

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII.

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NO 96

IF GERMAN FLEET ATTACKS FRANCE BRITAIN WILL PLUNGE INTO WAR

CONTINENT IN GRIP OF GRIM CONFLICT

French Armies Reported Victorious in Engagement With German Uhlans Along German Frontier

Antwerp Shivers at Advance of Imperial Army and Sends Flower of Its Manhood to Repel Attack--Reports of Bonar Law Entering Cabinet During Crisis Following Withdrawal of Harcourt and Simon--King George Greets American Sympathizer

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Germans are still pouring troops into Luxembourg. A force of 100,000 men is already massed along the Belgian frontier, opposite Dinant. An unconfirmed report has been received that the Germans are massing another army at the frontier of Luxembourg.

Antwerp, Aug. 3.—All telegraphic and telephonic communication with the interior has been stopped, except for war purposes, and all messages are censored. There is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the French and German forces at Nancy.

The village of the Marais, 120 miles from the front, is being shelled by the German heavy artillery. The village is being shelled by the German heavy artillery. The village is being shelled by the German heavy artillery.

warm public approval. It is earnestly hoped that the government may see its way clear to offer the appointment to Lord Kitchener, and that the Field Marshal will accept it, if only for the period of the war.

Lord Kitchener motored from his residence in Broome Park, to Dover yesterday, and embarked on board the Celtic steamer, but was recalled by a telegram, and returned to London.

KING GEORGE GREETS AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

London, Aug. 3.—King George and Queen Mary had just driven past Pall Mall, in an open carriage today, the streets were practically empty, as they were on the day of the king's coronation. Suddenly the quarter of the town seemed to be filled as if by magic, for the royal carriage King George probably never before heard such hearty cheering.

The crowds ran after the royal carriage, which was unaccompanied and was not followed even by a court official. The king bowed and doffed his hat unnecessarily.

As he passed the Carlton Hotel, a group of Americans joined in the cheering, and one woman cried, "God bless you, King George!" King George smiled and called the queen's attention to the remark, and she responded to the New York man's salute.

War Opponents Roughly Handled.

London, Aug. 3.—There were exciting scenes in Whitehall the whole day. Crowds vainly waited at the war office and admiralty waiting areas. Along the pavement in front of the house of commons the road was lined with spectators. An oration was accorded Premier Asquith when he left the cabinet meeting at 7 o'clock. Enthusiasm was at its height. A crowd of 2,000 surrounded a man distributing leaflets, headed "Should England Fight for Belgium's Neutrality?" The pamphlets roused the wrath of the crowd and the man was violently hustled. Policemen interfered and tried to get him away. He was finally put in a motor bus.

London, Aug. 4.—A Paris despatch to the Daily Mail says: "The excited Paris crowd today have shown commendable self-restraint, but there were one or two regrettable incidents. A couple of German Socialists, who were so imprudent as to shout 'Abas l'Allemagne,' were surrounded by angry Frenchmen, and despite an attempt by the police to protect them, were roughly handled."

"A German shoemaker, who attempted to charge exaggerated prices for boots today had his windows smashed and his stock looted by an infuriated crowd."

MEMORABLE SITTING OF BRITISH HOUSE.

London, Aug. 4.—Yesterday's sitting of the house of commons will rank among the most memorable in history. Sir Edward Grey's speech was characterized by suppressed fire and unadorned simplicity. It rang with an accent of sincerity and stirred the highest patriotic feeling. The house never listened to a speech more effective in the purpose. In that purpose was to prove that British neutrality in Europe is impossible, unless Great Britain is prepared to forfeit her own self-respect and the world's confidence. Honor, duty and interest requires British intervention. Grey spoke without bitterness but the impression he conveyed was that Germany is a wanton disturber of European peace. He made no allusion to Russia.

The most striking feature in the attitude of Mr. Grey's audience was the enthusiasm of the Irish Nationalists. The Liberal benches seemed solemnly acquiescent.

Most of the applause came from the Conservatives while the Irishmen acclaimed Mr. Grey's determination to stand by France in resounding enthusiasm.

The old links of the historical association of the Celtic feeling, explained its warm sympathy for Irishmen and for France. One of the most dramatic scenes of the day was the intervention of John Redmond. For the first time in many years, the Irish leader associated himself heart and soul with the feelings of the average Englishman, in the face of a great national emergency.

(Continued on page 10.)

Sir Edward Grey Makes Ringing Announcement of Government Policy in British House Demanding Respect on Part of Germany as Well for Belgian Neutrality--Reported that Germany Has Failed to Reply to British Ultimatum and that Members of Parliament Believe War Will Be Declared Today--Premier Asquith's Speech Deferred and Resignation of Cabinet Minister Not in Accord With Policy Reported--John Redmond and Col. Lynch Supporting Government--No Formal Declaration of War Yet Between France and Germany Although Border Skirmishing Has Taken Place

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 3.—From private unofficial sources in the house of commons it is learned exclusively that the British government has presented an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the instant withdrawal of German troops from Belgian territory.

It is generally believed among members of parliament that England will declare war before twenty-four hours pass.

It is understood that the ultimatum came to an end at 7 o'clock tonight, without a favorable reply having been received from Germany.

JOHN BURNS LEAVES MINISTRY

London, Aug. 3.—John Burns, president of the local government board, has resigned. He is in disagreement with the war policy of the government.

London, Aug. 3.—It is rumored that Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Lord President of the Council, contemplates resigning from the cabinet. It is understood that the resignation of John Burns has not yet been accepted.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

London, Aug. 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces, and awaits events. Today she is not a belligerent power, nor is she a neutral one.

The government has given France assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the continental war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure provocation for war.

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days almost continuous deliberations, was made to the house of commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The house of commons, after a stormy session in which the war party was always in the ascendancy, adjourned late tonight until tomorrow.

Premier Asquith did not speak. His speech will not be delivered until the debate is completed and until every member of the house has had ample opportunity to be heard.

Therefore the trying hour of suspense for the British people is prolonged indefinitely. Meanwhile the German embassy in London is exerting every effort of diplomacy to induce Great Britain to aloof from the conflict, and to bring public opinion to Germany's side. The counselor of the German embassy issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain, asserting that Germany would agree to keep her fleet from attacking the northern and western coasts of France if England would pledge neutrality, and argued that England would gain more in the end by standing outside the European war, and using her influence as mediator when the moment was ripe.

Referring to this suggestion, in the house today, the British foreign secretary said: "I have only heard that shortly before I came to the house."

He raised his voice and rapped the table before him sharply, declaring: "But that is far too narrow an engagement."

Sir Edward Grey dispelled the abductions of doubt, which flickered over the Triple Entente in the minds of many Liberals by exposing some milestones in the history of the rapprochement, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without definite obligations.

Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—a question upon the answer to which the British empire and the whole world are hanging—whether the government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to war, the foreign secretary left an impression of doubt. That doubt may reflect the mind of a cabinet not wholly unanimous, and the interpretation drawn by many is that Sir Edward Grey's speech to Germany was a hint that if she will keep her soldiers off Belgian soil, and her battleships away from the coast of France, that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

(Continued on page 10.)

CANADA AWAITS ONLY WORD FROM BRITAIN

Cabinet Council Adjourned at 10 O'clock Last Evening Without Hearing From the Home Government

Offers of Militia Regiments Still Pouring Into Ottawa and Wave of Patriotism is Sweeping Country--Militia Regiments Already Detailed for Active Duty in Halifax--Minister of Finance Announces New Issue of Dominion Notes if Necessary--Banks to Use Specie to Conserve Gold Supply

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The cabinet council sat until after 10 o'clock tonight. When the ministers left, Sir Robert Borden intimated that no further word of importance had been received from the imperial government and that there was no further official action to be announced.

ISSUE DOMINION NOTES IF NECESSARY.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Having regard to the world-wide financial crisis which has developed upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and in view of the action of the imperial government for conserving the financial and commercial interests of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Finance announces on behalf of the dominion government that while it is not probable that such action on its part will be required, it stands ready to issue dominion notes to such amount as may be necessary against securities deposited by the banks and approved by the Minister of Finance.

The minister further announces that the government has authorized the chartered banks of Canada to make payments in bank notes instead of in gold or dominion notes until further official agreement is reached. This action will tend to conserve the Canadian gold supply against demands of the foreign sources, a course now being followed by all the leading nations of the world.

The minister further announces that the government has authorized the chartered banks of Canada to issue excess circulation to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent of their combined unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve funds.

The ministry further announces that special legislation will be obtained at the next session of parliament to authorize the government to issue such amount as may be necessary against securities deposited by the banks and approved by the Minister of Finance.

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COLLECT 30,000 HORSES IN CANADA.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Arrangements are being made to collect 30,000 horses in Canada should England have need of them in the war.

This is the statement made today by an official of the National Live Stock Exchange, Limited, the head office of which is in Montreal.

The cavalry horses which have been produced by the National Bureau of Breeding during the past eight years are now in great demand, he says.

A cable from London yesterday stated that the British remount inspectors would leave for Montreal immediately should England mobilize.

NEARLY ALL MILITIA READY TO RESPOND.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The Militia Department reports another flood today of offers to enlist from all parts of the dominion. Almost all the regiments and every branch of the service are represented covering every province. Apparently the whole militia service of Canada is ready to respond at once to the call to arms. Several members and ex-members of parliament have sent telegrams offering themselves for active service or volunteering to raise men. A score of young women have asked to be sent as Red Cross nurses. The Boy Scouts and the Canadian Corps are not behind the grown-ups.

Germany, through her diplomats, has tried to keep England out by a virtual offer to refrain from using her navy against France, as the price of Great Britain's neutrality. But the British people clearly are convinced that their honor and vital interests compel them to protect Belgium, France, and the other nations who are their closest neighbors.

There is a report tonight that Holland has been invaded through the province of Limburg. The people of the Dutch kingdom are resolved to go to the last extremity, and are said to be opening the dykes and flooding the country.

Montreal Closed.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—The port of Montreal was closed tonight for the first time in its history. Today a tug steamed the lower harbor, and a force of 200 men were sworn in this evening and that Great Britain was in it with France, they seemed prepared to suffer whatever ill might come to Canada because of the conflict.

(Continued on page 10.)

ANTED FOR ANSWER IA TO GERMANY

day officially notified Germany and Austria, numbering 1,200,000 men. The intention of taking the field as commander.

ual ultimatum which came from the statements that the Kaiser would order his army to cease her military activities within 48 hours.

ussia will have more than 2,000,000 men ready for the reserves have been notified.

The medical service of the entire army, including the hospitals, has been requisitioned.

he has expired in the territories of Don and Ural have also been summoned.

RIA CLAIMS ARE KILLED

are that the first battle of the Austro-Hungarian resulted in a complete victory for the Austrians. One entire division in disorder. The reports here declare a loss was placed at 200.

Austrians took four thousand Serbians from the Austro-Hungarian troops began early opposed their advance, but were repulsed by the infantry.

Artillery, on the Bosnian side of the compelled to retreat, they were attacked and killed.

DERICKSON AD PROVINCE

J. McLeod Boyer, St. John Grammar school.
Dorothy F. Hendricks, Hampton-Consolidated school.
Anna M. Peeney, Fredericton Grammar school.
Reginald P. McLean, Campbellton Grammar school.
Dean A. Colpitts, Moncton Grammar school.
Mary A. Cormier, Moncton Grammar school.
Laurence Koughan, St. Thomas' College, Chatham.
Paul Reed Bedell, Andover Grammar school.
Walter W. Murray, St. Stephen Superior school.
Stephen Fitzpatrick, St. Thomas' College, Chatham.
Hazel McFarlane, St. Andrew's Grammar school.
Henry Crawford, Gastown Grammar school.
T. W. Sprague, Woodstock Grammar school.
Edmund H. Division II.
Yera F. Webbe, St. John Grammar school.
D. Allan Robinson, St. John Grammar school.
Lucy E. Inch, Fredericton Grammar school.
Fred J. Mowatt, Campbellton Grammar school.
Ralph W. S. Manser, Milltown Superior school.
Isabella Towers, St. Stephen Superior school.
Kath. C. Thomson, St. Stephen Superior school.
B. Mildred Lawson, Fredericton Grammar school.
James C. Carney, Fredericton Grammar school.
Edmund J. Gallagher, Campbellton Grammar school.
Engineering—Division II.
J. W. L. Hebert, Moncton Grammar school.
High School Leaving Examinations—
Mary V. Blanchard, Fredericton Grammar school.
Alice M. Hoben, Fredericton Grammar school.
Grace A. Smith, Fredericton Grammar school.
Margaret Mesahan, St. Mary's Academy, Newcastle.

APOHAQUI NOTES

Apoahqui, July 31.—A family reunion of the sons and daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Burgess, took place at the Burgess homestead, near the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burgess, on Sunday last. Those present included Dr. S. W. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Kathleen Burgess and Carl Burgess, Moncton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hewitt and baby Jean Hewitt, of Ottawa; Miss G. Palmer Burgess, Lois and Eric Burgess, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Parlee and Master Lorne Parlee, Lower Millstream; Miss Isabelle Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Harley S. Jones, Misses Ethel and Marjorie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Burgess, of this place. The entire family was present except one, G. Palmer Burgess, of Ottawa, who was detained on a business trip to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands.

Mrs. Edward Corbett, of St. John, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. P. McAnulty.

Miss Margaret Johnson, of Holton (Me.), is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peterson, of St. John, who are spending a few days with Mrs. Peterson's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, of Sussex, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Secord on Sunday last.

