

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 5 1914.

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## VERITABLE HAIL OF BULLETS IN DUBLIN WHEN REBELLION AT HEIGHT; ALL LEADERS HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS

### 1,000 GIVE THEMSELVES UP IN DUBLIN

Total Surrender of Rebels in Ireland Spells End of Revolt

### INNISCORTHY YIELDED WITHOUT STRUGGLE

Last Rebel Stronghold Outside Dublin Subdued by Battery of Artillery—Hope for Peaceful Submission in City of Cork.

London, May 1, 7.50 p. m.—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered, and those in the country districts are doing likewise, according to an official statement issued this evening. The statement says:

"All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered, and quiet is restored. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns."

"There were 1,000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night."

"It is reported that the rebels in Inniscorthy have surrendered, and that the arms would be handed in today in the city of Cork."

"During the night of April 30 to May 1 the rebels in Inniscorthy made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms on condition that the captain would be allowed to return to his home."

"They were informed that the only terms that could be entertained were unconditional surrender. This offer was accepted by them at 6 o'clock this morning. It was later reported that the rebels were surrendering today on these terms."

"The rebels in the neighborhood of Fenis (County Wexford) today. Wicklow, Arklow, Duncannon, Bagenalstown and New Ross, and the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulster is quiet."

London, May 1.—Telegraphing from Dublin under date of Sunday the correspondent of the Evening News says:

"The last rebel stronghold in Dublin was Jacobs factory which was surrounded at midnight. Out from the city the beleaguered insurgents here had not the least intention of leaving the city. They kept up a desultory fusillade from the roofs and windows and finally had to be subdued by a battery of artillery."

Story of Fighting from First. Dublin, May 1, via London.—A return to normal conditions is being accomplished gradually in Dublin, and it is now possible to give the first complete account of the happenings of the last week in the light of information obtained from authoritative sources."

"What occurred was as follows: 'Monday.—The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein into the general post office. Many of these men were in the uniform of the Irish volunteers, a body formed at the time men of Ulster organized against granting honours to Ireland. The party worked quietly, compelling all officials to quit their posts while they cut all telegraphic communication, and posted sentinels at the doors and windows."

"Soon afterwards firing opened in the neighboring streets, for the rebels immediately shot down any man in khaki. Several officers and men of the regular army thus fell."

"The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising, ordered the police and soldiers to retire at once to their quarters, none of them being armed. In the meantime the rebels seized the city. They established themselves at the city hall, Liberty Hall and St. Stephen's Green, and also occupied many houses in Sackville street and the side streets leading to it. Their sentries patrolled blocks in the centre of the city and sharpshooters took up positions on the roofs and at the windows of houses. An attempt was made to seize Dublin Castle, but the little guard of Royal Irish constabulary and soldiers prevented the rebels from getting beyond the gate, at which they killed the policeman on duty."

"The authorities were powerless, with the forces at their disposal. The rebels, however, had failed to seize the telephone exchange, and the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at a considerable distance of troops was immediately dispatched to the capital."

"Tuesday.—The rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the streets. Sniping was fairly prevalent in all quarters of Dublin throughout the day, and numbers of Dublin were engaged in the streets, rebels and civilians, particularly the latter, who failed to grasp the seriousness of the occasion."

"No effort was undertaken to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military on hand, was still insufficient."

"(Continued on page 8.)"

### YANKEE AVIATOR'S BRAVERY WON HIM BELGIAN BRIDE



Lieut. Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of a former U. S. Minister to Belgium, lost his leg fighting in the skies for his wife's country. His bravery and sacrifice, however, won the heart of Baroness Gesa de Vivario. Now he has come back to the United States to secure an artificial limb. When he becomes accustomed to the makeshift he is returning to fight again.

### Col. Carnegie Has Handsome Salary of \$40,000 a Year

Adviser to, Then Member of, Shell Committee No 'Piker' When It Comes to Drawing Pay—Allison's Efforts Out 'Of Pure Friendship' for Sir Sam Hughes.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, May 1.—Honorary Colonel David Carnegie, the man who assumes 'entire responsibility' for most of the operations of the Canadian shell committee, finds patriotism profitable. He told Sir William Meredith and Hon. L. P. Duff, the investigating royal commissioners, that he was having a salary of \$28,000 a year forced upon him as ordnance adviser by the imperial authorities."

This is in addition to a modest honorarium of £3,000 sterling direct from the imperial government. The communication sent further that honors were being thrust upon him. His stated expert advice to the shell committee at a recognition of \$1,000 per month but before eight months had elapsed he found himself a full-fledged member of that important body."

"Any reason for this change?" asked the inquisitive government counsel. "None that I know of," smiled the complacent Carnegie. The two commissioners smiled, too. Colonel Carnegie seems to have upset the theory that silence is golden."

More Than \$30,000 Advanced. The persistent Hellmuth dragnet was busy most of the afternoon in gathering interesting facts concerning some British and Canadian interests fared in the working out of the Basick-Yoakum-Cadwell et al contracts awarded by General Bertram and his colleagues on the shell committee. He ascertained that advances of \$1,697,871.14 to the International Arms & Fuse Company and of \$1,809,802 to the American Ammunition Company had been made so far. He also discovered that the International Company were required to deliver 2,800,000 fuses by April 30, while on April 21 they had only delivered 108,890, not over five per cent."

"An extraordinary small proportion," Mr. Hellmuth commented. A statement was put in to show the value of the deliveries of the company, but the alert F. B. Carroll, M. P., spotted the fact that the estimate was made at \$4 instead of \$3.72 and after denouncing Colonel Carnegie admitted the statement was "probably a mistake."

Canadians Passed Over. "The contract for half a million cartridge cases to the Edwards Valve Company, another United States concern which figured in the Kite disclosures, was also reached by counsel who diligently sought explanation as to why this order was so placed at \$2.42 each when several responsible concerns were already engaged in the manufacture of similar cases at from \$2 to \$2.40, the bulk of the contracts being for \$2. Mr. Hellmuth pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the Edwards company never filled the contract."

Col. J. Wesley Allison, who sat in the court all afternoon diligently making notes in a small book and ever and anon passing messages to General Sir Sam Hughes and his counsel, began to figure extensively in Carnegie's story shortly before adjournment. Carnegie did not seem to be troubled with the same doubts and misgivings when he came to deal with Col. J. Wesley Allison in New York that he confessed had consumed him in dealing with Messrs. T. A. Russell, Lloyd Harris and other Canadian manufacturers in this Dominion on July 1, he wired Allison at the Manhattan Hotel to place an order for 800,000 cartridge cases telling the Marburg man that it was not necessary for him to even wait for a contract. This contract in methods appeared to make Mr. Hellmuth suspicious."

He wanted to know if Allison had suggested that the contract should be in the latter's name. Carnegie said that of the negative. The evidence, however, was striking. On June 10 Carnegie asked Allison to place a cartridge case order at \$2.10. Allison replied that he would "get busy," adding that "prices were going up rapidly."

Nine days later Carnegie wrote Allison offering \$2.80 to \$2.40. Finally, on July 9, Carnegie arrived in New York with a blank contract for cartridge cases at \$2.80. There was a meeting in Allison's room in the Manhattan hotel. The next day the Edwards valve company got the contract for 500,000 cartridge cases at \$2.80. It was significant that Hon. Mr. Duff directed Carnegie to look up for production all correspondence the shell committee had at the time with Canadian companies, other than those already mentioned regarding preparedness to handle contracts and prices quoted."

LAMAR MUST SERVE TWO YEARS IN PRISON FOR IMPERSONATION. Washington, May 1.—The supreme court today affirmed the conviction of David Lamar, 'Wolf of Wall Street,' in the New York Federal courts, on charges of impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer to J. P. Morgan and others with intent to defraud. Lamar is under sentence to serve two years in the penitentiary and today's decision is the final word in the court.

U. S. ARMY RAISED TO 180,000 MEN. Washington, May 1.—A regular army of 180,000 men at peace strength has practically been agreed upon by senate and house conferees on the army bill. With the plans for expansion as provided in the bill which has passed the senate this would produce an army of about 260,000 men in war strength. The bill as it passed the senate fixed the peace strength at 250,000 men.

(Continued on page 8.)

### BRITISH CLEAN UP TURKS IN EGYPT FIGHT

250,000 Rounds of Ammunition Captured and German Wireless Posts Destroyed

### FRENCH AIR FLEET HAD GREAT RECORD

Thirty-one Enemy Craft Brought Down During April with Loss of But Five on French Side—Austrians Admit Loss of Recently Gained Ground to Russians in East.

London, May 1.—An official report given out this afternoon says that conditions are rapidly returning to normal in the northern area—a desert in western Egypt. Small patrols, usually in armoured cars, continue to hunt for and destroy hidden stores, and since the re-occupation of Sallam, on the Mediterranean coast, near the border of Tripoli, more than 250,000 rounds of ammunition has been discovered."

Two sets of German wireless were discovered hidden in the desert. Moghara has been occupied to strengthen the cordon around the troubled district. The British are harassing their foe at Dakhla, and are able to detect the movement of their enemy in the neighborhood of this position."

Paris, May 1, 11.01 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"In Belgium our artillery shattered German trenches in front of Stenestre and Boesinghe."

"In the Argonne mine fighting occurred at La Fille Morte. We occupied the southern edge of the crater caused by the explosion of one of our mines. Our fire was concentrated on the enemy organizations at Les Courtes Chaussees and the Chéry woods."

"In the region of Verdun there was a very spirited bombardment of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank artillery activity was concentrated on the sectors of Cote Du Polve and Douaumont."

"Aviations During the month of April our better equipped squadrons displayed much activity, particularly in the region of Verdun, obtaining appreciable results in the course of numerous aerial struggles, where they kept an uncontested advantage. Our pilots succeeded in bringing down thirty-one enemy aeroplanes. Nine of these fell within our lines, and twenty-two were seen by our observers to fall in flames within the German lines, where they were completely abandoned."

"During the same period six French aeroplanes were shot down. One of these was captured by the German lines, and fell within the German lines."

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"Our army has been artillery activity on both sides along the whole front, particularly in the direction of Dixmude and the south sector."

"On the east along the Greek frontier nothing has been reported from April 15 to 30, except skirmishes, which were without importance, but were of more frequent occurrence by reason of the proximity of the allied troops and the German-Bulgarian forces, which are less than a kilometre from each other in certain places."

"The following announcement was made today at army headquarters: 'Western front: The situation generally is unchanged. Near Dead Man's Hill (Verdun front) violent fighting continued yesterday.'

