government, also that in addition to the party of American sportsmen under Braithwaite's guidance, a caribou was killed and taken into camp, is admitted by Mr. Braithwaite.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—"Temporarily defeated, but not conquered," is the way Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sums up labor's view of the election in a statement. Mr. Gompers says: "The organized workers stood true to the cause of justice and human freedom. This is not the first time in the struggles of the masses that wealth, privilege and power gained a material, even though temporary victory. The moral influence of the campaign with the cause of the workers. The part labor took compelled the discussion to be devoted almost exclusively to the labor question. Labor movement and the principles of right, justice and humanity, upon which their philosophy and demands are based. "Even though disappointed with the immediate result, there is no cause for fear. They will not be any loss of faith and confidence in the justice of labor's demands and their successful achievement. Action consistent, insistent and persistent will achieve for the toilers the triumph of the cause of labor and the cause of human justice. Though temporarily defeated, labor is not conquered. The future is ours."

KAISER ASSAILED IN REICHSTAG WITH NO ONE TO DEFEND HIM

London Interview the
Cause

Chancellor Von Buelow Declares the Emperor's Attempt to Be Friendly With Britain is Misunderstood, But His Utterances Were Indiscreet—Intimates That it Will Not Occur Again.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Emperor William never has been so severely judged by his parliament as he was today during the debate in the Reichstag on the interpellations concerning the conversations published with the permission of the emperor in the London Daily Telegraph, on October 28. The criticisms of His Majesty's court, his ministers and His Majesty's treatment of the constitution, as well as his freedom of speech, went to lengths that astonished observers acquainted with the traditional caution of the chamber in dealing with the personality of the sovereign. And the emperor seemed to have no defenders.

Chancellor Von Buelow made an address lasting 15 minutes, but he lacked his usual spirit and a person high in his confidence is authority for the statement that he had told the emperor that neither himself nor his successors could remain in office unless His Majesty were more reserved. Prince Von Buelow spoke solemnly, and without making use of dramatic effects. The house received his explanation in its silence, instead of giving it the cordial applause which as a general thing follows the chancellor's fine parliamentary declarations.

The Conservatives, representing largely the landed nobility, were almost as relentless as the Socialists, the Radicals and the National Liberals, and today's proceedings are regarded by the extreme Liberals as the beginning of a long campaign against the emperor and his court. When Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, a friend of Chancellor Von Buelow's, and a specialist in foreign affairs, began his discussion of the incident there was hardly a vacant seat on the members' benches, while the galleries were brilliant with the uniforms of officers and the hats of women. In the royal box were Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Duke Ernst Guenther, a brother of the empress; General Jacoby, the imperial adjutant; and General von Moltke, chief of the general staff, while on the raised platform facing the chamber sat the members of the Bundestag, including the resident envoys of all the German federated states. Some thirty foreign newspaper correspondents were also present.

Herr Bassermann was followed by Herr Weimer, Radical, and he in turn gave way to Herr Singer, Socialist, who declared that if any other leader had had done such a thing as had Emperor William, he would be brought before an Imperial court for trial.

Prince Von Buelow spoke earnestly in reply to the critics of the government and the emperor. His address was devoid of gesture. He said: "I must weigh my words because of the not swear that the moose was not killed on the morning of the 15th."

Lorenzo Munn testified that he spent a part of the day with Sgt. Major Duncan in the woods and that defendant had a rifle but did not attempt to shoot some animals which were sighted for the defense and it is doubtful if a conviction will be secured against Duncan. The court rose at 5:30 o'clock to meet again on Wednesday.

Allison McKel was called again. He remembered Duncan and Mr. Williams coming into camp on the 12th. He could not say if Duncan was out again on the 14th, as he was away. When going to the woods on the 15th the way was plain. The moose was on an island and Duncan showed him where to steer the canoe. Duncan helped him bring the moose into the trail. He did not think it was killed a day or two. The blood looked very fresh.

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KAISER WILHELM
PHOTO BY REICHSKAMMER DER KUNSTEN

The extension of the German fleet is just as little intended for aggression in the Pacific as in Europe. The task in Germany's policy is not to limit the development of Japan.

"For twenty years the Emperor has striven to improve the relations with Great Britain, often under difficult circumstances. The peoples of both countries occasionally have attacked each other without real justification and the emperor considered this a misfortune for both and a danger to the civilized world. The emperor's idealistic thoughts, purposes and efforts often, without reason, have caused doubts to arise. We wish to avoid anything like the currying of favor abroad or anything appearing to favor our insecurity or the running after of popularity, but I quite understand the emperor's feeling aggrieved when attacked, because of his zealous and honest efforts to bring about good relations with Great Britain. Some have gone so far as to imply secret designs against Great Britain in connection with the fleet, but these implications are entirely false."

"The recognition by His Majesty of the long standing misunderstanding of his utterances with reference to Great Britain, and the excitement and regret aroused thereby, I am convinced, will lead the emperor in future private conversations to exercise that care which in the interest of a uniform policy and the authority of the crown is indispensable. If this private recognition by the emperor of his own mistakes is not enough, I am sure that my successors could take the responsibility. I accepted the blame for the publication of the article in the Daily Telegraph, and to exempt their resignation, and it was the most difficult task in my political life to resolve to remain in office. How long I will continue there, I do not know. I consider it my duty at this difficult period, to continue to serve the emperor and the nation."

Emperor William that a majority of the German people is hostile to Great Britain, the expressions used by the Telegraph are too strong. Serious and regrettable misunderstandings have existed between Great Britain and Germany, but the German people desire peaceful and friendly relations with that empire, joined with mutual respect.