Miss Ada Connelly motored to Point Wolfe on Sunday last with a party of friends and will make a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley S. Jones and little Marjorie Jones motored to Moncton Tuesday last with Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, of that city.

Miss Margaret Chamberlain, of Collins, was the guest of Mrs. George H. Secord this week.

No More Hindus.

Vancouver, B. C., July 30.—Cables received here from Hong Kong and Calcutta declare no second Hindu vessel has left any Asiatic port for this side of the Pacific.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Gould was very frank at times Friday. His testimony will be read with care by the public at large. The public will note, also, the import of the questions he was not allowed to answer.

Great Britain presents a steady front to the greatest menace since Napoleon was ready to invade England, the people of the British Isles are calm and resolute. They are, according to one of this morning's cables, reconciled to the idea of war. The British fleet is drawing a network of steel about the narrow seas. The word is "Ready! Aye, Ready!"

"What harm will it do?" asked Commissioner Fisher, some days ago in discussing the admission of a certain piece of evidence. He held that the subject was one in which the public had a deep interest, and to bring out all the facts would be proper and necessary. Is it not so with respect to what was done with the \$800,000 loan? It was money arising from the bonds.

"Did you pay Mr. Fleming any money?" Mr. Carvell asked Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould scratched his head and considered. "Not out of railway funds," he replied, finally. "I don't think I should be required to answer that question," he said when asked if he paid Mr. Fleming out of the funds derived from the sale of the guaranteed bonds. These carefully qualified denials concerning payments to the Premier—what do you suppose they really mean?

REV. T. P. DRUMM SAYS FAREWELL TO CAMPBELLTON

Brother Ministers Express Appreciation of Character of Presbyterian Clergyman Removing to Moncton.

Campbellton, July 30.—On Sunday evening, July 26, between 600 and 700 people crowded St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to hear Rev. T. P. Drumm's public farewell address. The sermon was an able one, based upon a passage from Moses' farewell to Israel, and calculated to deepen the spiritual impression of years of earnest preaching. Mr. Drumm spoke feelingly of the delightful fraternal relations that had existed through the years of his ministry in Campbellton. He expressed our high appreciation of your ability, character and disposition, and desire to show our most cordial esteem and affection for you. We are pleased to be able to hear words to the success that has attended your work in this place. We ask you to accept this address as a token of our esteem. We pray that God who has blessed your ministry in St. Andrew's church will continue to richly visit you in all the future years of your vocation.

This was signed by the ministers of the association. Rev. Mr. Drumm was taken completely by surprise and could with some difficulty speak of his appreciation of the brethren's kind and generous luncheon was served by Mrs. Purdie to clergy and wives. It is not known yet who will be Mr. Drumm's successor in Campbellton. Rev. Mr. Drumm will spend a part of this month in Dalhousie, and will take up his work in Moncton Sept. 1.

MONEY NOT STOLEN BUT UNACCOUNTED FOR

Chatham, N. B., July 31.—The preliminary hearing of the charges against Ernest Hendry for a shortage of \$800 in the funds of the Dominion and Canadian Express Company's at their agency in Beauséjour was held this morning. H. C. Creighton of St. John and William Kerr, auditor for the Dominion were on the stand. R. A. Lawlor acted as counsel for Hendry. It is understood that the shortage occurred through Hendry neglecting to get receipts for money paid out and it is said that if he were taken again for an hour the missing money would be accounted for. The case was adjourned until next Friday.

ABE MARTIN

A reception was held on Friday evening in the Fisher Memorial school at which the guests were the students and instructors of the Summer School of Science. Dr. Carter, the chief superintendent of education; His Worship Mayor Jones and Mrs. Jones the trustees of the Fisher estate with their wives, and the members of the Woodstock school board were present. The assembly hall, which was decorated with daisies and sweet peas, the guests were received by Misses Edith and Miss Peacock, of the domestic science department. The guests passed into the hall each one was given a topic card, upon which was a record of the evening's entertainment. Miss Macaulay and Miss Peacock gave readings, Mrs. G. Fred. Clarke and Mrs. Clark delighted the audience with a piano duet and the recital of the young men of the school were heard in duets and quartets. A number of the program consisted of a recital of the program, and the singing of a number of old ballads and choruses in which all joined.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 3.)

William King left on Wednesday for a trip to the west. Visits will be made in Calgary and Vancouver. Mr. King is a resident of Sussex, has been a guest at Carleton Hall during the sessions of the Summer School of Science.

The Sunday School of the Methodist Church in Carleton Place, Ontario, held a little picnic on the Island Park on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. George A. Ross, of East Florenceville was calling on his friends in town on Tuesday. Miss Eva Mylott, with her violinist and pianist were guests at Carleton Hall during their stay in town.

The visitation at Carleton Hall during the stay of Mr. Perley Blanche, of this town, and Miss Elsie Blanche, of London (Ont.), the ceremony to take place in St. Stephen on August 12. Mrs. Albert D. Holyoke entertained a few little friends on the lawn on Saturday afternoon last, for the picnic of the little girls, Miss Vivian Carr, of Westport (Mass.), who is her guest. The guests were Isabelle, Mair, Dorothea, Lorraine, Mary Thorne, Joyce Jarvis, Victor Ketchum, Clotilde Winslow, Vivian Carr, Byron Carr, Connel Smith, Frank Balmain and John Manser.

The members of the Yacht Club held a little tea on the courts on Saturday afternoon. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nell, Miss Alice Boyer, Miss Cassie Hay, Miss Kathleen Hand, Miss Tot Deming, Miss Marion Taylor, Miss Faye Camber, Miss Marie Fritze (Grand Falls), Miss Jean Sprague, Miss Alice Sprague, Miss Lillian Jones, Miss Irma Jones, Miss Miley, Miss Marie Thompson, Miss Jean Shee, Miss Marie Thompson, Miss Mary Balmain, Miss Jean Tilles, Miss Mary McLean, Miss Jennie Allingham, Miss Susan Campbell, Miss Victoria Ferguson, Stewart Bailey, Dick Shaw, Perley Hartley, Clyde Camber, Frank Woollerton, Eugene McKeen and Nash Smith.

Mrs. Patrick Gillin, of St. George, is a guest at Carleton Hall. Mrs. George Burdick, of Pokok, was in town on Tuesday of this week. Mrs. J. H. Thompson gave a most enjoyable lawn party for her little daughter, Ruth, on Monday from 4 to 6. She was the hostess of all kinds of guests after which a dainty supper was served on the lawn. Those invited were the Misses Gertrude Thompson, Victor Thompson, Helen Rioridan, Gretchen McGibbon, Louise Smith, Blanche Carleton, Molly Carleton, Margaret Plimacek, Elizabeth Street, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Isadore Stokes, Gertrude Daley, Agnes McCafferty, Dorothy Lane, Mary Carney, Edith Grant, Charlotte Winslow, Jean Williams, Ruth McManus, Lottie Cameron, Mary Power.

Mr. Ernest P. Everett, of New York, who has been visiting relatives in town, returned home on Saturday last. Mrs. Howard Gillett, of North Bay (Ont.), and Miss Jessie Davis, of Detroit, were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Everett, at Lower Southampton. Mrs. Colpitts, who has been spending the week at her father's home, returned to her home in Boston on Saturday. Miss Gladys Smith is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Pool.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Everett, of Worcester (Mass.), are expected on Monday to spend two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Everett, of Lower Southampton. Miss Mildred Smith leaves on Monday to spend two weeks with friends at Drury Cove, St. John. Mrs. Frances Mally leaves on Tuesday for St. John, after spending several weeks in town, a guest at Mrs. Abram Clarke's. Miss Josephine F. Campbell, of Grand Falls, is expected to spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGuire.

Miss Fay Jenks is visiting friends in Annapolis. Mrs. Charles Harris, of Dartmouth, and Mrs. Carleton, of Vancouver, are visiting their father, Mr. Stephen Fallowell, at Carleton Hall. Mr. William, returned to North Sydney on Thursday. Mr. E. Holmes, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce staff, returned from a visit to his home in Truro. Mr. and Mrs. Strayer Townshend, of Philadelphia, who have been in town for the past few weeks, left on Friday for Wolfville to visit Mr. Charles and Lady Townshend before returning to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilroy and daughter, of Halifax, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wylie. Mr. and Mrs. McLean, of Springhill, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cowan. Miss Winona Durant, who recently graduated from the Brockton Hospital, arrived home the first of the week to spend her vacation. Miss Eva Crowds, who is taking a course in professional nursing at Hartford (Conn.), is visiting her father, Mr. Charles Crowds.

Mrs. McGilvray, with her children, of North Sydney, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gubbins, in Springhill with Mr. and Mrs. John Manage. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick left for their home in Summerville (Mass.), on Monday after having spent a fortnight with the latter's sister, Mrs. A. E. Smith. Mrs. Ida Blanche, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Mahoney, returned to Amherst on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. A. P. Smith. Miss Winnifred Lavers, of East Southampton, and Miss McLaughlin, of Scotch Brook, are visiting Mrs. Canham. Mrs. James Farrell and daughter, Miss Annie Farrell, are visiting friends in Wolfville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish have returned to their home in Bellows Falls. Mrs. Elton Lewis, of Edmonton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lewis, at West Brook. Mr. Lewis, who underwent an operation for appendicitis recently, is resting at the sanatorium, Sarawak (N. Y.). Mr. Will McDougall, of St. John, spent the week-end in town. Mrs. Jameson, of Pugwash, has been spending a few days in town with her sister, Mrs. Toliver, who is seriously ill. Rev. Bradford Porter and Mrs. Porter were at home at the Methodist parsonage, Western avenue, on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening of last week. Mrs. Porter received in a gown of black chiffon over green silk. She was assisted by Mrs. Clarence Fuller, who was wearing a black silk, the latter being gowned in black silk, the latter in black velvet. Miss Marie Fullerton, of West Brook, was the hostess, and the domestic science department, in cream gown, the guests passed into the hall each one was given a topic card, upon which was a record of the evening's entertainment. Miss Macaulay and Miss Peacock gave readings, Mrs. G. Fred. Clarke and Mrs. Clark delighted the audience with a piano duet and the recital of the young men of the school were heard in duets and quartets. A number of the program consisted of a recital of the program, and the singing of a number of old ballads and choruses in which all joined.

PARROBORO

Parroboro, July 30.—Miss Bleney, of Parroboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Jeffers. Mrs. T. B. Price, who has been camping at the beach with her sisters, Mrs. McNutt and Miss Young, returned to her home in Moncton on Friday. Mrs. V. B. Fuller, of Parroboro, is the guest of the supreme court at Amherst last week. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wheaton and daughter, Miss Lucy Wheaton, of Halifax, spent the week-end in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Proctor. Mrs. George Cole, of Montserrat, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. E. E. York.

Miss Annie Huntley has returned from Grand Manan, where she has been visiting her brother, C. A. Huntley. Miss Helen Murray, of Sussex, returned with her. Mrs. Joseph Ward, of River Hebert, has been in town for the past week, the guest of Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick. Miss Josephine Henderson is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. R. Smith, in Amherst. Mr. Stewart Day, of New Glasgow, is visiting his brother, Mr. C. B. Day, in Parroboro. Mr. Frank Layton arrived home from Calgary on Monday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Layton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vaughan are spending their vacation in Kentville. Mr. Fred McDonald, of Amherst, spent a couple of days in town last week. Miss Millie, who has been visiting Mr. William Puddington, has returned to her home in River Hebert. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cameron and boys spent several weeks camping at Partridge Island. Miss Kathleen Smith is visiting in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur G. Behr. Mrs. Frank Hanson and little daughter, of Winnipeg, spent the week-end in town, the guests of Mr. Hanson's sister, Mrs. F. Turner. Dr. G. M. Campbell spent Wednesday in Sheblac.

Miss Norma Crane is visiting in St. Stephen, the guest of Miss Marjorie Baskin. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller left Sunday on a trip through Nova Scotia. Mrs. Harry McCurdy went to Kentville last week to attend the funeral of her niece, the late Miss Cora Leighton. Mrs. Denison, are visiting Mrs. Marjorie Slatter. Miss Julia Brown has returned from a visit to friends in Wolfville and Matier. Harold spent a few days in Windsor last week. Dr. and Mrs. Rand, Miss Irene Rand, of River last week. Mr. Harold Picard accompanied them to Kentville. Mrs. Edith Carroll, of Portland (Me.), is spending a few weeks in town with Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGuire. Miss Fay Jenks is visiting friends in Annapolis.

Mrs. Charles Harris, of Dartmouth, and Mrs. Carleton, of Vancouver, are visiting their father, Mr. Stephen Fallowell, at Carleton Hall. Mr. William, returned to North Sydney on Thursday. Mr. E. Holmes, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce staff, returned from a visit to his home in Truro. Mr. and Mrs. Strayer Townshend, of Philadelphia, who have been in town for the past few weeks, left on Friday for Wolfville to visit Mr. Charles and Lady Townshend before returning to their homes.

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(Cont.) Mrs. C. E. Harris (Dartmouth), Mrs. Howard Dove (Carleton Hall), Mrs. L. O. Taylor (Vancouver, Wash.), Mrs. J. S. Henderson, Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Mrs. A. H. Hatfield, Mr. Thomas Day (Pittsburg). Miss Sadie Bent, of Springhill, is the guest of Miss Rita Day. Mrs. W. Crane, of Dartmouth, arrived in town yesterday to visit her mother, Mrs. Alkman. Mr. and Mrs. Grant Brayley, of Summerville (Mass.), are visiting Mr. Brayley's brother, Mrs. Matilda Brayley, King street. Mr. Collins, who has been the guest of Mr. Frank McEneaney, left for his home in New York on Saturday.