"German aerial squadrons conducted extensive bombardment of the enemy's encampment and magazines west of Verdun."

"A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Bayon. The occupants of the machine were dead."

"Eastern and Balkan fronts: Nothing important has occurred."

Russians in Desperate Fighting. Petrograd, via London, May 1, 10.25 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the region of Pulkarna, southeast of Riga, we successfully cannonaded an enemy battery. German artillery bombarded the region, station and bridgehead at Ikalki."

"In one sector of the Drivak positions our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's trenches. South-west of Lake Narva the Germans were tempted to debouch from their trenches. They were met by our fire and kept back and gave up their attempt."

"Southwest of the Olyka station, on the Revno-Kovel railway, the enemy, in three successive attacks, tried to surround the village of Khruminsk, but were driven back towards the west. In the direction of Bagdn we repulsed, toward the west, an important enemy charge. (Continued on page 8.)"

## HON. JOHN MORRISSY ACCUSES PREMIER AND COLLEAGUES

### TWO SMALLER SHIPS LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

Armed Yacht and Mine-sweeper Sunk by Mines—The Hon. don Hall Sunk Without Warning.

London, May 1, 8.10 p. m.—The British armed yacht *Agabus*, Captain T. F. Walker, retired vice-admiral, and the British mine-sweeper *Nasturtium*, Lieutenant Commander Robin W. Lloyd, struck mines in the Mediterranean and sunk. The official statement announcing this, says that captain and officers of both ships were saved. Six men are missing from the crew of the *Agabus* and seven from the *Nasturtium*.

The British steamer *Hendon Hall*, from Portland, April 7, and *Louisbourg* (C. B.), April 11, for Rotterdam, has been sunk according to a dispatch to Lloyd's. The crew was saved."

The *Hendon Hall* was 5,044 tons gross. She was 345 feet long, 47 feet beam and 19 feet deep. The vessel was built in 1901 and owned by the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company. The *Hendon Hall* was a well known vessel in Montreal, having decked here on many occasions."

### DEVELOPMENTS OF WEEK MAY MEAN GOVERNMENT'S FALL

British Press Declares There Must Be Reorganization or Dissolution—Bonar Law Next Premier?

London, May 1.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The effect of the serial raids and the attack on the English coast by German battleships in the past few weeks, the outbreak in Ireland, and the surrender of General Townshend and the British force at Kut-el-Amara is reflected in the almost unanimous declaration of the British press that the present government must be reconstituted or appeal to the country. The latter alternative, however, is only advocated by the Northcliffe press-organs opposed to Asquith politically express a preference that he rid himself of some colleagues such as Birrell, and reduce the cabinet."

"If the government is to survive, it is thought that it will be obliged to legislate some measure of general compulsion and relax the latest order muzzling the press. Should Asquith resign? It is highly probable that he would be succeeded by Bonar Law."

"As regards Ireland Birrell is most roundly abused. Lord Wimbourne, a member of the cabinet, and Sir Matthew Nathan are in fairly good favor. The latter was governor in Natal a decade ago when the Zulus were in rebellion and by sternly repressive measures, which were the subject of much criticism in the imperial parliament at the time, suppressed the trouble entirely."

DOMINION COAL COMPANY HAS ANOTHER STEAMER RUN AROUND OFF SYDNEY. Sydney, N. S. W., May 1.—The Dominion Coal Company's charter steamer *Clary*, while on her way to this port, went around near St. Esprit on the Richmond county coast. She is resting easily on sandy bottom and is likely to be pulled off with little damage. The *Clary* is not a very large boat and tug and are proceeding to the rescue of the ship."

LINCOLN MUST GO BACK TO ENGLAND ON FORGERY CHARGE. Washington, May 1.—The supreme court today held that Ignatius Timothy 'Trick' Lincoln, former member of the British parliament and confessed spy, must go back to England for trial as a charge of forgery."

### In Resigning, Minister of Public Works Splits Government Wide Open

Declares Members of Government Have Deliberately Given False Information to the People in Answer to Opposition Inquiries, and That Time Has Come to Speak out—Says Premier Proposed to H. M. Blair That During Teed Investigation Blair Should Play Sick, or Go Away Until It Blew Over, and With Pay—That Moncton Bridge Contract and the Thousands From the Liquor Dealers—"For God's Sake Don't Tell Morrissy," Says Murray.

Fredericton, N. B., May 1.—One of the most remarkable political documents ever written in New Brunswick was given out by Hon. John Morrissy, retiring minister of public works, today. It was a reply to Premier Clarke's letter of Saturday requesting his resignation, and this afternoon he mailed two copies to the premier, one to St. Stephen and the other to his office here, notifying him that he had sent his resignation as minister of public works to his honor the governor."

Hon. Mr. Morrissy is the first New Brunswick minister ever requested to resign, and without doubt the first member of a government to make such an arraignment of his former premier and colleagues."

He does not mince word or accusation. He calls everything and every man by the proper name. He has no favorites. He flays Premier Clarke from crown to heel, and pays close attention to some of the acts of his other colleagues. In the past, in the press and on the platform, the opposition organizers have said many things in accusing and condemning the government, but nothing E. S. Carter ever said or hinted, nothing P. J. Veniot ever proved, approaches the serious charges made by Hon. John Morrissy against his former colleague. It is a shocking revelation, and Morrissy claims it is only the beginning. And the worst is yet to come."

But what he says to Premier Clarke REVEALS SUCH A CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD RISE IN THEIR INDIGNATION AND WRATH AND DEMAND OF THEIR GOVERNOR THE DISMISSAL OF HIS ADVISERS."

Nothing but a quick verdict of the people and the election of honest, straightforward men will clean this Augean stable."

What a vindication Morrissy's letter will be to E. S. Carter, who, through thick and thin, in spite of revilement and abuse, has fought for better clean government."

This letter of Morrissy's cleans up many things—the power of the bootlickers, the weakness of the premier, the boldness of the political gutter and the ease with which ministers fell for their plots. This is shown in the patriotic potato incident and the admission of the people's treasurer, the provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. Landry, that he was waiting upon the assurance of another minister, Dr. B. Frank Smith and his associates would refund \$10,000 because of the opposition charges to the potato business."

"What was of far greater significance was Mr. Murray's admonition: 'For God's sake, don't tell Morrissy of this.' What did Mr. Murray fear? That Morrissy would not stand for the crooked work, or that he would blurt out the truth? Morrissy makes the statement, and he says his facts are indisputable. It is a pitiful story of discord and gossip among the men chosen to do the people's business, to protect the interests of the public, and to give honest clean government."

It is such a story as has never been written in Canada before. A story that WILL SHAME THE LEGISLATORS AND THE PEOPLE WHO SENT THEM TO THE LEGISLATURE. Morrissy spares no one. He proves the premier to be simply playing with words when he speaks of 'maintaining a high character in the public service.' Bundles of money, \$4,000 and \$5,000 raised for one by-election and handled by a tory organizer and election managers, are spoken of with that certainty that denotes the proof behind. The payment of \$500 by a minister's deputy, with the knowledge of his minister, is another serious charge."

But undoubtedly the most convincing evidence Morrissy produces is that in connection with the false and misleading information given to the public on the floors of the house. He proves his case by actual comparisons with the answers prepared first by his officials and the false amendment produced by his colleagues in council."

"His visit to the governor, exposing his threat to resign at once, AND THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR FOR HIM TO REMAIN A WHILE LONGER, are simply the finishing touches to a realistic drama which contained one scene of remarkable power."

"Takes that inquiry to those who have been lying for you," was Morrissy's answer to Premier Clarke when the latter called upon him in the Barker House and requested him to prepare an answer to the opposition question respecting the extras paid to Contractor McVey."

Day after day the opposition has charged through the press that false information was being given to the people, and their statements have been proved. The evidence concerning the liquor collections grows day by day. More men and politicians are involved in it than E. S. Carter ever imagined or charged. THE WHOLE TRUTH IS BOUND TO COME OUT. AN AVALANCHE OF FACTS—CRUEL FACTS, CRUSHING DESTRUCTIVE FACTS—HAVE APPEARED AS IF BY MAGIC. What will be the end?"

Tonight Hon. John Morrissy left his department and returned to Newcastle to attend to his private business. He was popular with the departmental employees and with everyone in the government's employ. They are all sorry at his departure. So are the people of Fredericton with whom the familiar figure and face of the Irish Catholic representative in the government were always welcome. His letter to Premier Clarke was as follows:

Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1914. "Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier, St. Stephen, N. B."

"My dear Premier,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 29, which, however, reached me so late in the afternoon and so shortly before my departure for Newcastle that day, that I was unable to give you a reply then. Before doing so, will you permit me to say that your request for my resignation, coupled with the very same reasons you advance, might have been made at least a few days earlier, when I would have had an opportunity of replying to you and making my explanation to the people of this province, whom I have served so long, and I think so faithfully, from my seat on the floors of the house of assembly? However, as you apparently seem to think that that was not desirable, my reply to you, which will be in a great part my message to the public, must be of greater length than it would otherwise be."

"At the outset you say that it must have been apparent to me that a charge of forgery. (Continued on page 8.)"

not intend this time... events of year ago... connected references... had been... and in... Long... publish... maligned... ents was... among the... who had... ness had... and when... reveal the... himself... is state... honorable... member... food it to... had not... ed fund... nor deal... the gov... the legis... what was... and as... to with... govern... as not in... province... that this... ol of the... that the... alwaska... with the... used in... in his... its dis... wroug... bers all... themselves... fair and... re, how... els of an... the pro... day, a... sufficient... the story... had been... thought... n. There... dence of... is no af... tic, nor... they in... the intro... please... that... that... differed... ganders... some of... What... in such... and in... LAND... and to... possible... we are... ally a... government... ibility... ion, we... charge... Henry... fically... sit on... break... on the... us... and Mr... and Mr... the has... no ves... of... us re... other... spects... and Mr... where... where... were... were... hortize... to asid... to be... pected... day of... Home... estions... d been... to inst... of might... cause... from... return... a meth... ed be... ts, he... other... public... the next... today... cable... have... assent... part, com... anxious... fear... with... what... to, but... follow... ment... secret... at and... of Ire... speed... and S... by a... as is... country... other... cable... listing... nts in... what... as we... country... as the... Miss... ne of... mallist... in St. John... Mac... Miss... here... and... news... news... to his... from... not by... tragic... igit complaints"

aims, without any real driving power... "The military situation is no longer... if it ever was, even superficially serious... The real importance of the incident... be political, but silly attacks on Mr. Bir... the Irish secretary, need not be taken... too seriously."