"Too great stress is also laid upon the point in the interview dealing with our interests in the Pacific Ocean, which are not the subject of our policy. We never thought about Asia, except for the purpose of obtaining a portion of the trade arising from economic development and we have no idea of undertaking a maritime adventure there."

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TIE ELECTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Final Returns Give Each Party
Eighteen Seats

Recount Asked in One Place Where Government Member
Has Only One Majority—All of Premier Bond's Cabinet
Elected, and He is Likely to Hold Power as Long as
Possible.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 10.—The returns from St. Barbe, the final constituency to be heard from in Newfoundland, turned out today as anticipated, the latest bulletin giving (Lapp Government) 9-2, and (Opposition) 6-7. This leaves the standing of the parties in the legislature at 18, eighteen each, the house consisting of 36 members. The districts now line up as a result of the general election as follows:

Constituency	Opp.	Gov.
Carleton Place	1	1
Harbor Grace	1	1
Harbor Maine	1	1
Southern Shore	1	1
Bay de Verde	1	1
Port de Grave	1	1
St. John's East	1	1
St. John's West	1	1
Burns	1	1
Trinity Bay	1	1
Placentia	1	1
Twillingate	1	1
Fogo	1	1
Fortune Bay	1	1
Burgeo	1	1
St. George's	1	1
St. Barbe	1	1
Totals	18	18

This standing may be affected by a re-

CIVIL SERVICE MEN TO GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN ST. JOHN MEANTIME WANT CITY TO EXEMPT INCOME TAX.

The civil service employees intend appealing to the privy council in their test case of Abbott vs. the City of St. John in the matter of taxing the incomes of civil servants. Yesterday a delegation consisting of Collector A. T. Dunn and Theo. H. Belyea, representing the employees of the customs house, called upon the mayor and asked that they be given a hearing with the view of having the chamberlain authorized to accept the payment of their taxes on real and personal property and to exempt their income tax pending the appeal to the privy council. It was arranged that the delegation should be heard before the treasury board at its next meeting.

W. J. McCordick, of the public works department, called upon Mayor Bullock Wednesday and notified him that the government dredge, W. S. Fielding, had completed the work of clearing up the berths at Sand Point. The dredge worked between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic yards of material, mostly hard pan. The material was removed to a depth below 31 feet at low water, so that the berths are now in better shape than ever before. It had been supposed that there was rock at the angle of berths 2 and 3, but according to the report of the officials on the dredge, there is no rock at this point, it being simply hard pan.

LOCAL BY-ELECTIONS ARE CALLED FOR DEC. 1

Nomination in Northumberland and Carleton
Counties on Nov. 24

Ernest Hutchinson of Douglastown a Candidate in Northumberland—Government Sends Committee to Bathurst to Inspect the Drummond Iron Property—W. A. Quinton to Retire from Position This Week.

The by-elections in Northumberland and Carleton Counties were decided on at a meeting of the provincial government held here Tuesday. Nominations will take place on November 24, and polling a week later, on December 1.

Donald Morrison, of Northumberland, former speaker in the house, and B. Frank Smith, of Carleton, both resigned their seats to enter the contest for federal honours and were defeated. It is announced that Ernest Hutchinson, of Douglastown, a well known lumberman, will be a candidate in Northumberland and will be an independent or a local government candidate.

The Drummond Company asked for certain privileges in connection with their iron mines at Bathurst, and as legislation would have to be obtained to grant their request, a committee consisting of Surveyor-General Grimmer, Hon. Mr. Morrissey and Hon. Mr. Maxwell, was appointed to visit Bathurst and inspect the mines. The committee will leave for Bathurst today.

It is announced that W. A. Quinton, for many years steward of the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, will sever his connection with that institution this week and his duties will be taken over by Dr. J. V. Anglin, the superintendent. This is in accordance with a decision reached some time ago.

Among the matters considered was the sending of an agent of the government to Kentucky to purchase a number of brood mares of high quality and bring them to New Brunswick for the purpose of improving the stock in the province.

The Provincial Hospital, commissioners yesterday awarded contracts for the supplies for the hospital as follows:

Drugs—G. A. Reicker.
Bread and flour—J. & W. Shaw.
Coal—R. P. & W. F. Starr, and J. S. McGivern.
Meats—J. McDonald, Jr.
Bacon and sausages—O'Neill Brothers.
Groceries—St. John Mercantile Co.
Solicitor General McLeod submitted a report showing the municipalities on old claims for maintenance of the hospital, and he was constituted a committee to make an early settlement with the remaining municipalities.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER
FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER
SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.
I am a woman.
I know women's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that when a woman is in a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White Discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Fallopian Tube Inflammation, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pain in the back, bearing down feelings, nervousness, fainting, feeling up the spine, and all other troubles which cause weakness peculiar to our sex.
I want to send you a complete 10 day treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment. It will cost you only about 10 cents a week, some time ago.
I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"—with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharges and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Pimples and blemishes always result from it.
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day treatment is yours also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address:
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box No. 70
WINDSOR, ONT.

Gompers Before and After Election



Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—"Temporarily defeated, but not conquered," is the way Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sums up labor's view of the election in a statement. Mr. Gompers says: "The organized workers stood true to the cause of justice and human freedom. This is not the first time in the struggles of the masses that wealth, privilege and power gained a material, even though temporary victory. The moral influence of the campaign with the cause of the workers. The part labor took compelled the discussion to be devoted almost exclusively to the labor question. Labor movement and the principles of right, justice and humanity, upon which their philosophy and demands are based. "Even though disappointed with the immediate result, there is no cause for fear. They will not be any loss of faith and confidence in the justice of labor's demands and their successful achievement. Action consistent, insistent and persistent will achieve for the toilers the triumph of the cause of labor and the cause of human justice. Though temporarily defeated, labor is not conquered. The future is ours."