Miss Hennessey, of the Jorgins, is visiting Mrs. O'Regan. Rev. Wm. Brown, of Amherst; Miss Ada Brown, of Boston; Mr. W. Ferguson, of Montreal; Miss Kathleen Brown and Mr. James Brown, of Moncton, motored to town yesterday. The home of Mrs. Cecelia Gunning was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday morning, when her elder daughter, Pearl, was married to Mr. George Parker, of Truro. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Porter, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the bride. The bride was wearing a gown of black and white, and the groom was in a suit of black and white. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Parker motored to Macaan, where they took the train for Truro.

Mr. Francis McEneaney died at his residence, King street, on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness. The deceased was a native of this town, and had a number of years held the position of postmaster. He is survived by a family of ten children. His widow and daughter, Miss Mildred Plummer, who have been spending a few weeks in Parroboro, left for home in Cambridge (Mass.) on Friday. Miss Plummer had been in town for a number of days, while canoeing on the lake in company with Mr. Charles Henderson. The canoe was overturned near the shore, and Mr. Henderson was fortunate to escape. A number of boats were near and they were soon rescued.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vaughan are spending their vacation in Kentville. Mr. Fred McDonald, of Amherst, spent a couple of days in town last week. Miss Millie, who has been visiting Mr. William Puddington, has returned to her home in River Hebert. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cameron and boys spent several weeks camping at Partridge Island. Miss Kathleen Smith is visiting in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur G. Behr. Mrs. Frank Hanson and little daughter, of Winnipeg, spent the week-end in town, the guests of Mr. Hanson's sister, Mrs. F. Turner. Dr. G. M. Campbell spent Wednesday in Sheblac.

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of Port Elgin (N. B.), was married to Mr. A. S. Cartwright, of Calgary, on the immediate vicinity of the latter's family being present. The bride was gowned in white satin with drapings of chiffon and lace, with white tulle. A buffet luncheon was served immediately after the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright left for Calgary, where they were the guests of Mr. Wilkinson before proceeding to Seattle and the coast cities. The bride traveled in a suit of royal blue, with a white sash and a white hat. The groom was in a suit of black and white. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Porter, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the bride. The bride was wearing a gown of black and white, and the groom was in a suit of black and white. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright motored to Macaan, where they took the train for Truro.

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ton, Miss Yvonne Sanson, Miss Alma LaBlouche and Miss Lucienne Sanson, and Mrs. Jack Craig (Charlo), Albert LaBlouche (Terrebonne, P. Q.), George LaBlouche and George Walker (Fredericton). Mr. and Mrs. Marie Franey, Miss Audrey Troy and Messrs. Joe and Martin Franey motored to Bathurst last week, and while there were guests at the White House. Mr. Allen, LeBlanc, and Mr. James J. Joseph, of Newport (P. Q.), enjoyed a pleasant motor trip to Jacques River on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. A. P. Smith. Miss Winnifred Lavers, of East Southampton, and Miss McLaughlin, of Scotch Brook, are visiting Mrs. Can

"NOT OUT OF RAILWAY FUNDS" GOULD'S ONLY ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD MADE PAYMENTS TO PREMIER FLEMMING

"I Don't Think I Should Be Required to Answer," He Said, When Asked If He Paid Flemming Out of Other Money

Gould Arranged With J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. P., to Become Counsel for the Railway at Rate of a Thousand a Year—Why Did Baxter Return the \$500?—"Crocket Wanted the Money" is Gould's Explanation of That Gleaner's \$1,000—Winslow's \$3,000 in the Same Class—Frenzied Objection by Counsel for Flemming and the Province to Searching Questions About Big Payments Out of Railway Funds.

"Not out of railway funds," was the answer given by A. R. Gould, president of the Quebec and St. John Railway Company, when asked if he had paid any money to Premier Fleming, at the inquiry into the Dugal charges yesterday.

"I don't think I should be required to answer that question," he replied when asked if he had paid money to the premier out of any funds derived from the sale of bonds.

At the afternoon session there was no sign of the wordsy war between counsel to which nearly the whole morning had been devoted until counsel began to question Mr. Gould about payments to Hon. K. Flemming. Then the objections came thick and fast from the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Carvell vigorously denounced this attitude as an admission of the premier's guilt, but his counsel stood by Mr. Flemming with every argument they could command to their aid.

Finally the commission decided that the questions along this line must be limited to payments out of railway money, and other critical questions as to payments to Mr. Flemming were thus excluded.

It is to be noted that Mr. Fowler, representing the attorney general, fought fiercely against questions tending to show what became of the \$350,000 loan.

Mr. Gould was allowed by his counsel to be more frank with regard to some other matters, and with great good humor he told of some of the payments which have been awaiting explanation.

"I gave the Gleaner \$1,000 because Crockett wanted the money," was one explanation.

"Mr. Winslow got his \$3,000 for about the same reasons as the Gleaner payment," he said.

"Mr. Seely was another of the hungry crowd," was all the reason he had for charging up J. D. Seely's claim of \$16,000.

J. B. M. Baxter figured in the evidence again. Mr. Gould told of making an arrangement with Mr. Baxter in December, 1913, to act as general counsel for his company, on the basis of \$500 every six months, the first payment was made on Feb. 6 following. This \$500 was not returned until after the committee of the legislature appointed to examine the railway accounts had been some time employed digging into the items of expenditure. The original voucher was not returned to Mr. Baxter until April 30, twelve days after the legislature adjourned. Mr. Baxter is a member of the legislature. Some time during the session he told Gould he wouldn't act as counsel.

Another telegram was sent to New York during the afternoon about the production of the Valley railway books. Mr. Gould was stood aside pending the production of these books, which the commission expects early next week. The inquiry is to be resumed next Tuesday morning.

MORNING SESSION.
When yesterday's session opened, Mr. Carvell called A. R. Gould. Mr. Guthrie said that Mr. Gould was in the city, but not in court, as he expected Ross Thompson to be on the stand. Mr. Teed asked for an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Thompson, but Mr. Carvell said he wished to examine Mr. Gould before continuing Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Gould was sent for and when he arrived took the stand for examination by Mr. Carvell.

In reply to questions, Mr. Gould said that he was president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, incorporated in New Brunswick with head office in Fredericton. The company also has an office in New York, where the books were kept. He did not have the books with him. He had written to F. J. Lisman & Co. asking them to send them and had told Mr. Guthrie to wire for them. He denied having issued any instructions that they should not be sent.

Mr. Gould said he was subpoenaed on July 1 with instructions to bring the books.

The directors of the company were the witness, Messrs. Chestnut, Edgewood, Howard of Fredericton and McKewen of Montreal. The only director he spoke of about the books was Mr. Edgewood, who asked about the books. The meeting of the directors had been held since his subpoena was issued and he had taken no other steps to secure the books.

Mr. Carvell, to the commission—It looks as if it is time for your honors to take some steps. This looks to me like a clear case of contempt of court. If the books cannot be secured it is time that we either throw up our hands and say that there is no power to be exercised or else that the power should be exercised.

Mr. Teed—It is apparent to all that the books are not needed.

Chairman—It is a matter of relevancy. Of which the witness is to be the judge?

Mr. Teed—I would not go that far.

A.—About June 1, 1912.
Q.—At what point?
A.—Between Fredericton and Woodstock.

Did Not Have Cash.
Proceeding the witness said the Prudential Trust Company was the depository of the funds. He and Mr. Lisman made the arrangements and reported to the government. They had intended to go to the Royal Trust Company, but changing their minds on the last day went to the Prudential. The government ratified the arrangement. The arrangement was completed on April 30, 1912.

Before completing the arrangement they were providing for the creation of the construction company. The object of creating the construction company was that it was the only way to get the capital stock of the parent company into the hands of the promoters, without paying up the cash and they did not have the \$2,000,000 to put up. There was no other reason.

Q.—If that was the only reason, is there any reason why the construction company should receive anything more than the cost of the road, unless it was to take a share of the stock was issued, would you not have full control?
A.—I suppose so, but we would not have all the stock.

The witness said at the second contract between the two companies under which the railway company took back the majority of their stock and agreed to give the construction company, instead, ten per cent of the cost of the work.

Q.—Who held practically all the railway stock construction company.
A.—Who owns the stock of the construction company.

A.—My son, Mr. Lisman, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Macdonell, as you know, says he owns none.

Q.—Don't the books show that you own \$20,000 of the stock?
A.—I don't own a share; that was the lawyers' way of getting around it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Guthrie—The construction company only holds the railway stock as trustees until the railway is completed.

Mr. Carvell produced the minutes of a meeting of the construction company in May, 1912, showing authority for issuing 9,990 shares of their stock to A. R. Gould in exchange for the transfer of Mr. Gould's claim of \$100,000 against the railway company.

As the proceedings were interrupted by the sale of traffic in the street, Mr. Carvell resumed his examination.

Q.—Do you know if any funds of the railway company had been placed in Mr. Thompson's hands before May 29, 1912?
A.—Some of the first moneys of the railway company were put through Mr. Thompson's private account.

Q.—Did the \$10,000 come from that account?
A.—I don't know what account it came from. I was glad to get it and I did not ask where it came from.

Mr. Teed objected. The witness said that he did not know where it came from.

Q.—Do you know if it was railway money received?
A.—No, I had no reason to believe that it was.

Q.—Was the payment made on account of the railway funds?
A.—I don't know.

Q.—What did the Gleaner give you for the \$1,000?
A.—Nothing but printing and advertising.

Q.—Do you not know that the advertising was paid for otherwise?
A.—No, I don't know.

Q.—Did you not see him negotiate the transaction?
A.—James H. Crockett.

The commission adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
When the commission resumed for the afternoon session A. R. Gould was asked by Mr. Carvell if the books of the company included those of New York. He replied that they had not.

Q.—Have you sent any further instructions to him to send them today?
A.—No, I have not.

Q.—So far as you are concerned, outside the advice of counsel, are you willing to have the books brought here?
A.—Yes, I would.

Mr. Guthrie then took a list of the books which Mr. Carvell said would be required to be telegraphed to New York. The list included cash books, journals, ledgers, check books, check stub books, and cancelled checks. Correspondence was ruled out of the list.

Q.—What is the purpose of this adjournment which was finally fixed for Tuesday at 10 o'clock. This was done on the application of Mr. G. Teed, who on Monday next had, he said, an important case in Westmorland county.

In the course of the remarks Mr. Carvell said he did not think his side of the investigation would take more than two days. Mr. Fowler added that his side would be very short.

Mr. Carvell asked what was the consideration Mr. Fowler objected to. Mr. Carvell said he did not know when it was paid.

Q.—Do you know that on June 8, 1912, you and Mr. Lisman got \$25,000 from that fund?
A.—Yes.

telling whether he knew that the payments had been made from the proceeds of progress estimates. He finally said that ten per cent from the progress estimates was appropriated for this purpose.

The witness said he did not know if any payments were made on the loan after April 7. Mr. Carvell asked him if he knew anything of the disposition of the progress estimates after May 1 but the witness said he did not.

Mr. Teed—That is a question they will ask themselves," said Mr. Carvell. "I just asked it to test them."

Mr. Teed—What was the question?
Mr. Carvell—"I thought so, he did not even know what he was objecting."

Witness said that a progress estimate for June has just been prepared, claiming about \$83,000 on one account, and \$20,000 on another.

Mr. Carvell—Do you know if any payments have been made on the \$850,000 since Mr. Brown gave evidence that \$207,000 had been repaid?
A.—I have no evidence of such payments.

The chairman pressed the question and the witness said he knew in a general way whether further payments had been made, but did not know the exact amounts.

The \$10,000 Check.
Q.—Mr. Thompson swore yesterday that he gave you a check for \$10,000 on May 29, 1912; do you know anything about that?
A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did Mr. Thompson owe you \$10,000 at that time?
A.—No.

Q.—Do you know if any funds of the railway company had been placed in Mr. Thompson's hands before May 29, 1912?
A.—Some of the first moneys of the railway company were put through Mr. Thompson's private account.

Q.—Did the \$10,000 come from that account?
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Q.—Do you know that on June 8, 1912, you and Mr. Lisman got \$25,000 from that fund?
A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you had it?
A.—Two or three weeks.
Q.—I don't want to buy it, you know.
A.—I didn't know that you did, but I brought it along. (Laughter.)

Q.—From whom did you obtain it?
When you got it three or four weeks ago?
A.—It was attached to a voucher, I think.

Q.—Who gave you the voucher?
A.—Yes, sent by note.
Q.—I don't know who it is, but I don't know who it was.

Q.—I suppose it is now for sale?
A.—Well, I don't know; perhaps.

In Gleaner's Class.
Q.—J. N. W. Winslow, of Woodstock, told us about receiving from you sums of \$1,000 and \$3,000. Why was this money paid?
A.—For the same reason as the Gleaner. (Laughter.)

Q.—I agree. He says he thought he ought to have it?
Q.—Did he bother you at the time to know why he wanted it?
A.—No, not much. I had heard of it.

Q.—That is about all there is to it. Norman wanted the money and he got it?
A.—We could not agree on the salary but he thought he ought to get the money.

Q.—There were pressing necessities and Norman got it?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Up to now have you yielded to his importunities?
A.—It is a private matter.

Q.—So far as the company is concerned, A. No.
Q.—So far as the railway and construction companies are concerned, there have been no other payments?
A.—No.