The Times thinks that the strict cen... soring and the air of mystery thrown... over the early stages of the rebellion... the government were unwise, and that... they are likely to create a bad impres... sion among neutrals, which the government is... anxious to prevent."

The Express makes a violent attack... on the administration of Ireland. It de... mands the retirement of Baron Wim... borne, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Birrell... adding in large type, and Kitch... ener to Ireland as lord lieutenant."

Loyal Londonderry. Londonderry, April 27, 8.25 p. m.—... During the past three days the behavior... of all classes of the community in Lon... donderry, has been orderly, orderly... Business is proceeding normally, and... the gov... Londonderry is a borough in the provin... ce of Ulster, North Ireland. It is situ... ated 12 miles northwest of Dublin."

Story of Capture. London, April 27.—Sir Roger Casem... ent, it is reported, has expressed be... lief that the uprising in Ireland would... be a failure on account of his captives... His leadership, he said, was necessary to... the success of the movement."

Several newspapers support a theory... advanced by A. Conan Doyle a year ago... that Sir Roger is insane. The West... minster Gazette advocates that he be dis... posed of by placing him in a lunatic... asylum."

Sir Roger at present is occupying the... cell in which Carl Hans Lody was held... as a prisoner before his execution, as... a spy in the Tower of London in Novem... ber, 1914. Lody was arrested in Kil... larny, near where Sir Roger was cap... tured."

It is learned that Casement went on... board the German submarine in Kiel... Harbor about April 14, which is near... the point where the crew was circu... mulated that he had been arrested in Ger... many. The submarine was accompanied... by a tramp steamer manned by twenty... picked men from the German navy, and... carrying a cargo of 20,000 rifles, ma... chine guns and ammunition, bound for... Ireland."

Getting Through. The steamer, flying the Dutch flag... and with a submarine proceeding along... a sufficient... the story... had been... thought... n. There... dence of... is no af... tic, nor... they in... the intro... please... that... that... differed... ganders... some of... What... in such... and in... LAND... and to... possible... we are... ally a... government... ibility... ion, we... charge... Henry... fically... sit on... break... on the... us... and Mr... and Mr... the has... no ves... of... us re... other... spects... and Mr... where... where... were... were... hortize... to asid... to be... pected... day of... Home... estions... d been... to inst... of might... cause... from... return... a meth... ed be... ts, he... other... public... the next... today... cable... have... assent... part, com... anxious... fear... with... what... to, but... follow... ment... secret... at and... of Ire... speed... and S... by a... as is... country... other... cable... listing... nts in... what... as we... country... as the... Miss... ne of... mallist... in St. John... Mac... Miss... here... and... news... news... to his... from... not by... tragic... igit complaints"

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Just as the German captain was ac... custrating himself upon eluding the... British, a patrol boat, surprised at seeing... a Dutch trader so far from the North... Sea, intercepted the tramp, but found... her papers regular. Even her crew... spoke English, expressed sympathy for... the allies and the hope that the patrol... boat would not encounter a submarine."

All this time the German vessel, ac... companying the steamer remained sub... merged."

Reshaping the course of the expedition... and while cruising along the coast... of Ireland, another British patrol boat... was sighted. The patrol fired a shot... across the bow of the tramp and sig... nalled to the captain that they were about... to board her. The tramp steamer was... then ordered to accompany the patrol... boat."

Crew Sank Her. After steaming for some distance, the... tramp vessel hoisted the German flag... and was proceeding along the coast... in accordance with instructions given before... leaving Germany. The patrol boat sent... an armed crew to rescue the Germans,... who then confessed that they were... the patrol boat in which Sir Roger Casement... and another man. It is said that the... submarine composed of British and... Kiel, received orders that whatever the... fell the expedition, the presence of casement... was no longer desired in Germany... and that when the plans miscarried, Casement... was placed in the boat and left to his fate."

"I am satisfied with the negotiations... with my shell committee which have been... marked with extreme caution and min... imized its examination. There will be no... interference with present manufacturers of... fuses. The report is unfounded and ap... pears to emanate from disappointed pro... moters."

On Stand for Week. "It was, I believe," said the witness... "strengthened with enthusiasm by the... general, the minister of militia."

It looks as though Carnegie may be on... the stand for a full week. Mr. Hellmuth... is not yet near through with his exami... nation and E. B. Johnston, K. C., is... expected to follow with a lengthy cross... examination. He is a vital witness. He... takes the whole responsibility for recom... mending the contracts. He admitted... that "we had gone back on our... word" to the Canadian company, rep... resented by Messrs. Russell and Harris... but added that they "took it very well."

He is a voluble witness. He is rarely... answers by "yes" or "no," but is wont... to give a lengthy explanation some of it by... way of comment. G. W. Kite, M. P., joined Mr. Car... vell at the legal table today while Col... onel J. Wesley Allison engaged in fre... quent whispered confabulations with Sir... Sam Hughes. Scores of members of... parliament are in attendance, closely... watching developments."

HOPEWELL HILL NOTES. Hopewell Hill, April 29.—A. R. Stiles... B. A. teacher, Contrecoeur, spent Easter... with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William... E. Stiles, Riverside.

Miss Grace Wood, who has taken a... position in the Scotia Hotel, Riverside... spent the holiday with friends... in St. John.

Miss Minnie Tarris, of Albert, has re... turned from her vacation in Nova Scotia... where she spent the winter with her sister... J. Clifford Stevens, postmaster here... has accepted the position of Nova Scotia... representative for the Capewell Hotel... N. A. Company and expects to take up... his duties the first of May.

"How many, many homes there are... from which safety has been banished... not by sorrow but by carelessness and... ignorant complaints"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, April 26—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Edgcombe, of St. John, and daughter, Miss Gladys Edgcombe, spent the Easter holidays here with their daughter, Mrs. John Neil.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, April 26—The event of the week was the patriotic concert and bridge given on Tuesday evening in the Windsor Hotel by the ladies of the Soldiers' Comforts Association for the benefit of the association.

MACADONNY, OF MOUNT ALLISON LADIES COLLEGE

Macadonny, of Mount Allison Ladies College, Sackville, spent the Easter vacation here, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hickman.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, April 26—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker and children, who have been the guests of Mr. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hart, returned to their home in Sawyerville, Quebec, on Tuesday.

SHEDDIAK

Shediac, N. B., April 26—Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith have returned from a pleasant trip of ten days to Boston and New York.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, April 26—Mr. S. A. Woodrel, of the St. John teaching staff, spent the Easter holidays in town, the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodrel.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, April 27—Lieut. Colonel Black, who has been spending several weeks at home here, left Sunday for England.

HAMPTON

Hampton, April 26—Dr. S. Ritchie, Halifax, who spent the Easter vacation with his father, Mr. W. Ritchie, returned to his home in Lower Dumfries, York county.

On Easter Monday evening the Misses Beverly entertained at a party for the 'not out' in honor of the credit of the Misses Olivia Gregory and Edith MacRae, of St. John, who spent the holidays here and returned home on Tuesday morning.

Miss Frederica Edgcombe and Miss Dorothy, who were here for the Easter holidays, returned to Netherwood school on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. J. N. McCann.

Miss Marie Prie, of Mount Allison, spent the Easter holidays in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Piper.

Miss Alice Lingley, of St. John, was in town for the holidays of her sister, Miss Marie Prie, of Mount Allison.

Miss Doris Durrillo returned on Tuesday from spending the Easter vacation with her parents in Dorchester, Quebec.

Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mount Allison Ladies' College, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. Blair, for the Easter vacation.

Miss Jessie MacDonough was the guest of relatives at Scotch Settlement for the Easter vacation.

Miss Mabel Smith and Miss Edith Baxter, students at Normal school, are spending the vacation at their homes here.

Miss Margaret Cann, of North Sydney (N. B.), spent the week-end in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tait.

Miss Julia Palmer, who is attending Normal school, Fredericton, spent the Easter vacation at her home here.

Miss Edith Eagles, Miss Leslie Green, and Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mount Allison, spent the Easter vacation at their homes in St. John.

Miss Josephine Maher who has been the guest of her sister, Miss Michael McNeill, returned from spending some time in Shediac at the home of Mrs. E. Paturelle.

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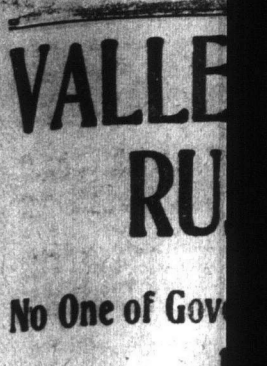
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Mr. Jones of Kingsbury. Statement in favor of the new Valley Railway.

Fredericton, April 26—The most amusing speech at the twelfth annual public reading of the new Valley Railway bill was made by Mr. Jones of Kingsbury.

Mr. Jones, who is a member of the Kingsbury branch of the Dominion Farmers' Association, made a speech in which he pointed out the many advantages of the proposed railway.

He stated that the railway would not only benefit the farmers of the Kingsbury district, but also the entire Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Jones concluded his speech with a strong recommendation in favor of the bill, and his remarks were well received by the audience.

The meeting was held in the evening at the Kingsbury school, and was attended by a large number of the community.

Mr. Jones's speech was the highlight of the evening, and his arguments were clear and convincing.

The bill, which has passed the House of Commons, is now being considered by the Senate.

It is expected that the railway will be completed within a few years, and will greatly improve the transportation facilities of the region.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

Important Notice—All remittances must be paid by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 3, 1910.

AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

The surrender of the beleaguered British force at Kut-el-Amara has been shadowed for some weeks past, because the Tigris was unlikeliest long in flood, and because of knowledge that the relief expedition was not strong enough to smash through Turkish resistance with speed.

THE CLOSING CHAPTER AT FREDERICTON.

The session of the Legislature closed under a cloud. Shaken by internal dissensions, by repeated exposures of scandalous conditions, and by general loss of public confidence, the government sadly needed a breathing spell, and it reached through much legislation without decent pretence of consideration in the dying hours of the session.

Liberal organizers, and said that all of the questions which he had asked, with their assistance, during the session, had been inspired by a desire to serve the public interest and had been rendered necessary from different sections of the province.

Mr. Dugal had previously blown Mr. B. Frank Smith out of water by exposing that gentleman's effort to revive a manufactured scandal which was fully explained last season.

THE PASSING OF THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

The same government majority that bowed shamelessly to the will of Premier Fleming, when he asked for the extra \$10,000 a mile for the Valley railway, is going to pay for an independent line from Westfield to Courtenay Bay, if such a line is ever built.

THOSE LIQUOR PAYMENTS.

The Attorney-General had to take some of his own medicine Thursday in the Legislature, and he did it with a wry face and noticeable loss of temper.

Conservative tenderers after the tenders of Liberals have been examined, and then permitting some contractors to tender again. If the practice he defends is justified in connection with \$800-contracts he will apply it also, logically, to contracts for large amounts.

WHO PAYS?

Is the province sure that the Dominion is going to pay for an independent line from Westfield to Courtenay Bay, if such a line is ever built?

HON. MR. MORRISSEY'S RESIGNATION.

Premier Clarke has asked Hon. John Morrissey to resign. No doubt Mr. Morrissey will do so. He is to return to Fredericton tomorrow or next day, and he will then issue a statement.

PATRONAGE.

Hon. Charles Marcell the other day elicited a significant confession from the Postmaster-General, while the post office estimates were under discussion in the House of Commons.

honest government. The country, says L'Acadieu, must not become a partner in the government's wrongdoing.

CLAIMS OF A. R. GOULD AND ROSS THOMPSON.

Fredericton, April 28.—A return was brought down in the House including the report of Auditor Dunlop upon the St. John Valley railway.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Westminster Gazette speaks of "those hardheaded Americans." "Yes," says the New York Sun, "but our heads are beginning to ache a bit from repeated blows."

MAIL FOR HOPEWELL HAS BEEN DELAYED.

Hopewell Hill, April 28.—The patrons of Hopewell post office are not feeling very well pleased with the way they have been getting their mail matter lately, or rather with the way they haven't been getting it.

tion, which is practically a part of the Hopewell Hill village, received its daily mail, supposed to be put off the Albert train at the Hill station, re-handled at the Hill office and taken by courier to the Hopewell office, a mile away.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES AT ST. FRANCIS.

Antigonish, N. S., April 26.—A perfect spring day graced the occasion of the 1910 commencement exercises of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HELD THEIR MONTHLY MEETING AT ST. JOHN'S.

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at Mrs. M. B. Hoyt's residence, Wednesday night. After their business had been disposed of Mrs. E. H. Smith read a paper, taking for her subject "The subject of the subject."

NO TALK TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Mrs. Lawrence M. Brown, Walton (N. S.), writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and believe there is nothing to equal them for little ones."

Practical work of how ladies in aid of patriotic funds.

Practical work of how ladies in aid of patriotic funds.

Hoyle, N. B., April 28.—Rev. Edmund Halston and Mrs. Halston left today on a three months' visit to their old home in Jersey, Channel Islands, England.

Practical work of how ladies in aid of patriotic funds.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Herridge entertained at Armaton some friends in honor of Rev. Mr. Halston and Miss Halston.

Practical work of how ladies in aid of patriotic funds.

Oh, Paddy dear, did ye hear the news they're tellin' me? Of how the German Imperor would set Ould Ireland free.

Mr. Tilley, Mr. Measure Weak in Are Expressed Never Be Propose It—The Discuss

Mr. Tilley, Mr. Measure Weak in Are Expressed Never Be Propose It—The Discuss

Fredericton, April 27.—Mayor Bill was further house today. There was a motion to the measure, Granman, Mr. Carter an lag it severely.

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On the action regard of liquor to be sold in quantity in alcohol, we know what the medical house thought about it.

Mr. Tilley, Mr. Measure Weak in Are Expressed Never Be Propose It—The Discuss

With regard to the quantity of liquor who under prescription, Dr. that the best of custom. The quality was a very essential for way to obtain the liquor.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES AT ST. FRANCIS

Antigonish, N. S., April 26—A perfect spring day graced the occasion of the 1916 commencement exercises of the University of St. Francis Xavier's College...

Five of the graduates wore khaki and some sixty of the students who were not in the graduating year were in the ranks of the unit.

At 2:45 in the afternoon the graduation procession formed in the college hall and headed by the St. X. band, marched down the hill, across the bridge and up the main street to the Celtic hall.

In the hall, Lance Corporal James C. O'Keefe, of Vernon (C. B.), delivered the salutatory. He was warmly welcomed to read an essay on "The Christian Citizen and the State."

The graduates were then presented with degrees which were conferred by the chancellor, Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm then delivered the address to the graduates.

Mrs. J. A. Walker, after presenting an essay on "The Economic Interpretation of History," spoke the parting word for his class.

When the procession in the Celtic hall was completed the procession formed in the hall, where the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. F. Power.

Prize Essays. In January last Colin MacKenzie, barrister, of Sydney (C. B.), offered to give three prizes to the author of the best junior or sophomore year who should write the three best essays on certain specified subjects.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT'S PROHIBITION BILL

Mr. Tilley, Mr. Grannan and Others Criticise It Vigorously

Measures Weak in Many Respects, They Declare, and Fears Are Expressed That the Proposed Law, as Drafted, Can Never Be Properly Enforced—Mr. Lockhart Strongly For It—The Discussion in the Legislature.

Fredericton, April 27—The intoxicating liquor bill was further discussed in the House today. There was strong opposition to the measure, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Grannan, Mr. Carter and others criticising it severely.

On the section regarding the quantity of liquor to be sold to retailers, Mr. Tilley said he would like to know what the medical men in the house thought about the matter.

Dr. Morehouse said that from the point of view of a country practitioner two quarts were absolutely unreasonable. Many city doctors have country practices and it was necessary that they should have the opportunity of taking such quantity of alcohol with them as the needs of their patients might require.

On the section providing for the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children under sixteen years of age, Mr. Tilley said that the words "may be" being included in sentences dealing with the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children under sixteen years of age was a very serious matter.

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"In his discretion" had been put in the act as an amendment special for the purpose of making it clear that the chief features of it with which he was not in favor. In fact, the objectionable features of the bill were, in his mind, so apparent that he had no hesitation in saying that in the interests of public safety he would prefer to have the present liquor license law remain in force.

The liquor question always had been and always will be a difficult problem to handle. The nearest they could come to the proper regulation and prohibition of traffic would be reached by passing such legislation as the general public would loyally and sincerely support. In other words, it should be a comparatively easy matter for any government or any municipality to control the sale of liquor.

He did not call it a square deal to legalize business and livelihood, without first at least submitted the question to a vote of the people. In other words, he objected to the measure being reported by Scott and others which in many cases liquor was sold both day and night, sub rosa, forcing upon the people of the city and county of St. John a law which they did not want.

He would be sorry to see throughout the province conditions which existed now in many of the Scott Act towns being introduced into the municipalities which were to be affected by the proposed law.

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no voice whatever in their selection, control over them or power to dismiss them if they proved unsatisfactory. These men would be clothed with large powers and he would like very much to know what measures were being taken to prevent this.

He believed that with so many places licensed there would be many violations that it would be impossible to keep tabs on them and the act would be found not workable and the province would be better off if it retained its present law, which was virtually a prohibitory law, and provided for cancellation of all liquor licenses in territories voting against continuing to give them.

Mr. Lockhart said that he favored the retention of the present hours of closing. Mr. Allan expressed the opinion that it would be better to have the hours close at 5 o'clock on Saturday because that was virtually the only free evening which the majority of country people had for their social gatherings.

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CREAM WANTED We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada. PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MORE FALSEHOOD AND GROSS MISREPRESENTATION

Fredericton, N. B., April 29—The official reporter of the legislature, J. Douglas Black, is also the Standard newspaper correspondent, and in this morning's issue of that newspaper he not only repeats the false version of Mr. Dugal's speech in the legislature, but also repeats the false version of the same speech in his newspaper.

When the false report appeared in the Standard last night, Mr. Dugal was so indignant that he immediately sought Mr. Black, the official reporter, and made a straightforward denial of those portions of his speech which were absolutely incorrect and misleading.

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ALREADY HAVE SAVED CANADA \$1,570,000 Ottawa, Ont., April 28—Nine days after "George" Kite, M. P., made his case against the government, the Imperial Munitions Board, under J. W. Flavelle, secured a new deal with the American Ammunition Company, cutting down the original price given by the defunct shell committee by over \$1,500,000.

IS NEW BRUNSWICK TO FURNISH PARALLELS? Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite right in the spring. Early tired, appetite sick, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the face. It is a sign of a weak blood.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your bowels right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. It is the only medicine that makes new blood which cleans the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong.

London, April 24—Employees of the largest rubber tire-making concerns in England are getting up petitions to the government that a duty be imposed on foreign-made tires coming to this country.

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# ST. JOHN MEN ARE SINGLED OUT FOR SPECIAL MENTION

## Lieut. W. A. Cameron Led Party Which Saved the Critical Position.

### Pte. William Ramsey Died in Meeting Surprise Attack Of Germans From Disused Trench Occupied By Night In Front of 26th Lines—Long List of Gallant Deeds Wrought by Maritime Men—25 Rounds of Artillery Fire Per Minute On Fifth Brigade.

Ottawa, April 30.—The heroic defence of the St. Eloi positions by one of the Canadian infantry brigades is recorded in the weekly communiqué of the Canadian general representative at the front. The splendid part played by a Nova Scotia battalion, and many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, which follows:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, April 30.—During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centered on our St. Eloi positions. For several days one of our brigades held this position. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned. On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieutenants W. A. Cameron and L. S. Johnston.

On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieutenant G. O. Farrish, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine gun fire and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field.

On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and beaten off. A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick (26th) Battalion. A patrol, consisting of Lieutenant Mowatt and Privates Ramsey, Kennedy and Chatterton stumbled on the enemy. Private Ramsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieutenant Mowatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was un wounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergeant Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

#### Twenty-five Rounds Per Minute.

Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments both by day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery the German guns threw thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite, still further churning the soaking earth, and adding to the difficulties of movements. Our military observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of twenty-five rounds per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispersed the darkness, and the machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless, neither nature nor the enemy fire could curb the enthusiasm of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, petrol sent out and many useful reconnoissances made.

Two nights in succession Major J. A. Ross, of the Victoria Rifles, left our trenches to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Lieutenants G. A. Greenshield, and on the second by Lieutenant Victor Ducas, of his battalion. Lieutenant Greenshield, at the outbreak of war enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, having secured a transfer to this battalion. He was wounded last autumn, but rejoined his unit on April 1.