Q.—There is another man named Seely. He got some money; why did he get it?
A.—He was another hungry customer. (Laughter.)

Q.—And he got \$4,000?
A.—Yes, sent by note.

Q.—It is in evidence that the \$1,000 was charged up to the cost of construction. Was it so ordered by you?
A.—I think it was.

Q.—In that way?
A.—I cannot say positively but it was charged with my consent.

A letter was produced and Mr. Gould identified it as one from himself to J. D. Seely, which he said, was in connection with Mr. Seely's suggestion that he should convey some land title to the company.

Another letter was identified by the witness as one of his own to Mr. Seely regarding the \$16,000 transaction. A copy of all three follows:

"No Graters or Meddlers."
St. John and Quebec Railway, Presque Isle, Me., Dec. 16, 1912.

Dear Sir—I was detained in Montreal last week longer than I expected, and only arrived home Saturday night.

I saw and talked with all the interested parties and I suggested when we were in Fredericton:

First, we want to know that this amount will be satisfactory to you, and that you will have no objection to my OTHER GRATIFIERS AND MEDDLERS ARE TO ENJOY ANY PART OF THE FUNDS.

This settlement will be on a basis of what we consider your honest dues, and that you appreciate that we are all disposed to treat you right and do the fair thing, and of course this proposition must appeal to you as a fair and liberal attitude for the company to take, as they are not legally bound to pay anything.

While the stock certificate you hold does not cover for anything it will be required to be returned to the secretary.

The next question arises as to how we are to get the money for you. While this is a simple matter to get all the money we want for construction purposes, IT IS A DIFFICULT MATTER TO GET ANYTHING FOR OURSELVES OR ANYONE ELSE OUTSIDE OF WHAT WE CAN SHOW LEGITIMATE VOUCHERS AS MONEY SPENT FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. I DO NOT SEE HOW WE CAN POSSIBLY DO ANY BETTER THAN DRAG OUT OCCASIONAL \$1,000 UNTIL THE FIRST DIVISION IS SETTLED FOR WHEN IF THERE IS ANYTHING LEFT, IT WILL BE EASY TO SETTLE ANY BALANCE COMING TO YOU. YOU MUST REPLY TO ME BY DOING ANYTHING I CAN TO MAKE THIS SATISFACTORY TO YOU.

I am obliged to return to Ottawa again tomorrow, and am not quite sure how long I shall be gone, but I expect to be down your way about Jan. 1, and about that time will endeavor to have something for you.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) A. R. GOULD.
Arroostook Valley Railroad Co., Presque Isle, Me., Dec. 16, 1912.

Mr. James D. Seely, St. John, N. B.: Dear Sir—I received the within telegram this morning which I assume is from you, although it is a new way of spelling your name.

I herewith inclose note for \$4,000 dated Dec. 26 at four months. You will notice I have signed this individually, although it is, of course, on behalf of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company that I am making this transaction and lending my personal name for the purpose. If anything ever happens that we get driven out of the matter so that some of us get anything out of it, of course you will not expect me to hold it. I shall use my best endeavor to do so, but you must remember there is always a risk and danger of failure in all these large deals, especially where we are depending upon a few politicians which as a rule is a mighty poor asset for any man to back up. I have never been able to get even my expenses back out of this enterprise and don't expect to for two years with the best of luck. So you must not expect too much of me in getting out

your share when I cannot even help myself.
Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) A. R. GOULD.
St. John & Quebec Railway, Presque Isle, Me., Feb. 18, 1913.

James D. Seely, St. John, N. B.: Dear Sir—I am sending to Ross Thompson, Fredericton, a note dated Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1913. One year after date promise to pay you \$12,000. I spoke to Thompson about this matter and told him you should come to Fredericton and arrange some deeds and provide some way so this could be accounted for on the books. I presume you will find it convenient to go before you go away and arrange matters with him and take over the note. I should have attended to this on my arrival home Saturday as I promised, but have been so busy with matters that I haven't had time to do so. I have hardly had time to look at my memorandum book before.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) A. R. GOULD.

Continuing, Mr. Carvell asked: The substance of it was that Mr. Seely wanted money?
A.—Yes.

Q.—There is evidence of \$10,000 to Mr. Lisman's solicitors in New York. What was that?
A.—For payment of expenses in connection with the bond issue. They did not get anything for their services.

Q.—Were they working for the company or Mr. Lisman?
A.—In the interests of both.

Q.—Mr. Lisman was working in connection with the bond issue, and this was for their expenses in connection with that?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the payment of \$10,000 to you in July, 1913, as two years back salary on the same class with the Gleaner and Winslow transaction?
A.—No.

Q.—Who authorized it?
A.—Mr. Thompson and I agreed upon it. It had been talked over with the directors.

Q.—But there was no official authority?
A.—Mr. Thompson and I generally arranged such things.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming?
A.—Not out of the railway funds.

Mr. Carvell—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming by reason or because of having the contract with the government of New Brunswick?
A.—I don't know that I could answer that.

Q.—I think Mr. Gould, we are entitled to an answer. Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming by reason or because of having the contract with the government of New Brunswick?
A.—I don't know that I could answer that.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Flemming any money out of the fund you and your associates borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Flemming any money in the months of April, May, June, July, 1912?
A.—No.

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A.—No.

mate submitted to them later. To say therefore, that it would not affect the cost of construction is to put on the very narrow and constricted sense. I ascertain if anything of that kind did take place in order to draw what did come out of the railway funds. To be certain if anything of that kind did take place in order to draw what did come out of the railway funds.

Mr. Carvell—Was any of the money you paid Mr. Flemming repaid out of the railway funds?
A.—No.

Q.—Were the moneys you paid to Mr. Flemming your own or the moneys of some other persons?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you give him any money prior to Jan. 30, 1912, ask you to give him any money?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you not tell a member of the commission that you had given Mr. Flemming sufficient money to keep him for the rest of his natural life?
A.—No.

Dare Not Answer Question.
Mr. Carvell (with heat and indignation)—You dare not answer the question. You know he did and every man in the court knows he did, and every man in the country knows he did. What are you afraid of? The premier of the province dare not tell us whether he received any money from the contractor. I know the jury listening to me this afternoon.

Mr. Teed—You are a nice sort of a specimen, addressing the commission, he added: "I don't think learned counsel has the right to put this line of question and if he does the commission ought to stop it. I don't think he has a right to ask the witness if he holds A, B, or C about Mr. Flemming or any other member of the government I know Mr. Carvell is fighting for his miserable political life."

Reproved by Chairman.
Chairman—I do not think that is called for.

Mr. Teed—I think it is called forth by what he said. I ask for your censure of that conduct.

Q.—Do you not think there is reason for censure?
Mr. Carvell—For six weeks I have been trying to get information and my friends have tried to prevent it. I know the witness: Did you not tell the Hon. Mr. Morrissey the reason that Mr. Lisman would not purchase the second mortgage bonds was because there were no man gratifiers in connection with the building of the road?

Q.—I don't think I put it that way.
A.—I don't know what he said.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Flemming any money out of the fund you and your associates borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company?
A.—No.

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A.—No.

element in the cost of the way?
A.—Attorney's fees.
Mr. Carvell—That would be a rebate or profit.

Q.—Including attorneys' other expenditures, have you received any rebate or profit, not a cent, that are as clean as a whistle.
A.—How was Mr. Thompson fixed?

A.—I and my associates were fixed on \$5,000 as a rebate.
Q.—How was

HEN FLEMING

element in the cost of building a railway.

A—Attorneys' fees. (Laughter).

Mr. Carvell—That would be right for this road.

Q—Including attorneys' fees and all other expenditures, have you ever received any rebate or profit?

A—No, not a cent. The expenditures are as clean as a whistle.

Q—How was Mr. Thompson's salary fixed?

A—My associates talked it over and fixed on \$5,000 as a reasonable salary.

Q—How was your salary fixed?

A—We talked it over and agreed on it.

Q—How have the funds been provided to meet the interest on the bonds?

A—Mr. Leman looked after it.

Q—What do you say as to ten per cent being a fair and reasonable payment to the construction company for their work?

A—That is the usual rate, just the same as the force account.

Q—What services are included in addition to the profit? Is it in lieu of salaries?

A—My son is president of the construction company. He draws no salary although he does a lot of work. He will depend on the profits. My salary is \$10,000 a year. He is intended to be a fool to work for \$5,000 a year. He is the cheapest man I ever had and is worth his weight in gold for anything he does for me.

Q—But he did perform some services?

A—Yes.

Q—His previous services had been paid for?

A—Yes.

Q—And the retainer had nothing to do with them?

A—No.

Q—And the services he performed after he received the retainer were satisfactory?

A—Yes, as far as I know.

Q—But you have not got a bill yet?

A—No.

Q—It would not surprise me to get one for months' salary.

A—Nothing would surprise me in this transaction.

Mr. Carvell—Well you probably may see it when this is all over.

Q—You said the extra guarantee was a benefit to the province. Was it not that you wanted \$6,000 a mile and told the government that if they would guarantee \$10,000 a mile you would give them back \$1,000 a mile?

A—That is one way of putting it.

Q—You benefited by it as well as the province?

A—The province controls the road now. I am only the hired man.

Q—Under the agreement with the government what is the arrangement for the division of the earnings?

A—The railway has forty per cent; that is to go to pay the interest on the bonds.

Q—But if there is a surplus?

A—It would go to the company, unless there were any payments to be made for permanent extensions or anything like that.

Q—You said that because you gave up the possibility of this profit, the construction company was to get ten per cent?

A—Yes.

Q—What has been charged up?

A—About \$400,000.

Q—Is that charged to construction?

A—No.

Q—Has it been charged to construction since Jan. 1?

A—Yes.

Q—Should not the ten per cent before Jan. 1 be charged up in the same way?

A—We propose to have that ten per cent.

Q—How do you propose to get it out?

A—That is what I am pursuing me. I would give you something to tell me.

The books were produced to show that the ten per cent had been charged to construction since Jan. 1.

Q—We might get a statement every month that is supposed to show the same records as these books but that ten per cent never showed on my statement in addition?

A—Yes.

Q—Fisher—That is because it is included without being shown.

Mr. Carvell—You see that this has been a part of the cost of construction. That would be your profits.

A—Yes.

Q—You are getting your expenses out of this?

A—Yes.

Sold the Bonds.

A—Only partly. I might say I earned ten years salary last month by selling bonds. I was criticised by all friends for not selling the bonds at 92. I got better than 95, a difference of more than \$21,000. If I had not sold them then I could not get 95 for them. I don't want to be criticised for a \$3,000 salary.

Q—You put in \$25,000 as capital.

A—Yes.

Q—You expect to get the cost of the road out of the bonds?

A—Yes.

Q—Why should you get \$400,000 profit in addition?

A—Because we earned it.

Q—And you feel you are entitled to \$400,000 for building this road from Gasquetown to Centerville with the country's money? Centerville with the country's money?

A—It is not their money; they have not put up a cent.

Q—But it is not on money received from bonds guaranteed by the province and from federal subsidies.

A—Yes.

Q—You are collecting ten per cent on what the contractors earn?

A—Yes.

Q—And on Mr. Thompson's salary?

A—That is part of the cost of the road.

Q—And on the interest charges?

A—We hope to get it.

Q—In fact you want ten per cent on every expenditure shown in the books.

A—We are entitled to it under our contract.

Q—You said that you and Mr. Leman put up a bond of \$100,000 for the completion of the road?

A—Yes.

Q—But the surety company is being asked to guarantee to cover this guarantee?

A—Yes.

The commission adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Dare Not Answer Question

Mr. Carvell (with heat and indignation)—You dare not answer the question. You know he did and every man in the court knows he did. Every man in the country knows he did. What are you afraid of? The premier of the province dare not tell us whether he received any money from the contractor. I know the jury listening to me this afternoon.

Mr. Teed—You are a nice sort of a specimen, are you not? Addressing the commission he added: "I don't think learned counsel has the right to put this line of question and if he does the commission ought to stop it. I don't think he has a right to ask the witness if he told A, B, or C about Mr. Fleming or any other member of the government. I think that Mr. Carvell is fighting for his miserable political life."

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Chairman—I do not think that is called for.

Mr. Teed—I think it is called forth by what he said. I ask for your censure of that conduct.

Chairman—I do not think there is reason for censure.

Mr. Carvell—For six weeks I have been trying to get information and my friends have been trying to prevent it. To the witness: Did you not tell the Hon. Mr. Morrissy the reason that Mr. Leman would not purchase the second mortgage bonds was because there were so many grafters in connection with the building of the road?

A—I don't think I put it that way.

Q—What did you say to him?

Question objected to.

Judge Wells—How does that Lisman question?

Judge Wells—I don't care a button about what he thought. It cannot help me.

Mr. Carvell—Did you promise Mr. Fleming any money when you obtained the contract in December, 1911?

A—No, sir.

Q—Did you pay him any money afterwards because you received the contract?

Question objected to.

A—I cannot answer that.

Chairman—Do you mean you don't know?

A—No, I cannot answer that yes or no.

Mr. Carvell—That suggests another question. I know what is objected to, it is why and when did you pay the money?

Mr. Teed objected, saying that the witness had already said that he had not paid out of the railway funds.

Mr. Carvell—He cannot say whether he paid any money to obtain the contract.

Witness—I never admitted that I paid any money any way.

Q—Did you pay him?

Question objected to.

Q—Did you not take the premier \$200,000 in an automobile on the Sunday before the election?

A—No, sir.