On another night an excellent reconnoissance was carried out by Lieutenant Ducas accompanied by Lieutenant Ross Robertson. Lieutenant Chas. Dolphin took out his patrol on three successive nights, securing useful information as to the enemy's dispositions. Separate reconnoissances by parties under Captain Stairs and Lieutenants Smith and McNeill, of a Nova Scotia battalion, yielded good results. Lance Corporal W. Hobday went out in front of our trenches, while a hostile attack was in progress, in order to observe and report on the movements of the enemy. Lieutenant S. A. Vernon, intelligence officer of the Canadian corps, and Lieutenants A. L. Walker, of the brigade staff, made a close inspection of the enemy's front positions.

Kept Machine Gun in Action. In the fighting at St. Eloi many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade. Three weeks ago, when the Germans launched their overwhelming attack against the craters, Sergeant H. S. Naylor, a Toronto man who enlisted in Montreal, was in command of a machine gun crew in a detached position when the enemy advanced. The trench had been practically obliterated by the enemy's bombardment and the gun jammed with mud. Heavy fire from three sides was soon directed on the small party, but the sergeant succeeded in withdrawing the gun to a point where it could be cleaned and again put into action. From the new position fire was more directed on the enemy, checking his advance, but finally the gun became so badly clogged that it could not be righted. A new gun was then secured and manned by the remnants of the detachment under Sergeant Naylor. On the following day this gun was also put out of action, being repeatedly struck by shell fragments and choked with mud, splashed onto it by exploding shells. While it was being cleaned and repaired the emplacement was converted into a temporary dressing station for the wounded. Later the gun was fired with good effect from an improvised shelter, but this position also was struck by a shell and the gun buried. Once again Sergeant Naylor succeeded in repairing the weapon. Through four days and nights of strenuous exertions Sergeant Naylor remained in the front lines, working and repairing his gun. When eventually he left to rejoin his unit he had with him only two of his original detachment. Private Arundell and Lance Corporal Ross, and both

**LIEUT.-COL. McAVITY IN HOSPITAL, 26TH UNDER MAJ. MACKENZIE TEMPORARILY**

London, April 30.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Lieut.-Col. McAvity, O. C. 26th New Brunswick Battalion, is in hospital, and is temporarily replaced in command by Major Mackenzie.

These men were so exhausted that they required medical treatment.

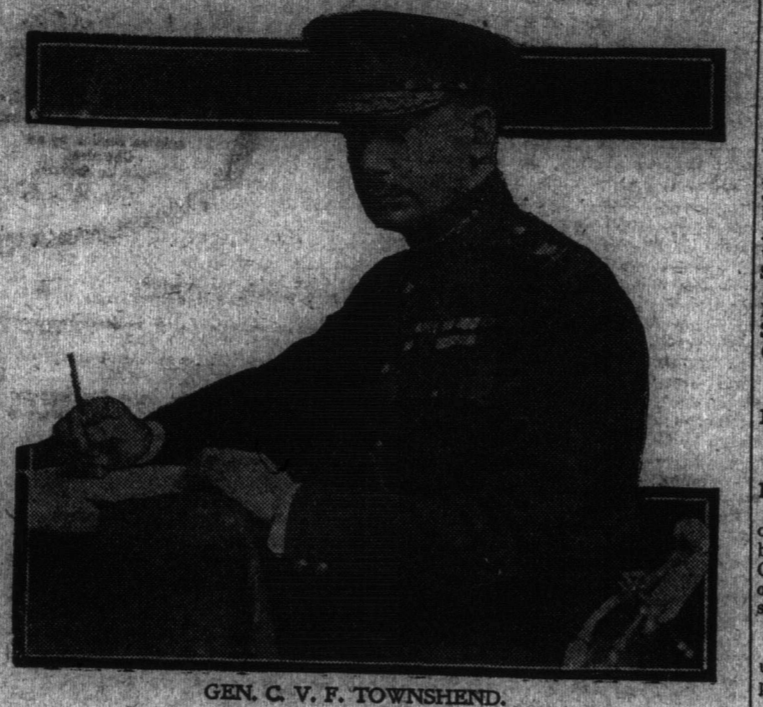
Wounded Officer Sticks to Post. In more recent fighting Captain H. D. Kingston, of a Montreal battalion, although wounded in the head, refused to leave his post, and remained on duty with his unit. In the same battalion, Lance Corporal H. E. Gillespie several times carried messages to advanced positions, and Lance Corporal Hobday established communication with our listening posts under violent fire. Privates J. E. Gillard and J. E. White, stretcher bearers, tended to the injured with the greatest indifference to personal danger. Private Gillard was mortally wounded while so employed.

Lieutenant E. J. Brooks, of a Nova Scotia battalion, a clergyman before the war, held a crater with a small party for forty-eight hours, and repulsed two successive attacks. At the end of his tour of duty he went back over a zone swept by the enemy's fire and assisted in the excavation of wounded men. In the same regiment Lieutenant P. V. Holday, a student from Lunenburg (N. S.), the youngest sealer in his regiment, went out beyond the parapet of a detached post and captured two Germans. Later, under heavy fire, he succeeded in securing articles of identification from their bodies.

Private L. G. Benikhor, another student from Canning (N. S.), volunteered to carry messages between exposed positions. In one instance he travelled over half a mile carrying a despatch, the trip taking two hours to perform. Private J. T. Thompson, of Granby (Que.), was badly wounded while carrying a despatch. Realizing that he could not reach his destination, he scorned to take cover but turned back in the face of the enemy's fire, and contrived to reach his starting point, where he reported to his officer. Seeing Thompson return wounded, Private A. F. Argovino, Middleboro (N. S.), immediately volunteered to attempt the journey, and came through the hostile fusillade unhurt.

Stretching Wire Under Fire. For three nights in succession Corporal H. Meredith was out five hours at a stretch, under violent fire, placing wire entanglements. Subsequent to the relief of the brigade, the enemy attacked our line in several places. Simultaneously assaults were also delivered on British positions with varying results. On our front the attacks were preceded by intense bombardments. Opposite one of our brigades the enemy attacked an advanced post manned with a small garrison of one of our Montreal battalions. Through shell fire and bombs the majority of the garrison soon became casualties, and the Germans were able to enter and seize the post. The alarm was given and aided by information brought in by two wounded men of the garrison, a counter attack was quickly organized. The advance post was recaptured by our men. The body of a German officer remained in our hands. At another point one of our posts was

# WISHED SUPRENDERS AT KUT-EL-AMARA WITH 9,000



GEN. C. V. F. TOWNSHEND. His Supplies Exhausted, British Commander Obligated to Lay Down Arms with Largest Force Surrendering as Unit so Far in War—Probably as Many More Lost in Futile Efforts for Relief.

London, April 29.—Major-General Townshend, commander of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara, has surrendered. The following official announcement was made:

"After a resistance protracted for 143 days and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, General Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender.

"Before doing so he destroyed his guns and munitions.

"The forces under his command consisted of 2,970 British troops of all ranks and services, and some 6,000 Indian troops and their followers."

#### Story of Expedition.

For some time after the Townshend expedition started out from the Persian Gulf it was steadily successful. It pushed up the Tigris and Euphrates until, in September, 1914, it defeated the Turks decisively in an encounter at Kut-el-Amara, which later was to be the scene of the British disaster. The invaders pushed on within thirty miles of Baghdad, their goal. They defeated the Turks at Ctesiphon, but later the Turks, reinforced, compelled them to retire hastily to Kut-el-Amara.

The battle at Ctesiphon was one of the fiercest of the many hard struggles in which the expeditionary force was engaged. The British were said to have been outnumbered six times by the Ottoman forces. Four times General Townshend called his men to follow in their charges. Hardly less desperately a venture was the retreat to Kut-el-Amara, which accordingly, when accomplished, was hailed in England as a remarkable achievement. Not only did General Townshend ward off the pursuing Turks with comparatively small losses, but he succeeded in taking with him all his wounded.

A few weeks after it became evident that the army at Kut-el-Amara was unable to fight its way out, a relief expedition was dispatched. This force encountered comparatively little opposition in the early stages of the march, but as it drew nearer the Kut-el-Amara the enemy's forces of formidable bodies of Turks, who were massed on both sides of the Tigris, below the invested town, were met.

Several striking victories for the relief force were announced, but their efforts have been countered by the Turks

so successfully that the advance has been stopped. The Turks, taking the offensive, pushed back the British and inflicted large losses on them.

Up to the last General Townshend kept alive the hope that he would be relieved. King George sent a message in a message sent on April 7 the general said he expected to be relieved shortly. He assured the British expedition of his confidence in the army, and of his confidence in the British expedition.

The Mesopotamian expedition has been one of the most difficult of the war, undertaken during the winter. The torrid climate and lack of transport, made the march by the Tigris a task of great difficulty. Moreover, the positions held by the British were exposed to the fire of the Turkish forces below. Kut-el-Amara, entrenched and strongly fortified, was most formidable. The original force was composed in part of Indian troops, but the relief force, for the most part, was made up of men from England and the colonies.

driven in by a bombing attack. A counter attack dislodged the enemy and forced him back.

#### Western Battalion Lost Crater.

Exceptionally heavy artillery fire was directed on two old craters occupied by detachments of our Vancouver battalions. So intense and prolonged was the bombardment that many of the craters were filled, and few escaped injury. Lieutenant Biggs and one of his men were killed, and another was severely wounded. The craters were buried, dug out, and buried again. The few survivors of our garrison could offer little resistance. Hardly one of their rifles could be got to fire; their machine guns, with one exception, were buried, and even that gun was useless. The few un wounded were obliged to surrender to the enemy.

When resistance was seen to be hopeless, the few un wounded were obliged to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt, and only five got through. Lieutenant Biggs and one of his men were unable to escape in time from the crater, were quickly overpowered by the enemy.

In the left hand crater, the commander of the garrison, Lieutenant C. R. Myers, had been wounded during the afternoon, but was still at his post. The bombardment had left him with few men still capable of offering resistance to the advancing enemy, but none the less he was solved to fight. Inspired by the words and example of their wounded officers, all who could stand manned the parapet. The lieutenant emptied his revolver at the Germans and seized a rifle, only to find that it jammed at the first shot. The rifles of his men, again and again reclaimed from the mud, only fired a shot or two before they also jammed. But even these few shots earned two more large high explosive shells, which wounded or killed half of the slender garrison. Only five were now left able to walk and two of these were wounded.

Seeing that further resistance was impossible Lieutenant Myers decided to retreat. Following his men, he crawled away from the crater pursued by the shrapnel and machine gun fire of the enemy. Two more of the men were soon hit, but the party, finding cover in the remains of a disused trench, stayed there until darkness enabled them to regain

# Maritime Men in Casualty List

Ottawa, April 27.—The midnight list of casualties follows:

**INFANTRY.**

Killed in Action—Thomas Leahy, corner Creighton and Carles streets, Halifax (N. S.).