Q—Were you at the house of the premier at Hartland in an automobile?

A—I might have been.

Q—Did not you give the money?

A—I am not sure that—

Q—Are you not sure?

A—I can quite sure that I never carried him a dollar or a cent that day.

Q—That day? Didn't you give him money at Woodstock?

Mr. Teed—Surely if this commission has power or interest in pursuing a line of argument that has been ruled out.

Mr. Carvell—I am getting down to the pith of it.

Mr. Teed said he objected to the principle of the questions.

Leave It With People

Mr. Carvell—The witness will not say that he will not repay the money out of the money borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company and we know that some of that was repaid out of the railway funds.

Mr. Teed persisted in his objection and the question was ruled out.

Mr. Carvell—Well, your honor, if I am not allowed to ask questions I will not ask more. I will leave it to the people of New Brunswick.

Earning That \$5,000

Mr. Teed—Tell us what you did to justify your salary?

A—For one thing I have spent a great deal of money for expenses and have never received a bill for it.

Q—What were your expenses?

A—Arranging the financing, the contracts, etc., overseeing all the work waiting on the government, etc.

Q—What have you done to finance the company?

A—I have had to put up securities to protect the bank account that Frederickton. I have had to put up \$100,000 in securities with the government as a guarantee.

Q—Was any commission ever paid to you or anyone else for selling the bonds?

A—No.

Q—And nothing was paid to the New York lawyers for their services?

A—No.

Q—What do you consider the largest

FEARING ST. JOHN IN DANGER GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE SAVINGS BANK

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The position of the port of St. John is causing more anxiety than anything else in the Canadian situation.

Halifax and the St. Lawrence are defended by guns. Vancouver and Victoria are remote, and the Halifax is counted upon to look after the German cruiser which is in Pacific waters. St. John is undefended and open to attack.

There are on the Atlantic coast two German cruisers which have been looking after German interests in Mexican waters. One of these cruisers took President Huerta away from Mexico to one of the West Indian Islands where he embarked on a passenger steamer for Europe. The whereabouts of these two cruisers is not known at present. What gives rise to nervousness here is fear that one or both of the cruisers may slip up the Bay of Fundy to destroy unprotected shipping facilities at St. John where there are extensive docks.

It is understood that as a precautionary measure the government proposes to lose no time in removing from the offices of the deputy receiver general at St. John, the large quantity of gold held there for the redemption of Dominion notes. The treasury will be transported from St. John to Halifax or to Ottawa and placed in government vaults at one of these more secure points.

SYDNEY, N. S., IN FEAR OF TWO GERMAN CRUISERS

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 2.—Two German cruisers were sighted today off St. Pierre, one of the West Indian islands. It is surmised that the object of their presence so near Sydney harbor is to secure coal for a trans-Atlantic voyage or have been detected to watch this port and the entrance of the St. Lawrence.

Statement to this effect was made yesterday by Captain Foster, the officer commanding the regiment detailed to guard the cable station at Lloyd Cove. He was notified of the presence of the warships by cable from Newfoundland and requested that shipping be notified of the fact.

It is conjectured that St. Pierre Island may be the objective of the cruisers which may be awaiting word of a formal declaration of war between France and Germany. The French cruiser Friant cannot be far away. Admitting the report about the German cruisers being correct, a naval fight seems imminent in these waters.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page five.)

The pleasure of meeting Rev. Roy Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, of Hampton, was served in the drawing room at 5 o'clock. Among the guests present were Mrs. J. A. Casswell, Mrs. W. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. G. C. Keith, Misses Bessie E. Scovill, Marian Casswell, Molly O'Leary, Annie Dickie, Gladys Dickie.

Mrs. Barbour was here this week with her cousin, Mrs. J. R. Dunn.

Mr. and Mrs. Grier Wyld and Mr. Benjamin Babbitt returned from a short trip to Fredericton on Tuesday evening. Mr. Grier Wyld arrived from Ottawa last week to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dunn.

On Thursday afternoon the Misses Casswell entertained their friends at a motor and tennis party at McAllister's Island, on Hartt's Lake which is now in all its summer beauty. Those who were present were Mrs. W. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. F. C. Corey, Misses Pearl Peters, Nora Peters, Marian Casswell, Edith Casswell, Frances Casswell, Bessie Scovill, Mary Scovill, Gertrude Scovill, Dorothy Sutton, Ruth Cameron, Molly O'Leary, H. DuVerne, Maud Cooper, Ben. Dunn, Perry Babbitt, W. S. Wilkinson and Edith Peters.

Miss Cameron and Miss Ruth Cameron, of Campbellton, arrived on Tuesday to be the guest of their sister, Mrs. W. S. Wilkinson.

Mrs. Perry Masters, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Winifred Babbitt.

Mrs. Guillard Plewelling, of Hampton, is the guest of Mrs. and Mrs. H. B. Bridges.

Judge Wilton, of St. John, is on business for a few days and is the guest of the Misses Simpson.

Miss L. E. Peck, of St. John, is the guest of the Misses Simpson.

Miss L. E. Peck, of St. John, is the guest of the Misses Simpson.

OLD SURETY OPENED UP BY ARREST OF WOODSTOCK MEN

Woodstock, N. B., July 31.—During the excitement of a baseball game at Mars Hill, Monday, yesterday, between the team of that town and the Woodstock team, an American officer arrested two spectators named Brown and Ryan from Woodstock on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Brown was released on payment of \$500, but Ryan, acting on legal advice, refused to pay and was taken to Houlton, where a hearing took place today. How W. F. Jones was sent for and was present in interests of the Woodstock man.

It developed during the hearing that the officer making the arrest was named Burns, a son of the well known customs officer who was instrumental in placing William Kelley in Atlanta Federal prison for 14 years. It was a discussion of this case and reference on Burns part in sending Kelley away that caused the junior Burns to lose his head and make the arrest. Ryan would make no settlement and was taken to Bangor tonight to await trial. The affair is causing considerable talk and the feeling against Burns is quite in evidence.

PALE AND SICKLY BOYS AND GIRLS

Need All the Strength That Good Red Blood Can Give.

Youth is the time to lay the foundation for health. Every boy and girl should have plenty of pure, red blood and strong nerves. With this, impure blood they start life with a handicap too great to win success and happiness. Pure, red blood means healthful growth, strong nerves, a clear brain and a good digestion. In a word, pure blood is the foundation of health.

The signs of thin, impure blood are many and unmistakable. The pale, irritable boy or girl, who has no spirit or ambition, is always thin and melancholy, short of breath, and who does not grow strong, is the victim of anaemia, or bloodlessness—the greatest enemy of youth.

There is just one thing to do for these boys and girls—and that is to get with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You can't afford to experiment with other remedies, for there must be no guesswork in the treatment of anaemia. Through neglect or wrong treatment, the young man or woman who is weak and thin, who has lost his or her strength, and who is suffering from the effects of a nervous breakdown, should get with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You can't afford to experiment with other remedies, for there must be no guesswork in the treatment of anaemia. Through neglect or wrong treatment, the young man or woman who is weak and thin, who has lost his or her strength, and who is suffering from the effects of a nervous breakdown, should get with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., July 31.—Mrs. Harry King and three children left on Monday for St. John, where they will spend a week with Mrs. King's sisters, the Misses Goslee.

Mrs. A. S. Foster and son, Frank, of St. John, who have been spending several weeks with friends here left for their home on Monday.

Hon. L. F. Farris, White's Cove, was a week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Hay.

Mrs. Alex. Scott, St. John, is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. John Parkhill (Mrs. King).

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, St. John, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Branscombe this week.

Mrs. John Arnold, Woodstock, and her sister, Mrs. Fred Hale, Vancouver (B. C.), who are spending the summer at Brown's Falls were week-end guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. King.

Mr. Milton McLean was called to St. John last week on account of the serious illness of his sister, Miss Margery McLean, who died shortly after his arrival in the city. Mr. and Mrs. McLean attended the funeral services at Cumberland on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Alex. Cruikshank, St. John, accompanied by his father, spent Sunday here at the Chipman House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay left on Thursday for Bally's Point, where they will spend a few weeks with the Misses Eason, of St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Ferris are spending a week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. R. D. Richardson and daughter, Margaret, left on Wednesday for St. John to meet Mrs. Richardson's sister, Mrs. E. E. Candall, a former resident of this place but now of Vancouver (B. C.), who expects to spend part of the summer here.

Dr. Gorham, wife and child, of Salmon Harbor, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. John Orchard, who has been seriously ill for the past week is rapidly recovering.

Miss Edna Armstrong is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hickson.

Senator King spent a few days of this week in St. John.

Mr. Charles Day, who has been in the west for the past few years, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Day.

Miss Edna McAllister entertained a number of her young friends very pleasantly at a picnic on Tuesday afternoon.

Among those present were Mrs. M. R. Ritchie, Mrs. W. B. Darrach, Mrs. R. C. Ritchie, Mrs. H. A. Spruell, Mrs. H. King and Mrs. H. M. Armstrong.

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40,000 RIFLES LANDED FOR NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS

Dublin, Aug. 2.—Ten thousand rifles for the Ulster Nationalist volunteers were landed tonight at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, and are being brought to Dublin.

Death of Newspaper Man

Petersboro, Ont., Aug. 2.—This afternoon W. H. Robertson, proprietor and editor of the Morning Times, succumbed to a paralytic stroke, the second he suffered within a week. He established the Times in 1872.

No housewife should overlook the food value of cheese.

CAPE SPEAR

Cape Spear, Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Steeman, of Great Moncton (N. B.), are spending a few days here recently with friends.

Mrs. Annie Hebert, of Boston (Mass.), is spending some time here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Major Trenholm.

Mrs. Carl Pipes, of Amherst (N. S.), is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Sabon C. Allen, of St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldred England, of Ellerslie (P. E. I.), who have spent a few days here with friends, have returned on Monday.

Mrs. John S. Murray and children and Mr. Albert Murray, of Pugwash (N. S.), motored to this place on Saturday and Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Murray's brother, Mr. Sabon C. Allen, returning on Monday.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, July 30.—The Hopewell Hill tennis club has been organized, with Clyde MacIntyre, president; Miss Nellie Rogers, vice-president; and Miss Mary Russell, secretary. The ground is not yet prepared, but it is understood a start is to be made soon.

Misses Miss Newcombe, Gertrude McDonald and Evelyn Stevens returned today from a visit to Moncton and Springfield.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 1.—The will of the late Alden Steeves, of Salem, has been admitted to probate, before Judge Bray, letters testamentary being granted to John L. Peck and the widow, Mrs. J. Peck, in accordance with the will of the deceased. The estate is all personal, valued at \$1,800, the real property being in the hands of Mrs. M. B. Dixon was proctor.

Capt. George Cochran, of Sunny Brae, and his brother, John Cochran, visited relative here yesterday. The former's vessel is in New York.

Miss Evelyn Robinson returned this week on a visit to friends in Dover.

Edith Peck, who has been located in St. John, was here on Wednesday, on a short visit.

Miss Grace Cole has returned to her home in Westmorland county, after a pleasant visit with friends here. She was accompanied back by Miss Mary Russell, who spent some time at Miss Cole's home and in Amherst.

Hon. C. W. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, of Moncton, were in the village yesterday.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, Aug. 1.—Miss Martha Hill, wife of a doctor (Mc), is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. T. Lewis.

Mr. George F. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Moore, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace returned to their home in Picton, after spending a week with relatives here.

Mrs. and Mrs. Perri Berrie and children, of Houlton (Me.), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Berrie.

Mrs. J. L. Peck was hostess at the Colman's Friday night very delightful dinner in honor of her sister, Mrs. Duncan, of New York. The guests left town by auto and train and arrived at Hillsboro about 11 o'clock, where a nicely arranged dinner was enjoyed. Among those present were Mrs. C. J. Osborne, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. John Steeves, Mrs. James Wallace, Mrs. Lewis, Miss F. B. Steeves, Miss Blight, Misses Flora Peck, Mildred Duncan, Lottie Steeves, Kitty Thompson, Emma Lewis, Hattie Steeves, Molly King, Mary Steeves, Edith Gross, Mildred Gross, R. Steeves, Mildred McLaughlin, Messrs. Royden Steeves, Conrad Osman, Whelan Steeves, George Peck, Wentworth Lewis, Robert Wallace, George Blight, Barry Blight, Wallace King and Mr. Sheldon.

Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. James Wallace, Miss Barnes and Miss Lottie Stewart, visited Moncton on Thursday.

Mrs. Donald McTavish and little son, of Vancouver (B. C.), are here as the guest of Mrs. McTavish's brother, Mr. E. M. Sherwood, manager of the Salisbury & Albert railway.

Mrs. J. O. Osburn, of Cape Peck, Mrs. Duncan and Miss Annie R. Peck motored to Alma on Saturday.

Miss Alice Thistle is visiting in Hillsboro.

Mrs. E. L. Peck, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Wallace's sister, Mrs. Barnes, of Moncton, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Walter Singer.

Miss Sophie Ringier, daughter of Mrs. Ringier, of steamer Drowning Maud, is the guest of Mrs. William Lewis.

Miss Georgia Barnett, of Moncton (Me.), is spending their vacation here.

Miss Amelia Hawkes, of Carvilleville, was operated on for appendicitis, the operation, assisted by Dr. Kirby.

Mrs. C. J. Osburn entertained a number of young people very pleasantly on Friday evening.

Miss Maisie Carlisle is visiting friends in Moncton.