Died of Wounds—Pioneer Alexander J. Cameron, Bridgeport (C. B.).

Wounded—Pioneer Ferdinand Bourgoin, Ambert (N. S.); Pioneer Wallace Jos. Brownell, 24 Pleasant street, Amherst (N. S.); Cecil C. Johnson, 69 Adelaide street, St. John (N. B.); Melvin McKenzie, Lower Salmah (N. S.); Sergeant John R. Nicholson, Hazel Grove (P. E. I.); Pioneer Neil Patterson, Gloucester (N. S.); EDWARD HAROLD SULLIVAN, 35 Clarence street, St. John (N. B.).

#### MOUNTED RIFLES.

Killed in Action—THOMAS KITCHEN, Burden (N. B.).

#### ARTILLERY.

Seriously Ill—HAROLD ARTHUR HANSON, Fairville (N. B.).

Wounded—Lieutenant Frederick W. Wood has been recorded as Frederick of the death of Gunner Richard J. Ashburne of the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column now in France. He was a native of England and a resident of St. John for several years.

#### CHARGES AGAINST HORN

Boston, April 27.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international bridge at Vancouver (B.C.), on Feb. 2, 1916, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the federal circuit court of appeals ordered today. In denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus the court held that the indictments were based on alleged personal acts and not on those which might be considered part of a national act of war.

The court held that his commission as a German officer was no evidence of authority to commit any acts as a belligerent with the United States.

#### BAYFIELD NOTES

Bayfield, April 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Quilton, of Upper Cape (N. B.), are receiving the congratulations of their many friends upon the arrival of a baby girl in their home, on the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Poffey, of this place, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy in their home recently.

Mrs. Thomas Tremblay, Jr., who has been confined to her home with a grippe is able to be around again.

Our teacher, Herbert C. Fillmore, of this place, who has spent the Easter vacation at his home in Bayfield (N. B.), has returned to resume his duties.

Mr. Bedford Fillmore, of Bayfield (N. B.), spent Thursday with friends in this place.

Extensive preparations are being made by the fishermen of this place for the season's catch on herding but on account of so many of the straits they are unable to set their nets.

In filling the incubator make it a point to have the fresh air as possible, and from parent stock free from disease of any character.

# "IT'S 'LIFE' SPELLED WITH A CAPITAL," SAYS LIEUT. CARTER

## Brilliant New Brunswick Boy, Son of E. S. Carter, Describes Conditions in France—He Pities the Shirkers at Home.

The following interesting letter from the front is written by Lieutenant Arthur N. Carter, son of E. S. Carter, of Rothesay. It will be remembered that the writer was a Rhodes Scholar and is one of New Brunswick's most promising young men. On the outbreak of the war he was at Oxford, but gave up all other interests and enlisted for overseas service and has been through a great deal of the heavy fighting in France, reflecting not only great credit upon himself but also upon his native province. His only brother, George, is now in training in England and will be on the firing line soon.

#### Sample of Humanness.

B.E.F. France, April 3, 1916.

"It is a lovely warm spring evening and I am sitting in the garden of my billet in a city very near the firing line. Just in front of me can be seen a famous example of Humanness. The church of the city has been a magnificent one and at the top of the high spires-like steeple there is a marvellous bronze Madonna holding the Child up towards heaven. The church has been horribly damaged and the huge statue has been hit by a shell at the base so as to cause it to fall to a position at right angles to the steeple. A remarkable photo of this phenomenon has appeared in one of the London weekly illustrated papers and I shall try to get it and forward it to you when I am on leave. It is the first thing you see for miles off over the hills as you approach the place. The French inhabitants have the belief that the statue will not fall till the war ends.

#### Corps I expect to return to the battalion.

"I am again with machine guns and again in command of the brigade machine guns, this time of the regular company. My appointment is merely temporary though and is due to a misapprehension of the former O.C. My appointment is the most difficult period, that of moving and taking up a new line. I am getting to be an old hand at the game now after several months of it and things have moved without a hitch. When the new O.C. is appointed by the M. G. Corps I expect to return to the battalion. The move interfered with plans for leave but I hope now to get away within the week.

# 69TH HAS REACHED ENGLAND SAFELY

Ottawa, April 30.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor office that the troops of the 69th French-Canadian Battalion, which sailed from Montreal on April 18, have arrived safely in England.

On board the Scandinavian there were 69th French-Canadian Battalion, 34 officers and 1,223 of other ranks. Army Service Corps draft, 11 officers and 190 of other ranks; Royal Navy, one officer and six of other ranks; details, one officer and 13 of other ranks, two nurses.

On board the Misantha there were: 5th Edmonton Battalion, 37 officers and 1,055 of other ranks; Third Divisional Ammunition Sub-Party, three officers and 63 of other ranks; detachment 22nd Lumbermen's Battalion, 16 officers and 378 of other ranks; Craft Canada Dental Corps, 15 officers and 30 of other ranks; details, 16 officers and three of other ranks.

The 69th Battalion left St. John, April 17, the marchout being described in The Telegraph at the time.

## Production and Thrift

### CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

**Produce More and Save More** The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

**Make Your Labour Efficient** In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

**Do Not Waste Materials** There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong today because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

**Spend Your Money Wisely** Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the front. Your savings will help Canada to better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

**AGENTS WANT**  
RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see your good men to represent and general agents. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association offers opportunities for men of energy and initiative. Pay to the right men. Stationery, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED**  
THERE is a boom in the in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Fullman Nursery Co., Toronto.

**WANTED**  
Cook and general work. Westfield for suit. Frank L. Peters, street, St. John.

**WANTED**  
Lumber wanted—S and pine boards. All kinds. Laths. Best prices. J. F. Gerritt, Main.

**WANTED**  
Young lady easy employment. C. teachers (spare of Address Employment, care of

**FOR SALE**  
FARM for sale, three Ballis station. Ap Benson, Shannon post off

**FOR SALE**  
General Store Business Hampton, The business conducted by T. G. BARNI now for sale, including

For anyone understand this is a grand opportunity. Purchaser may be living over store if desired. Address E. A. SCHOLTON, N. B.

Women must to get the place of men in bank offices, but why do we have had? We equip women for work as the men.

Our Catalogue gives particulars. Sent free.

**MARRIAGE**  
LOGAN—On Saturday 23rd St. James street, Charles F. Logan, a son, 10 years of age, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. O. street, a daughter.

**MARRIAGE**  
MORRISON-SHAW—the home of the bride, 25, Fraser C. Morrison, Mercy Irene, daughter of James Shaw, by E. Kesteven, Welford by Rev. J. S. Gregg, of Arthur Leslie Wilson, of 3rd street, to Miss M. daughter of the late V. Margaret Mitchell, Art Queens county.

**PENDELBURY-RICH**  
city, at the home of the Private A. Ricker, 78 Huron street, to Miss J. H. of the 11th St. Battalion, by Rev. W. S. Adams.

**DEATH**  
CUNNINGHAM—William J. Cunningham, five sons and two daughters. Born April 26, 1916, Miss M. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Queen, 9 Ann street, to Mrs. J. A. Carmichael, 35th street, on T. C. Knowles, in the presence of Rev. W. S. Adams.

**ADAMS**—Entered 1 day, April 28, Charlie of the late William H.

**WARD OF COURT**  
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Kelly wish to thank the kindness shown them by Mrs. E. A. Strong in the settlement of the estate of the late William H.

**KINGS COUNTY**  
George Gorham, of Shelburne, to property in Shelburne. Mabel Redstone, of Shelburne, to property in Shelburne. W. W. Schellert, of property in Shelburne. Joseph Semler, of property in Springfield. Ella A. Strong, of property in Sussex.

**THE O**  
A Philadelphia was chased that for a cent of that city. One seemed too high, the ed, and her companion following rejoinder: "Yes, see, fish is no doubt 'bout that. Yo' see, man, fish account of all these The Youth's Companion

Two Dolla "What would you, nambullism, doctor?" Well, you might



HON. JOHN MORRISSY ACCUSES PREMIER AND COLLEAGUES

(Continued from page 1.)

change in the department of public works was desirable. I will go further than that, Mr. Premier, and say to you that for a very considerable time it had been most apparent to me that it was my duty to resign from a GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS CONDUCTING THE AFFAIRS OF THIS PROVINCE IN A MANNER THAT WAS CERTAINLY NOT BRINGING CREDIT UPON ITSELF AND CAUSING MUCH DISCREDIT TO THOSE WHO WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE A PART IN THE CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS.

"You agreed to this, and yet, instead of the appointment of a royal commissioner being credited to my demand, you and the attorney-general, on the floor of the house at the first session of 1915, announced it as the intention of the government to hold an investigation into all departments and to find out any wrong-doing and who was responsible for it.

"The investigation and report of Mr. W. B. Chandler was long delayed, and while I felt that I was out of place in the government over which you presided, yet to resign while the investigation was at work, to retire from the government while my department was under fire, would have been an act of cowardice and would have been so heralded throughout the length and breadth of this province. I remained, therefore, as you know, because of this, until the present session opened, for I did not feel it well until you had brought Mr. Chandler's report officially before the legislature, to make any more toward resigning.

"You are aware from letters recently published in the newspapers, and from inquiries asked in the House of Assembly by the opposition, that the plot was exposed through a telegram and letter, the telegram being sent by the president of your executive council, Hon. John E. Wilson, on April 6, 1915, to A. S. Curry of the Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst (N. S.). That telegram, Mr. Premier, which stated 'The Moncton bridge contract is not quite settled yet. I am looking after your interests', DISCLOSED THE TRUE RELATION BETWEEN YOUR GOVERNMENT AND OTHER CONTRACTORS. If anything was needed to prove my assertion, the letter of A. S. Curry, vice-president of the Rhodes Curry Company, in answer to Hon. J. E. Wilson, the president of your council, thinking him for his telegram and stating that the work was almost absolutely necessary to insure the election of E. N. Rhodes in Cumberland county (N. S.), is surely sufficient to convince you, and if not you, the people of this province, that the true reason for the cancellation of the contract awarded by the Foundations Company of Montreal was not because it was improperly awarded but because it suited the political purpose of you and your conservative friends that the contract should go elsewhere.

"I am obliged to you for your reference to the recent investigation of H. G. Teed, Esq., K. C., into charges made against the secretary of my department, H. M. Blair. You complained that I did not suspend Mr. Blair during the period of his investigation.