DIGBY

Digby, N. S., Aug. 2.—Lou Lodge, one of Digby's best known summer boarders, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

One hundred and fifty American guests had just been served with dinner when a frying pan containing hot fat was upset on the stove. Quicker than it can be told, the whole building was a mass of flames. An alarm was rung in the kitchen, and the guests were notified and notwithstanding the strong southwest wind which prevailed the fire was confined to the building in which it started.

Surrounding buildings owned by A. B. Brown, proprietor of the hotel, were saved. All their occupants got out with safety, but many had narrow escapes.

The loss is estimated at \$60,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was witnessed by hundreds of natives and summer visitors. Many of the

SEVERALS HOLD AUSTRIANS BACK FROM VIENNA

London, Aug. 2.—Serbia is holding her own against the assaults of the Austrian forces. With only minor detachments as to the fighting between the armies of the warring nations reaching here today, this was generally indicated.

The Serbians are greatly outnumbered, but near Smederina and Loinca have stubbornly resisted the advance of the Austrians and at last reports were holding them in check. The chief fighting is expected to be about these two points for several days.

Belgrade NOT BOMBARDED.

Vienna, Aug. 2.—It was semi-officially announced this morning that nothing of importance occurred at the seat of war during yesterday. The statement denies that Austrian artillery bombarded the town of Belgrade, declaring that such a bombardment would be contrary to the usage of international law.

Fire was only opened on combatant troops, it says, who used private houses as firing positions.

BRANCH LINE IN HANDS OF I. C. R.

Official announcement is made by F. P. GUTELIUS, general manager of the I. C. R., that the New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island railway, from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, has been taken over by the government railway and is to be operated as part of that system, beginning Aug. 1.

This plan has been long under consideration, and the purchase was reported some time ago being made to carry out more effectively the car ferry service with the island.

The public announcement is as follows: "From 24.01 o'clock, Aug. 1, 1914, the Canadian government railways will take over the operation of the New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island railway, and the officers of that railway will report to the heads of departments of the Canadian government railways at Moncton."

"F. P. GUTELIUS."
"General Manager I. C. R."

CAN CANADA HOLD THESE RESERVISTS?

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Right at the capital of Canada there is a peculiar case involving Hungarians. The government is creating a great rifle range here and the contractor for the work has several hundred Hungarians working on the construction. On Saturday 200 of them laid down their tools in a body and announced that they were going back to their homes.

This means that they have ceased working for Canada, but they may go back to Europe and fight against the cause to which the British Empire is expected to give support.

Little was declared by British the Canadian government will be unable to take definite action to stop this return reservist movement. As soon as war is declared, however, suspects of being Cleverly and consigned to private people. There were one barrel of gin, one of whiskey and two of ale.

The concrete piers of the Valley Railway bridge over the Croquet river, were damaged on Tuesday by an explosion of dynamite.

Governor Wood and J. M. Palmer of Sackville left for home by automobile this morning by way of Chatham.

Try rubbing the silver every day with a dry flannel cloth, it will not have to be cleaned with silver polish so often.

SIX FIRES NEAR QUACO; BELIEVE FIREBUG AT WORK

Buildings All Unoccupied and All Destroyed on Same Day—Chapel Old Roman Catholic Church Burned to Ground—No Clue to Origin of Fires, But All Thought to Be Due to incendiary.

Six destructive fires on Monday of last week within a radius of three miles on the Quaco Road in a section known as Ryan's Settlement, including the Roman Catholic Church, two dwellings and three barns, seems to be sufficient ground to support the suspicions of residents there that fire bugs had been at work and scattered fire brands indiscriminately. Each of the destroyed buildings was unoccupied, which tends to further the suspicion.

A great many of the houses along the road are not inhabited at present so that it is not known exactly what time the fires occurred and who might be about the buildings at the time.

The beautiful little Catholic chapel, which was nearly sixty-five years old and valued at \$1,200, with no insurance. The Catholic people who had been attending the church when Father Hanigan of St. Martin's said mass there had become much attached to the beautiful old place and have been much incensed over the affair, which appears to them to have been nothing more than wanton and willful destruction.

A farmhouse owned by Thomas Ryan, which had not been occupied for some time, and another, owned by Frank Ryan, both of which were practically new, were both burned to the ground apparently at the same time. These are about half a mile from the ruined church and residents are anxious to see the possibility of the latter fires having been caused by sparks or brands from the church. There was some furniture in the Ryan's barn and a loss of about six hundred dollars was suffered in each fire.

Two large barns within a short distance of the church, one belonging to the Ryan and the other to the late Macculey farm, were both totally destroyed by fire, but there was nothing in either of the places.

Only two stables were active in the Ryan's barn, owned by A. F. Bentley of St. Martin's and known as the old Johnston property, was food for the flames. All three of the stables were destroyed, a total loss in the vicinity of \$1,000 or probably as much as \$1,200.

No effort has yet been made to search for firebugs alleged to be active in the district. It is feared by people of that vicinity that some person has been seized with insanity in the form of a mania for incendiarism, and that he does not feel secure while nothing is being done to clear up the mystery surrounding these fires.

PASSING OF CAPTAIN GERSOLL IS REGRETTED

Saturday, Aug. 1.

Captain J. A. Ingersoll, of the steamer Grand Manan, was given a royal send-off by the harbor craft yesterday when the veteran mariner, having his vessel for Grand Manan on his last trip in the coastwise trade. Captain Ingersoll will retire after a career of more than 40 years of service and will return to his home at Grand Harbor, Grand Manan.

A remarkable career is brought to a close by the retirement of the well known navigator and shipping man by the city will miss the genial commander who won the friendship of a wide circle of citizens by his fine disposition and high sense of honor.

"One of the finest men I have ever met," was the comment of a shipping man yesterday when speaking of Captain Ingersoll.

A finished navigator who knew the Bay thoroughly by reason of experience in all kinds of weather, at all seasons during more than a quarter of a century, the veteran commander never held his vessel upon account of rough weather, and even when he proved in connection with Grand Manan by means of a small schooner, he established a record for being always on time.

A seafaring man of the old school, he will be a distinct loss to shipping here and fellow seamen will wish him many years of enjoyment of his home port to which he has gone after years well spent at sea.

Captain MacKinnon, another brother of the commander, the Ono proved their mettle in the Cobouq disaster, will succeed to the captaincy of the Grand Manan.

POLICE AT FREDERICTON SEIZE LIQUOR SHIPPED FROM ST. JOHN BY STEAMER

Fredricton, N. B., July 31.—The police yesterday seized four barrels of liquor shipped from St. John by steamer "Victoria" and consigned to private people. There were one barrel of gin, one of whiskey and two of ale.

The concrete piers of the Valley Railway bridge over the Croquet river, were damaged on Tuesday by an explosion of dynamite.

Governor Wood and J. M. Palmer of Sackville left for home by automobile this morning by way of Chatham.

Try rubbing the silver every day with a dry flannel cloth, it will not have to be cleaned with silver polish so often.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for Primrose school, district No. 2, parish of Upham. Apply stating salary to Alexander West, head secretary of trustees, Bernville, Kings county, N. B. 14802-4-22

WANTED—A first-class Protestant female teacher for coming term. Applicants please state salary, and address all communications to S. Q. Mitchell, Secretary to Trustees, Wilton, Beach, Char. Co., N. B. 14662-2-1

WANTED—Second class female teacher, Damascene school district No. 7, Apply stating salary to C. F. Langlois, secy, French Village, Kings Co., N. B.

WANTED—First or second class male or female teacher for school district No. 2, Castalia, Parish of Grand Manan, for present term. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience. J. Gleason Bleumortier, secretary, Castalia, Grand Manan. 14409-4-1

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of St. Almo school next term. Please state salary, apply to Harry W. Fawcett, secretary, St. Almo, Victoria county, N. B. 14388-8-1

WANTED—A second-class male or female teacher (male preferred), to take charge of the school in district No. 18, for the coming term. Apply, enclosing salary, to G. H. Foss, secretary, Fossville, York county, N. B. 14840-8-1

WANTED—First-class teacher for advanced department, school district No. 5, parish of Grand Manan, for coming year. Salary \$925 per annum. Also second-class teacher for primary department of same school, salary \$890 per annum. Board in district \$2.50 per week. Apply to William Haney, Secy, Grand Manan, N. B. 9-5

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 5, Westfield parish. Apply stating salary to T. I. Buckley, secretary, Long's Cove, Kings Co., N. B. 14299-7-10

WANTED—A first class teacher, male or female, to take charge of school in district No. 4, parish of Chatham. Apply stating salary to Dennis Sullivan, secretary to trustees, South Nelson P. O., Northumberland Co., N. B. 14818-8-12

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for district No. 2, Aberdeen and Kent, Carleton Co., district rated poor. Apply stating salary to K. McIntosh Kenneth, secy, P. O. 14281-8-5

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for district No. 14, Parish of Drummond; district rated as poor. Apply, stating salary wanted, to Wm. Howlett, Secretary to Trustees, Leonard, Victoria Co., N. B. 14159-9-1

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school district No. 11, Peterborough Parish, Queens county, for present term. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience. Leonard, Secretary to Trustees, Peterborough Church, Queens Co., N. B. 18901-7-11-8-9

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher, for next term, to take charge of the school in district No. 10, Perth and Drummond, Victoria county. Apply stating salary wanted, to John Walker, South Tilley, Victoria Co., N. B. 18989-7-18-9-1

WANTED—First or second class teacher to take charge of Simon Ridge school for holidays. Please state salary. Apply to Percy Elliott, Secretary, Sisson Ridge, Victoria Co., N. B. 18078-7-3

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 1880-7-11

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course in the Red Cross. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 417 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 863-47

AGENTS WANTED

OXYGENOPATHY is the best patented oxygen device marketed. Exclusive territory open in every unrepresented district. Write weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 28-7-11-14

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Swallow, Toronto, Ont. 187-11-14

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 28-7-11-14

WANTED

WANTED—Near the city, good pasture for three or four horses. Address P. O. Box 281, city. 14628-7-15

WANTED—Old mantle ornaments, old coats, pictures, flint lock pistols, Indian relics, etc. 116 Germain street, St. John, N. B. 185-7-28-14

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

HOUSEMAID WANTED—References required. Apply Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Hothey. 14161-2-9

WANTED—Cook and housemaid or competent general help. Apply telephone Main 578 or by letter, Mrs. Frank Peters, Westfield Centre, Kings Co., N. B. 18988-7-11-9-14

WANTED—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 148 Wright street. 6-17

The members of the Dominions Royal Commission party who will visit St. John next month will include Sir Alfred Bateman, Sir Rider Haggard, Sir W. S. and Lady Tanagerman, Sir George Foster, Hon. E. R. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, E. J. Harding, H. Green, C. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer, D. Campbell, J. R. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. T. Garnett, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Bridgeman. Lord D'Abernon will join the commission at Quebec.

MAGAZINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Arrived

Thursday, July 30. Str Governor Dingley, 2466, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. B. Fleming, pass and mds.

Str Eastington, 568, Stevenson, Parrabro, Starr, with Sch Abble C. Stubbs, 295, McLean, Yarmouth, hal.

Coastwise—Strs Connors Bros, 94, Wameoc, Chatham, Westport, 93, Lewis, Westport, Stanley L. 19, McNally, Advocate.

Friday, July 31. Str Governor Cobb, 1286, Simpson, Boston, A. B. Fleming, pass and mds.

Str Cape Breton, 1109, Kemp, Sydney, Starr, coal.

Coastwise—Strs Grand Manan, 190, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach, Schs Ruby, 15, O'Donnell, Musquash; Dorothy, 46, Hill, Bridgetown; Viola Pearl, 20, Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Sunday, August 2. Sch Abble C. Stubbs, McLean, Yarmouth, A. W. Adams, hal.

Sch Nellie Eaton, Eastport, A. W. Adams, hal.

Cleared.

Thursday, July 30. Str Eastington, Stevenson, Parrabro, Starr, hal.

Sch B. I. Hazard (Am), Knowlton, City Island, C. O. McKean, 129, 809, (C) spruce lumber, 632,400 spruce laths.

Sch Abble Keast, Taylor, Parrabro, Coastwise—Strs Westport, Lewis, Westport; Lewis, Roberts, Tufts, east; Schs Alma, Ogilvie, River Hebert; Rolfe, Rowe, Parrabro; Stanley L. McNally, Advocate; Clara Baner, Morisey, Annapolis; Lena, Demorest, Parrabro; C. H. Alexander, Alma.

Friday, July 31. Coastwise—Strs Grand Manan, Ingersoll, North Head, Connors Bros, Wameoc, Chance Harbor, Schs Dorothy, Hill, Cheverie; Ruby, O'Donnell, Musquash; Viola Pearl, Wadlin, Beaver Harbor.

Saturday, August 1. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Sailed.

Thursday, July 30. Str Governor Cobb, Simpson, Boston via Maine ports.

Str Governor Dingley, Clark, Boston via Maine ports.

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Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Monday, August 3. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Tuesday, August 4. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Wednesday, August 5. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Thursday, August 6. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Friday, August 7. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Saturday, August 8. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Sunday, August 9. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Monday, August 10. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Tuesday, August 11. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Wednesday, August 12. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Thursday, August 13. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Friday, August 14. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Saturday, August 15. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Sunday, August 16. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Monday, August 17. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Tuesday, August 18. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Wednesday, August 19. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Thursday, August 20. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Friday, August 21. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Saturday, August 22. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Sunday, August 23. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Monday, August 24. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Tuesday, August 25. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Wednesday, August 26. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Thursday, August 27. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Friday, August 28. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Saturday, August 29. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Sunday, August 30. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

Monday, August 31. Str Chaleur, Hill, West India via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co.

Schs Argo (Dan), Clausen, Island, J. B. Moore, deals.

BRITISH PORTS

Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 29—Sid, str Sella, Abbott, Pugwash.

Hong Kong, July 29—Arr, str Empress of Asia, Vancouver.

Sydney, NSW, July 27—Arr, str Southern Jellard, St John (NB), via Adelaide.

Quebecton, July 31—Arr, str Celtic, New York.

Liverpool, July 31—Arr, str Tunistan, Moncton.

Plymouth, July 31—Arr, str Philadelphia, New York.

Liverpool, July 30—Arr, strs Hornum, (Ger), Behrens, Chatham (NB), and Aug 2—Strs Alania, Port Phillip, Manchester Importer (Br), Linton, Montreal for Manchester.

Barbados, July 24—Arr, schs A. V. Conrad, Campbellton; Anania, Port Havkesbury; Emily Anderson, Port Havkesbury.

Liverpool, July 31—Arr, str Celtic, New York.

Southampton, Aug 2—Arr, str Philadelphia, New York.

Sid July 28, schs W. H. Waters, Joggins (NB); Little Ruth, Port Clyde; Emma E. Potter, Annapolis (NS); Sals Palmas, July 2—Fascd, str Tans-

on the King square before the fire and enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle of business men and citizens in general in St. John. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. John Adams.

Harland, July 31—At an early hour this morning the death took place here of Mrs. Adams, wife of John Adams, undertaker and furniture dealer. Mrs. Adams had been ill for a few weeks, but until a day or two ago her friends did not think of her illness seriously, and death came unexpected. Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her aged mother, Mrs. John Connolly, one daughter, Helma, Howard, a step-son; one sister, Mrs. Salvage, of Aylesford (N. S.); one brother, William Connolly, of Houlton (Me.); an uncle, Cornelius Connolly, of this town. Mrs. Albert Plummer, of Waterville and Mrs. Thomas Belyea, of Fiddock street, St. John are heirs of deceased. The funeral will be conducted by Rev. P. Trafton and will be held tomorrow afternoon.

John Scully.

John Scully, father of the late Sheriff Edward G. Scully, died at his home in Portland at the age of 60 years, at the Maine General Hospital, where he had recently undergone an operation from which he recovered ill health, he was unable to rally. The deceased was born in Fredericton (N. B.), going to Portland when a youth and since made his home here. He was the late Mrs. Charles Graham, who died about thirty-eight years ago, leaving two children, the late Edward G. and Mrs. T. Stewart, with whom Mr. Scully made his home on Morning street. He was prominent in Masonic circles as a member of Portland Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter, Portland Council and St. Alban Commandery. He was some years a member of Mystic Lodge, I. O. G. T., and of the Mechanic Union, of Portland. He was for many years employed with the Zenas Thompson carriage factory.

Mrs. James Logan.

Monday, Aug. 3. The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Annie Logan, wife of James Logan, of 90 Sheriff street, after an illness of three months' duration.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas and Sabina Haley. She leaves besides her husband, one child and three brothers, Frank, of West St. John, Williams of New York, and Charles, of Boston.

Miss Bestie McNally.

Chipman, N. B., Aug. 3.—The death occurred on Saturday, July 24, of Bestie, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McNally, after a few weeks' illness. Besides her parents she is survived by two sons, William and Ernest. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery on Monday morning.

Alexander S. Murray.

Fredericton, Aug. 2.—Alexander S. Murray passed away between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning at his home, King street, after being confined to his house only a few days. Deceased was aged 63. Death was due to diabetes. The late Mr. Murray was twice married, his second wife survives with her son and daughter, Roland, and Florence. One son and one daughter by first marriage, Thomas D. Murray, of Ottawa, and Mrs. A. N. Belleville, of Portland (N. Y.), also survive. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Monday afternoon from the late residence, King street. Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith will conduct the service. Interment will be made at the rural cemetery.

WEDDINGS

McDonald-Craft.

A very quiet wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening by the Rev. W. H. Sampson at the home of Byron C. Craft, on the corner of St. John and King streets, after a recess of about a week. The bride is the daughter of the late Malcolm McDonald, of North Sydney (C. B.). The bride looked charming in white shadow lace over diamonds and carried a shower of bouquets of roses and lilies-of-the-valley. After a tempting repast they left on a short trip through Nova Scotia and then returned to their home in St. John. The bride's travelling suit was of French grey broadcloth with hat to match.

Pinnock-Clark.

Frank H. Pinnock, of Stanley, and Nellie C. Clark, of North Carleton, York county, were united in marriage on July 16, Elmer street, St. John, by the Rev. J. P. Estey. The ceremony took place at North Carleton.

Boone-Sutton.

At the Methodist parsonage, Smith's Corner, York county, Rev. J. P. Estey united in marriage on July 16, Elmer street, St. John, by the Rev. J. P. Estey. The bride is the daughter of the late Cornelius McGourty, of Black River. Little more than two months ago she left St. John for the west, going to Calgary, where she was united in marriage to Mr. Maher, formerly a resident of this city. After the wedding they went to reside in Edmonton, where Mr. Maher is in the real estate business. A few days after the bride became ill and it was deemed advisable that an operation be performed, although she recovered. She died at her home, Robert McGourty's, in Boston, and Frank, of Vancouver, Mr. McGuire, to whom word of the death was sent, is a uncle.

Mrs. F. J. Maher.

Saturday, Aug. 1. A telegram from Edmonton (Alta.) to the home of Martin McGuire, Elm street, brought news yesterday of the death of Mrs. Frederick J. Maher, a bride of only about two months. She was formerly of this city, in the real estate business, and was the wife of the late Cornelius McGourty, of Black River. Little more than two months ago she left St. John for the west, going to Calgary, where she was united in marriage to Mr. Maher, formerly a resident of this city. After the wedding they went to reside in Edmonton, where Mr. Maher is in the real estate business. A few days after the bride became ill and it was deemed advisable that an operation be performed, although she recovered. She died at her home, Robert McGourty's, in Boston, and Frank, of Vancouver, Mr. McGuire, to whom word of the death was sent, is a uncle.

Mrs. Edward Schubert.

Saturday, Aug. 1. The death of Mrs. Eleanor Frances, wife of Edward Schubert and eldest daughter of the late Samuel March, occurred yesterday at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. Johnson, 101 Ludlow street, West St. John. She is survived by her husband, five children, her mother and one sister.

Virginia Outhouse.

Saturday, Aug. 1. The many friends of Kendrick Outhouse and family were grieved to learn last evening of the sudden death of their little daughter Virginia. She was a very bright, attractive child, a great favorite with all. Besides her parents she leaves three sisters—Mrs. Plummer, of Sussex (N. B.); Miss Linnie and Miss Melina, at home. All deeply sympathize with the stricken family in their bereavement.

Alfred G. Lawton.

Saturday, Aug. 1. At Shediac yesterday Alfred G. Lawton, a native of St. John who formerly conducted a drug store here, passed away. He was a son of the late W. G. Lawton of the old firm of Lawton & Vassie, and was in his 67th year. He leaves, besides his wife, three daughters, Misses Linnie, Bessie and Mollie; Stanley Lawton of this city; a brother, Mr. Lawton conducted a drug store

Playful Children Wreck a Schooner

Dropped a Buckle in the Compass Box and Skipper Headed for Shore in the Darkness.

Cape Spear, N. B., Aug. 1.—The accident to the three-masted schooner, George D. Jenkins, bound for Bay Chaleur, which ran ashore at Cape Spear on Tuesday night, was due to a most unusual cause. Children, who were making the trip on the schooner, thoughtfully dropped a metal buckle in the compass box, thus upsetting the magnetic adjustment.

Unaware of this circumstance, and noting nothing wrong with the compass, the skipper headed for shore in the firm conviction that he was on the right course. He did not discover his error until after the vessel was hard and fast on the beach.

James Carleton, building inspector, reports for the month of July, that permits issued, 19; value of buildings, \$110,400; July, 1913: Permits issued, 34; value of buildings, \$196,100. Total value for six months, \$404,800; total value for six months, 1913, \$1,899,482.

The engagement of Mrs. Maude Corneille, daughter of Rev. J. P. and Mrs. E. E. Corneille, of West St. John, to Dr. Daniel P. Mahoney, of Reston (N. B.), is announced. The marriage to take place at an early date.

OUR AUGUST SALE Begins Wednesday

We offer all our Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, including:

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Pumps and Ties.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Ladies' and Misses' Tan Oxford Ties.

Men's Dongola laced Boots and Oxfords.

Men's Tan laced Boots and Oxfords.

Boys' laced Boots and Oxfords.

On all Staple and Regular Lines we will give a straight discount of 10 per cent for cash.

Watch our Bargain Counters for Snaps.

Store open all day Saturday until 10:30.

Francis & Vaughan

19 KING STREET

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Our numbers are so delapidated that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

McGAW—On July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. McGaw, of Market Place, West St. John, a daughter.

ROBILLIARD—On the 1st inst., at the Evangeline Home, to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Robilliard, a daughter.

"ON TO PARIS," AGAIN CRY OF GERMAN TROOPS, FLUSHED WITH VICTORY

"PERSONAL INSULT" TO KAISER HIS REASON FOR DECLARATION

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)
 Berlin, Aug. 2.—This is the official version given out explaining the Kaiser's precipitate action:
 "The Czar had telegraphed the Kaiser begging him to intervene between Russia and Austria on behalf of peace. This the Kaiser did immediately, putting himself in telegraphic communication with the Czar and exchanging messages with him throughout the following day.
 In addition the German emperor invited the assistance of Sir Edward Grey.
 "Late Thursday a more hopeful opinion prevailed in Berlin. Later there came a thunderbolt in the news from the German ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Pourtales, that the Czar had ordered a complete mobilization of the Russian army and navy in spite of his appeal to the Kaiser and of the fact that the two emperors had been in continual communication throughout the day.
 "This the Kaiser viewed as a personal insult. Naturally the incident ended Germany's patience and her efforts to preserve peace."

MODERN WARFARE



MODERN WARFARE OF AIRSHIP ADOPTED BY FRANCE. THE AIRSHIP CARRIES TWO PEOPLE ONE OF WHOM OPERATES A RAPID FIRING GUN.

ST. JOHN OFFERS THREE REGIMENTS IN CASE OF WAR

St. John the Loyalist City, staggered beneath the burden of the news which poured upon the world on Saturday and Sunday of the beginning of the European Armageddon and the intensity grew from hour to hour. From all quarters of the city yesterday inquiries poured into the office of The Telegraph and Times which had been kept open from an early hour to give the people the news and at the time of the issue of the special editions Church and Canterbury streets were thronged with people.
 The threatened danger to the Empire met with a quick and sturdy response from the city and as the seriousness of the situation grew with the realization that Great Britain could hardly escape from the conflict the announcement was made that three regiments representing cavalry, artillery and infantry units would be offered to the government. Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, officer commanding the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, volunteered himself and guaranteed to raise a regiment though he could not, of course, volunteer for all the regiment he commands, yet it is understood that he can rely on the war strength being largely raised from the ranks of the local corps.
 Col. H. H. McLean and Lieut.-Col. B. R. Armstrong have also volunteered and have promised to raise a regiment and battery respectively.
 Although business conditions are threatened this seemed to be of secondary importance to the people. It appears possible from a despatch from Ottawa that the port may be closed to passenger traffic during the winter and sailings for some of the steamers have been cancelled. Business firms are also calling in their travellers in some cases, and limiting their orders. Yet the dominant feeling is that any sacrifices should be made to enable St. John to do her part.
 Several St. John people are in the Old Country but though some anxiety was felt it is understood that none of them are in anything like danger and will be able to return after some delay.

CANADIAN HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT LIKELY CALLED

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The summoning of the Dominion parliament to deal with the emergency arising out of Britain's participation in the war seems today within the bounds of probability. To send forward volunteer contingents requires, constitutionally, no sanction of parliament, but the crisis may be so grave and the consequences so far-reaching that it may be considered advisable to take this action in any event, preparations are ready if this step is decided upon.
 The government had a sitting from 11 o'clock till 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a later sitting at 5 o'clock. The officers of the external affairs branch were in constant communication with the government. It is thought Sir Joseph Pope, under secretary, that the messages came from Imperial channels. The prime minister issued no statement tonight, but it is expected that he might have something tomorrow. The government up to a late hour last night, had not been notified from Great Britain of the German declaration against Russia.
 The probable dispatch of Canadian contingents to the front is not yet announced officially, but that they will go admits of no doubt. The government, before making any announcement, is taking the counsel of the British authorities. Everything, however, is being put in readiness for instant mobilization, but before the order goes out instructions are being awaited as to where the troops are to be sent, the number that is required and the general conditions of enlistment.
 That on the outbreak of war the export of petroleum and nickel will be prohibited and steps taken to conserve to Great Britain, the wheat supply, seems a wholly probable development.