"What will the people say, my dear premier, when they learn that you PROPOSED TO THIS SAME OFFICIAL, MR. BLAIR, THAT DURING THE INVESTIGATION HE SHOULD PLAY SICK, OR GO AWAY FOR A TIME UNTIL IT BLEW OVER, WITH THE PROMISE TO MR. BLAIR THAT HIS SALARY WOULD BE FORWARDED TO HIM REGULARLY? Do you forget making that proposition to him over the telephone? If you do, I have a distinct recollection of receiving the message outlining the proposition that you had made to him. Mr. Blair not only told me at the time, but he informed many persons besides me who can substantiate what he says.

"I refused to suspend Mr. Blair because I knew the character of the man Colby who made the affidavit, and I knew also of the great pressure that had been brought to bear upon him to retract the affidavit. I knew also of the visits of Messrs. Woods and Price, the organizers and whips of the party of whose government I was a member, and Ottawa, and their arguments, together with those of Mr. Pinder, financial and otherwise, that persuaded this man to come forward and make charges that, in my mind, were ridiculous and false against my secretary of public works.

"I need not discuss Mr. Teed's finding at this present time, further than to say that I have been assured by the most eminent lawyers in New Brunswick who have read it that he departed from the usual fair and honorable practice of giving every man a chance, in his conduct of the investigation. Then let me recall for a moment the fact that you were so fearful of the facts that might be brought out, that you made the investigation secret and the evidence taken then, which would have been published from day to day in the newspapers, has never yet been made public, and the people do not know upon what evidence Mr. M. G. Teed made his finding.

"As for your further complaint that I seemed reluctant to discuss Mr. Blair after Mr. Teed's finding, need I remind you that he was NOT APPOINTED BY ME BUT BY AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL OF THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT, AND I FELT THAT THE SAME POWER WHICH APPOINTED HIM SHOULD TAKE ACTION LOOKING TOWARDS HIS DISMISSAL. You are careful enough to say that the Teed report does not reflect upon me personally. That was unnecessary, my dear premier, if Mr. Teed had discovered anything which would have in the slightest degree reflected upon me, he would not have hesitated to say so. He did not hesitate to bring in the name of my son, and in reality to strike at the father through him, but he was not man enough, he was not fair enough, when the slightest evidence appeared touching either of us, to invite us to come to his tribunal to give evidence. I do not give the name of my finger for the verdict of such a man as that.

"You speak, Mr. Premier, of the determination of the government to insist on maintenance of high character in the legislature, AND IF THAT SENTIMENT CAME FROM ANYONE ELSE I WOULD HEARTILY APPLAUD IT; BUT LET ME RECALL FOR YOUR INFORMATION SOME THINGS THAT HAVE HAPPENED WITHIN THE PAST YEAR, WHICH DO NOT SEEM TO AGREE WITH THE LOFTINESS OF PURPOSE THAT YOU HAVE EXPRESSED.

"You surely cannot be in earnest in holding that view, WHEN YOU PERMITTED A. J. H. STEWART, A MEMBER OF YOUR LEGISLATURE, CONDEMNED BY A ROYAL COMMISSIONER TO SIT IN THE HOUSE NOT ONLY AS LONG AS YOU DID THIS SESSION, BUT TO USE YOUR INFLUENCE TO HAVE A MOTION CONDEMNING HIM RULED OUT FROM CONSIDERATION OF THE MEMBERS.

"ROTTENNESS AND CORRUPTION." "Does it agree with this purpose that you should permit Mr. James K. Pinder, another member, to remain a representative in the legislature, after being so utterly condemned of LOOTING THE PUBLIC TREASURY OF THE DOMINION OF MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS?

secretary, I was so astounded that I directed him to go to you as premier of this province and to inform you of the condition of affairs as disclosed by the statement of the honorable provincial secretary, a member for the county of Kent? "If your memory serves you, Mr. Premier, you will recall the apparent astonishment and indignation that you felt at this disclosure by my secretary, and my message to me, through him, that I should prosecute the offenders. When that message was given to me, I myself went to your office and saw you personally, wishing to have the assurance myself from your own lips that I should proceed against these offenders who were stealing from the public treasury; and then, do you remember, you told me to wait a while, and not to take any action until you saw the attorney-general—AND I HAVE NEVER HEARD ABOUT YOU MATTER FROM YOU SINCE.

"Was that maintaining the high character of the public services which you say to me is one of the reasons now for asking my resignation? I do not think so; but if anything else were needed to prove that YOU ARE WHOLLY INSINCERE IN YOUR REASONS AND YOUR MOTIVES, let me recall to your memory the demand made by Mr. E. S. Carter, the opposition organizer upon your royal commissioners, W. B. Chandler, TO INVESTIGATE THE COLLECTION OF LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FROM LIQUOR LICENSES UNDER OUR GOVERNMENT WHILE THE LEGISLATURE WAS IN SESSION, AND AFTER SOME DAYS' CONSIDERATION, the refusal of Mr. Chandler to do so.

"Who prompted that refusal? Would not one word from you to Royal Commissioner Chandler have permitted him, as you encouraged him, to investigate SO IMPORTANT A MATTER AS THAT, and thus carry out the 'preservation and maintenance of a high character in the public service that you are so desirous to maintain?

"In proof of Mr. Carter's charges, Mr. Richard Sullivan, a wholesale liquor merchant of St. John, held me a few days ago that \$6,000 OR THEREABOUTS WAS COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR INTERESTS AND PAID OVER, AND THAT \$2,000 MORE WAS DEMANDED, AND THEY REFUSED TO PAY SUCH ADDITIONAL DEMANDS.

"Again, the refusal of Mr. Chandler to investigate the purchase of patriotic potatoes, which we all know was mixed with graft and corroboration—and no less a person than the honorable provincial secretary himself told me at a meeting of the government in the city of St. John in December last that the books at the province had not been closed, because forthwith the Hon. Mr. Murray, minister of agriculture, had told him that THEY WERE WAITING FOR A REFUND OF \$10,000 FROM B. FRANK SMITH AND HIS ASSOCIATES BECAUSE OF THE PUS MADE BY THE OPPOSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE PATRIOTIC POTATOES.

"And do you further recall, Mr. Premier, that your colleague, Hon. Mr. Murray, said to Dr. Landry: 'FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T TELL MORRISSY OF THIS?'

"If you are still of the same mind to maintain that high character in the public service, I would suggest to you, Mr. Premier, that you investigate the activities of your chief organizer and government whip, Mr. H. W. Woods, who it is claimed, and I believe correctly claimed, brought \$4,000 to the city of Fredericton at the time of the election of Mr. Guthrie for the purpose of assisting toward that end, and, Mr. Premier, because of that election, there was a note of \$5,000 discounted in a city bank here, a note which was referred to when Colonel P. A. Guthrie, M. P., spoke in the house this session, and which was removed from time to time, apparently, and one of the payments made upon it, \$600, was furnished by the secretary or deputy minister of the agricultural department, the minister of which had full knowledge of the transaction? TIME TO SPEAK PLAINLY.

"I speak plainly, Mr. Premier, FOR THE TIME HAS GONE BY TO DEAL WITH THESE MATTERS IN ANY OTHER WAY.

"I KNOW OF OTHER TRANSACTIONS THAT WILL DETRACT GREATLY FROM THE EFFORTS YOU ARE MAKING IN INSISTING ON THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CHARACTER IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. I have another reference to make because of the statement in which you state 'You have displayed a disposition in many matters to act alone rather than in conjunction and harmony with the other members of the government.' The latter part of that statement is, in a measure, and only in a measure, correct. When I felt that my department was not being used in the interests of the public, a feeling that became a certainty with me during last summer and fall, I did feel a certain reluctance in joining with my colleagues in pursuing such a course. That reluctance became intensified early during this session, when I saw that A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT WAS BEING MADE ON THE PART OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE FALSE INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE IN ANSWER TO OPPOSITION INQUIRIES.

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the rights of the people are above everything, that we are stewards of the public and when I became sure from personal experience in my own department THAT THE TRUE ANSWERS, WHICH WERE MADE UP BY MY OFFICIALS FROM THE RECORDS THERE, WERE BEING CHANGED AND FALSIFIED BY MY COLLEAGUES IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND RETURNED TO MY DEPARTMENT TO BE REWRITTEN AND GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, I determined to put a stop to it, if possible.

"For this purpose, and with this end in view, Mr. Premier, I went to the highest authority in the province, His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Wood. I was one of his advisers, the same as you, and I TOLD HIS HONOR WHAT WAS TAKING PLACE. I informed him THAT FALSE INFORMATION WAS BEING GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE AND THAT THE TIME HAD COME WHEN I FELT THAT I COULD NOT STAND FOR IT, and would have to resign from the government.

"He told me then that he was very much surprised at the information I gave him, and desired me to remain at one of his ministers for a while longer. It was in deference to that request, Mr. Premier, that I remained in your government.

"But I may recall to you another circumstance which occurred on the very same day that I saw his honor the governor. You will remember coming into my room in the hotel shortly after luncheon and asking me to answer an opposition inquiry concerning the extra paid to Contractors McVeigh & Sons upon the suspension bridge, St. John. You will also remember, Mr. Premier, that I stated to you YOU COULD TAKE THAT QUESTION TO THOSE WHO HAD BEEN LYING FOR YOU. You left me then in anger, because I refused to do that which I felt would prove me false to my trust, to the people who had elected me, and who regarded me as looking after their interests.

"That question was answered and you well know how it was answered; BUT THE EXPLANATION OF HOW AND WHY THAT \$10,200 WAS PAID, INSTEAD OF THE AMOUNT ALLOWED BY THE ENGINEER, \$6,556.48, HAS YET TO BE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

"Working out of harmony with you? How often have I been consulted in matters of importance during this past year? Did you or your colleagues when you were settling the important affairs of the Valley railway, consult with John Morriessy? Did you acting premier, and Mr. Baxter, and Dr. Landry, notify John Morriessy that they were changing the route of the Valley railway? No. You know that you did not. YOU AND THEY ARE THE MEN WHO HAVE IGNORED THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. You have flouted your colleague whom you have threatened from time to time, and did not dare to dispute because you felt that you would incur a particular class and the particular friends whom he was supposed to represent in the house and in your government.

occurred on April 29. She leaves behind her husband one sister, Mrs. D. Anthony of Anthony's Cove (N. B.). The body will arrive here today and will be taken to the home of Mr. Irvine's father, J. J. Irvine, 25 Celebration street, where the funeral will take place at 8:30 o'clock this afternoon.

William English. Rexton, N. B., April 28.—The funeral of William English was held Tuesday afternoon from the home of his mother, Mrs. Richard English, and was largely attended. Services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. G. S. Gardner and interment was made in St. Andrew's cemetery. The pall-bearers were J. L. Hutchinson, James Burns, James Jardine, A. B. Carson, John Childs and Alex. Lennon.

White-Mitchell. Welford, April 28.—The marriage of Miss Myrtle Mitchell, Armstrong's Corner, Queens county, to Arthur L. White, of Oromocto, Sunbury county, took place at the Methodist parsonage here, Rev. J. S. Gregg, this morning at 9 o'clock. The bride was married in a travelling suit of navy blue serge and white with white ribbons. The groom's gift to the bride was an antique check. The bridal trip will include St. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. White will reside at Oromocto where Mr. White is associated with his father in general merchandise business. Mrs. White's many friends wish her every good wish in her new home.

Hill-March. The many friends of Miss Emma March, daughter of George March, this city, will be pleased to hear of her marriage, April 8 to Charles W. Hill, of North Bridport (Me.). The marriage took place at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. T. Jardine, West Somerville (Mass.). Miss March is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training school, New York, where she has been very popular in her profession. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will reside at North Bridport (Me.). Penderbury-Ricker. The wedding of Private Joseph E. Penderbury to Miss Nora Greata, second daughter of Private Norman Ricker, of the 58th Battalion, took place on Friday evening, April 28, at the home of the bride's brother, Private A. Ricker, 78 Hawthorne avenue. The party was tastefully decorated and the marriage was solemnized beneath an canopy of flags. Rev. F. H. Wentworth performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Penderbury left on a honeymoon trip to Montreal and vicinity. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and looked charming in a gown of white lace with bridal veil arranged with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and white carnations. Her sister, Miss Bertha Ricker, also becomingly gowned in pink silk and carrying a bouquet of pink carnations, was bridesmaid. The groom was accompanied by Leonard Moore. Many happy wedding remembrances were received, both the bride and groom enjoying the ceremony in a wide circle of friends whose best wishes accompany them in their happiness and prosperity.

Tweedie-Lottimer. Fredericton, N. B., April 28.—(Special.) Lieutenant Arthur H. Tweedie, of "C" company, 104th Battalion, and Miss Myrtle Lottimer, of this city, were united in marriage at 9 o'clock this evening at St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Captain the Rev. C. G. Lawrence, chaplain of the 104th Battalion, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of the church. Mr. Tweedie is a son of Hon. J. J. Tweedie, of Charlottetown, formerly lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and the bride is a daughter of Mrs. W. T. Chisholm of this city. Captain P. M. Rising, of the 104th Battalion, was groomsmen, and Miss Nell Harmon, of Mans Hill, was bridesmaid.

Hon. A. T. Dunn. Monday, May 1. Hon. Albert T. Dunn, collector of customs, died in the St. John infirmary at an early hour yesterday morning after an illness which had extended over a few days and which was not considered serious until it was removed to the infirmary early Saturday morning. To friends the news will come as a distinct shock, for the late Hon. Mr. Dunn was a man of great popularity in the province in a manner and an easy of approach. Mr. Dunn had endeared himself to citizens in general and his death will come as a personal loss to all.

The late Hon. Albert T. Dunn is a native of St. John and he has resided here for the greater part of his life. His father was John W. T. Dunn, M. P. (Gould) Dunn. His paternal grandfather, Robert Dunn, who was born in Ireland, lived in St. John for many years and was settler of the Valley railway. Mr. Dunn received his early education in this city and took a finishing course in the Normal school. While a young man he was appointed collector of customs at Miramichi (N. B.) and in that district the family was especially well known and respected. Mr. Dunn was also a member of the legislature for many years. He was first elected to the legislature in 1892, representing the county of St. John, and at the next election he was re-elected. This time by acclamation. At the ensuing election Mr. Dunn was again the choice of the people as their representative at Fredericton and on that occasion returned with a very large majority. Mr. Dunn rose to a high position in the government of the day and was appointed surveyor-general for the province and as such had charge of the timber land and fisheries, also of immigration. Some twelve years ago Mr. Dunn accepted the position of collector at the port of St. John and resigned his position in the government. Since that time Mr. Dunn has been a faithful official of the government and filled various positions of the most capable officials in the service.

The late Mr. Dunn is survived by two brothers, one sister and two nieces. The municipal council of St. John, and the W. A. Dunn, of St. John, and the sister is Mrs. C. C. Clinch, also of this city. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. D. P. Austin, of Miramichi, Mrs. Clarence Vaughan, of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. A. F. Shepherd, of St. John, are nieces.

Dr. W. A. Christie. Monday, May 1. News was received in the city yesterday of the death of Dr. W. A. Christie at his home at Montclair, New Jersey. Dr. Christie was one of the best known physicians in this city and it is only a little over two years that he has moved with his family to New Jersey, and there took up his practice.

During the course of his practice here he was devoted to the study of the diseases of the eye and he was for the past three years with heart trouble in the city where he was actively engaged in his profession at Montclair.

Dr. Christie was a member of the Medical Association of New Jersey and was for many years a member of the New York and New Jersey Medical Association. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Christie was a native of St. John and he received his medical education at the University of Toronto. He was a member of the St. John Medical Society and the St. John Hospital Association.

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was ordered by a superior officer, as some houses had caught fire and it was feared the entire city might be placed in peril. Additional French troops had arrived, and though this was accomplished by fighting of a particularly dangerous type, every spot in the streets being in the danger zone.

"The rebels started fires in several places in the hope, it was reported, of causing the city to burn. On Friday night the sky for miles around was illuminated, and flames shot up from many points. The green rebel flag that they held over the post office was shapely outlined by the glow of the fires which were burning on the roof, from which flames had increased in intensity the already brilliant fire enveloping that part of the city. The rebels finally retired to the Colliseum.

Surrender on Sunday. "Saturday—Announcement was made that the leaders of the revolt had requested that they be allowed to surrender unconditionally as their commander-in-chief, General Freyre, had been wounded in the leg and it was reported that James Connelly, commander of the rebel troops, had received a severe wound and was unable to stand. The military, with their leaders, were not learned on this day, but their action brought an immediate diminution of the rebel forces. The rebels had been in possession of the rebels at night and it was clearly seen that the military were moving them into an ever-narrowing circle, and that they would eventually bring about their capitulation.

"The parties of snipers still continued to pot at the troops, being evidently more active than in the morning. The Associated Press representatives made two long tours through the city to obtain an idea of the sentiments of the population regarding the rebellion. Some of the reports of the morning were, however, evidently having expected greater results from the movement which had been made by the rebels for a long time. Most of the population, however, expressed indignation at the outbreak which they considered the work of fanatics and they would never have a chance of permanent success.

"Sunday—The final collapse of the rebellion came on this day, the main body of the rebels in Dublin surrendering during the course of the day, beginning in the morning, when those in the legs of Surgeons gave themselves up upon whom was the Countess Markievicz, said to be one of the leading spirits of the revolution. In a proclamation issued by J. H. Pearce, as 'provisional president,' the surrender of all the rebels was demanded. The members of the provisional government had agreed to an unconditional surrender to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people and to save the lives of our countrymen, who are surrounded and helplessly outnumbered.

"Outside of Dublin, however, fighting continued at various points, but messages were sent from the leaders of the rebels carrying the news that the movement had collapsed, and ordering the various units to surrender. The rebellion was over. "Monday—Today came the news that all the rebel leaders had surrendered and that the total number of prisoners taken during the rebellion in Dublin had reached 1,000. The transportation of the rebels to England was in full swing and it became known that nearly 500 of them had been sent across the channel. There was further submission of the bodies of the city, notably of the Ennisochter rebels, who had been holding out persistently for several days. The news was announced to have unconditionally surrendered.

Reverting to the beginning of the outbreak, it is known that the authorities, although fully recognizing its seriousness, were certain from the first moment that the rebels would be suppressed in a reasonably short time after the first surrender, Lord Wimborne, the lord lieutenant, expressing confidence of this from the very beginning of the outbreak. The disturbances were the hundreds of thousands of peaceable citizens, men, women and children, who were compelled to remain in their homes, unable to obtain sufficient food, although there were ample stores in the city. The authorities early began an organized relief for these people and on Friday and Saturday men and children were escorted in groups to provision depots, where large supplies were handed out.

"By Wednesday evening the rebels had resumed almost its natural aspect, except for a number of smouldering fires. The streets had not yet opened, but the street lights were turned on and in view of the events of the week that had passed, it was interesting to re-read the motto of the city on each lamp, which in Latin says: 'The people are obedient, peace reigns in the city.'

"The Dublin soldiers and the Irish regiments in the garrison of Dublin who were the brunt of the first day's outbreak expressed great indignation over the uprising, occurring, as it did, at a time when the British empire was fighting a great war. Some expressed regret that English regiments had been brought over to suppress the disturbances, as they thought the English soldiers were incited to treat the rebels too leniently.

BRITISH CLEAN UP TURKS IN EGYPT FIGHT (Continued from page 1.)

attachment, capturing a position of his artillery and numerous caissons." Austrian Admit Loss. Berlin, May 1, via wireless to Sayville.—The Russians have regained by a counter-attack positions to the north of Mlynov which they had lost to the Austrians. It was announced in the Austro-Hungarian headquarters statement of April 30 received here from Vienna. More than 800 prisoners were taken by the Austrian forces in the engagement of April 28, when the Russian lines were penetrated.

The statement says: "North of Mlynov, Austro-Hungarian detachments have been withdrawn in the face of attacks by superior Russian forces from the Russian advanced positions which they had captured on April 28. The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to more than 800.

"Austro-Hungarian airmen dropped bombs on the barracks and camps near Villa Vicentina. All the aeroplanes were unharmed, after a successful aerial battle. An Austro-Hungarian aviator fought near Sandenide Del Friuli against four hostile machines and forced them to descend in precipitate flight.

"The Italian press report of April 30 contains the absolutely invented assertion that the Austro-Hungarian army decided to shell the post office and railway station at Udine. It is stated that Italian acts against the law of nations, such as the use of explosive bullets, gas grenades, the shelling of railways, such as churches, monasteries, etc., are, which are distinctly marked as such, are too numerous to be mentioned.

Washington, May 4.—Ambassador Gorman tonight what the communique as well as press government would be. It was reiterated in the methods must be severe diplomatic and high compliance would be. The official copy of night, but the document official text was expected. Official word in Berlin itself, its meaning the diplomatic euphemism.

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