Text of Decree For The Mobilization of The Fighting Force of France

Paris, Aug. 2.—The text of President Poincaré's proclamation mobilizing the French forces issued tonight is as follows:
 "For some days past the states of Europe have been considerably aggravated and notwithstanding the efforts of diplomacy the horizon has darkened. At the present hour a greater part of the nations have mobilized their forces. Even the countries professed by neutrality conventions have deemed it their duty to take this measure as a precaution.
 "The powers whose constitutional or military legislation differed from ours have, without issuing a decree of mobilization, begun and carried on preparations which in reality are equivalent to mobilization and are the antecedent execution of it. France, who always affirmed her desire of peace, who many a tragic day has given to Europe counsel of mediation and a living example of decorum and who has multiplied her efforts to maintain the peace of the world, has now prepared herself for all eventualities and has made her first indispensable disposition for the safeguarding of her territory.
 "But legislation does not permit the completion of these preparations without a decree of mobilization. Conscious of its high responsibility and feeling that it would fail in its sacred duty if it did not take this measure, the government has signed the decree."
 Mobilization is not war. Under the present circumstances it would appear, on the contrary, to be the best method of peace with honor.
 "Strong in its ardent desire of arriving at a peaceful solution of this crisis, the government under cover of these essential precautions will continue its diplomatic efforts and still hopes to succeed. It counts upon the patriotism of every Frenchman and it knows that there is not a single one who is not ready to do his duty at this hour.
 "There are no longer any parties. There is an eternal France, a France peaceful and resolute. There is a fatherland of peace and justice all united in calm vigilance and dignity."

CHOOSE QUEBEC AS MOBILIZING CANADIAN POINT

Quebec, Aug. 2.—In the event of Premier Borden's offer of an army division of 20,000 to 24,000 men being accepted, Quebec will be the point of embarkation. Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, arrived here by special train this morning and motored out to Valcartier, about twenty miles away. This, he says, has been chosen as the mobilization base, and the probability is that thousands of troops may be pouring in here before next Sunday comes round, according to what the minister told the Canadian Press correspondent.
 Western Troops.
 Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—No official advice has been received in local military circles regarding the possibility of western troops being called out for active service in the event of a general European war. Western officers who have been loaned from the British army for instructional purposes have not been recalled, nor notified to hold themselves in readiness.
 It is pointed out that should Canadian troops be ordered out they would be at a disadvantage as regards ammunition. Canada would not be able to supply the men with sufficient ammunition for their rifles for a campaign, on short notice, and ammunition could not be supplied from England, since the British troops do not use this rifle.
 Montreal, Aug. 2.—The war fever is sweeping over Montreal. With the report that Germany had declared war on Russia, the calm, but keenly interested position that has been taken up during the last few days gave way in many sections, and especially in the French quarter, to outbreaks of patriotism.
 Two separate bands last night paraded the east end and down town sections of the city. The majority of the men are French. They wore tricolors in their hats and carried the Union Jack. Bursting with patriotic fervor, they paraded along singing the Marseillaise, and other national songs, interspersing these with bursts of cheering for Great Britain and France, and with hoots and hisses for Germany.
 German Steamer Hurries Away.
 Montreal, Aug. 2.—The German steamer Willehad hurriedly left the port of Montreal at daybreak yesterday, leaving Longue Point at 2:10 at full speed for American waters. The Willehad was not due to sail for Antwerp until this morning.
 Customs officials here state that the Willehad's clearance papers are for Hamburg and Rotterdam, which makes her open to seizure if war is declared while she is in Canadian territorial waters. She is making for Boston or New York.
 Watch Them in Canada.
 Ottawa, Aug. 1.—When war is declared the Canadian government will keep a very close watch on Austrians and Servians in Canada. The Servians are a negligible quantity, but the Austrians number about 60,000 males. Many of them are reservists.
 They will not be interfered with if they remain quiet, but if there is an attempt to go home, to rejoin their army and fight against Great Britain and her allies, they would be promptly stopped. They must stay in Canada. This is the custom in such cases in time of war, and it would be followed out to the letter by the Canadian authorities.
 If the emergency calls for it, the Canadian government will urge no objection to Canadian Pacific, Alton and other steamship lines substituted by it being converted into cruisers and troop ships. Duke Back to Ottawa.
 Ottawa, Aug. 2.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is speeding back to the capital from his western trip by a special train.
 He is expected to reach Ottawa on Monday. He will immediately confer with the cabinet regarding the war situation.
 He must be assured against a disaster in our interests as much as our own."

- ST. JOHN REGIMENT ORDERED.
- The whole immediate concern relates to the common defence of the country and the protection of its trade routes. The fortress at Halifax is being strengthened and strongly manned and precautionary measures taken at other points. The enthusiasm for enlistment is indicated in the list of volunteers received at the department of militia up to tonight. It is as follows:
 Lt.-Col. Woods and Governor General Foot Guards, Ottawa.
 Lt.-Col. Robertson and 78th Highlanders, Picton (N. S.)
 Lt.-Col. W. C. Good, 4th Brigade C. F. A., Woodstock (N. B.)
 Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman and 60th Field Battery, Montreal.
 Officer commanding and first field company, Canadian Engineers, Woodstock (N. B.) Officer commanding and 2nd company, Canadian Engineers, Ottawa.
 Lt.-Col. F. C. Jamieson and 19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton.
 Major W. O. Smythe and squadron of 27th Light Horse, Swift Current (Sask.)
 J. A. Edwards, on behalf of himself and army and navy veterans, Montreal.
 Lt.-Col. Leckie and 72nd, Vancouver.
 Lt.-Col. Bowen and 33rd Regiment, Sherbrooke.
 Lt.-Col. H. H. McLean, M.P., and 28th Dragoons, St. John (N. B.)
 Lt.-Col. B. R. Armstrong and 6 guns, Horse Artillery, 3rd Regiment F. A., St. John (N. B.)
 H. H. Williams, Strathmore, Alberta, himself and 100 men.
 Individual volunteers are Col. Harry McLeod, M.P., Fredericton (N. B.) Major Garnet Hughes, Victoria. (Son of the minister of militia.) Major B. Hall, D.S.O. Lt.-Col. F. C. Belanger, Quebec.
 Lt.-Col. G. Alchison, Hamilton.
 Capt. B. Hillier, Leamington; Major J. J. Fee, Lindsay; Major W. R. Marshall, Hamilton; Major C. M. Valoon, Hamilton; Major A. L. Langrill, Hamilton; Col. Bertram, Winnipeg; Capt. H. E. Hayes, Winnipeg; Lt.-Col. J. G. Gault; Capt. E. A. Guthrie, Fredericton (N. B.); Major S. A. McKenzie, R. O. Gannaque; H. Lacey, Quebec, an aviator; Capt. P. J. Kelly, Halifax; Lt.-Col. Maynard Rodgers, Jasper Park, late of Ottawa; Capt. Willis Common, Ottawa; Major G. F. Mitchell, corps of guides, Toronto; Major Lane Stewart, Winnipeg; Lt.-Col. D. C. P. Bliss, Oka, Quebec; Major Gordon, Vancouver; Lt.-Col. Steacy, Chatham (This volunteer cables from Sars, Fiji Islands); G. Cox, Winnipeg; P. W. Pennyfather, Macleod, Alberta.

PARIS SAYS BRITAIN WILL STAND BY FRANCE TO THE END

Paris, Aug. 2.—The deep indignation caused in France by Germany's methods in beginning the war is voiced by the Temps, which says:
 "Up to the last moment the French and Russian governments had given Germany credit for acting in good faith; there is now no longer doubt, that it is an ambush. Russians, Frenchmen and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, who have just been unmasked."
 "The British government yesterday informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral. We did not desire this war, but since it was forced upon us, with good heart we will wage it. For forty years Germany has provoked around us, with the constant idea of striking a blow with minimum risk, but by prolonging the menace she has taught us our lesson."
 "Germany attacks us now at an hour when all our material and moral forces stand in united array against her. The war thrust upon us is a war of piracy. The French people, with magnificent union, hurst itself to the fray as a single man."
 "The lobby of the Chamber of Deputies was crowded today with members, many in uniform, and all eagerly discussing the crisis. All agreed, without distinction of party, to vote without discussion the measures the government will ask for the defence of the country, in face of the aggressive attitude of Germany, which is now clearly manifested."
 All the museums and galleries in Paris have been closed, the various staffs having gone to the war.

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SHARP FIGHTING MARKS FIRST CLASH IN GREAT WAR

London, Aug. 2.—The German army is on the way toward Paris according to an apparently well authenticated report from Brussels. They have captured the French fortresses of Longwy across the Lorraine border. The opening clash was apparently marked by a sharp engagement in which the Germans swept their enemies before them. A second column supporting the first is reported en route across the frontier from Metz.
 An interrogation of the German government by the British foreign office this evening is regarded as highly significant and is believed to indicate the receipt by the British government of secret information of a third German expedition, planned to move on Paris across Belgium crossing the frontier at Mont.
 Paris reports the feverish despatch of French troops to the northern frontier. No hint of a declaration of war by either Berlin or Paris has yet been received, but this is not regarded as necessarily preceding the reported engagements on the French frontier. It is the general belief here now that France has deliberately avoided a declaration of war in the expectation of forcing Germany to make the initial move.
 British conversation on the subject of continental conflict is rapidly being dissipated, and the tense situation which prevailed in Berlin, St. Petersburg and Paris prior to the break is being duplicated here tonight.
 London has seen few such Sundays. Precedents have gone by the board. British observation of the Sabbath usually rigidly enforced received its first jolt when the cabinet violated all traditions by convening in extraordinary session.
 Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet Street, and Piccadilly Circus were flooded with extra editions hawked by newsboys. The police made no attempt at restraining them.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY

The London Daily News and Leader—The British government's duty is not only to keep out of war, but to announce here and now, its rigorous neutrality. That would be the greatest contribution it could possibly make to the preservation of peace.
 The London Times—"If we have to intervene, the whole country will shrink from no sacrifice to emerge victorious from a struggle which may even threaten our national existence."
 The London Daily Mail—"Great Britain could not forsake her friends or allow them to be attacked singly and overcome. She appeals to them to put forth all their efforts for peace, and only when it is clear that these efforts have been exhausted can she take decisive action."
 The Daily Citizen, the official labor organ—"Down with war" is the watchword of our whole movement. Nothing must be left undone to frustrate the plans of the European war mongers."
 London Morning Post—"Englishmen are all agreed that this country must stand by France, which means in the existing situation, standing by Russia also."
 The Daily Express—"The whole might of Great Britain should be employed to protect the integrity of France."
 The Daily Herald—"Socialist" in any amount of special pleading, can, in no way, justify the firing of a single shot by British soldiers, or the explosion of a solitary torpedo by a British ship."
 The London Standard—"Our friendship for France need not lead us to throw in our lot with the republic unless we are convinced either that our neighbor is the victim of unmerited attack or must be assured against a disaster in our interests as much as our own."

ARMED TROOPS IN STREETS OF PARIS; VETERANS OF OTHER WARS CHEER MEN ON

(Special to The Telegraph.)
 Paris, Aug. 2.—A third despatch, filed at 2:15 this morning, says that at midnight the faintest glow of war being averted flickered out and from now on drums begin to roll.
 At this moment armored troop-autos and provision wagons are rumbling along the Rue Louis Le Grande. Beneath the New York Times windows great crowds in the boulevard are waving the tri-color, English and Russian flags, while those of Italy and Japan are also being carried away in the friendly patriotism that has been sweeping the city over since general mobilization was announced.
 From the hills around the city great searchlights are sweeping the heavens, but the Eiffel Tower wireless station remains dark.
 With a dramatic suddenness to every one, the crisis has come with the dinner announcement of the German declaration of war against Russia and the news of the German ambassador leaving Paris. While the news was not generally known the mobilization is in full swing and kept all Paris up last night before the enforcement of martial law.
 Bodies of soldiers are constantly moving toward the stations and trudging along beside them are old men, veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, urging on the youngsters to deeds of valor, while at the rear of each detachment follow the women, some cheering, some silent and some quietly weeping. At sunrise the city had the status of an entrenched camp.
 Up to midnight there appeared to be a faint last hope, it being rumored that in official circles there had come word of the willingness of Russia to demobilize if the other nations would agree. This, perhaps, explains the reason of the news of the German ambassador leaving, not being received earlier at the foreign office.
 Unconfirmed rumors state that Clemenceau and Delcasse are both to be taken into the cabinet council and established in high positions in the war ministry.
 Nearly all the taxis and omnibuses and wagons have been requisitioned and the great East station is picketed with a guard of troops at the gates.
 Guns, troops and munitions of war are being rapidly entrained and the New York Times counted twenty-five motor buses filled with soldiers. Dense crowds lined the streets from the Place Bastille to the Place Concorde. Patriotic songs and speeches kept the crowd silent. The police kept the crowds moving, but otherwise did not interfere. A huge crowd massed the street in front of the offices of the London Daily Mail and cheered England to the echo.
 Germans leaving Paris are having rather a hard time, being hustled and hustled by the crowds, while all over the city large numbers are hiding in their apartments. The Gare d'Orléans took large loads of passengers, but no baggage. Up till 9 o'clock the street vendors did a rushing business selling maps and maps of the stage of Paris—1870. At midnight all the cafés were shut, the famous Cafe de la Paix closing for the first time in thirty years, were shut, the famous Cafe de la Paix closing for the first time in thirty years.
 From the hour general mobilization was declared until last midnight thousands of people literally poured across the city striking for the different railway stations.

FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND TREBLED; ONLY MONTH'S SUPPLY WITHIN BORDERS

(Canadian Press.)
 London, Aug. 2.—The pressure of famine is already evident throughout all Europe. Prices of food stuffs have soared beyond the purses of the poor. England alone has taken no steps to prohibit the exportation of food or war supplies. It has none to export, however, and within the borders is not much more than a month's supply.
 Dealers everywhere have already trebled prices. But their stocks cannot last long, and commerce is already seriously hampered. The problem of feeding the people is dividing attention with the war plans in the minds of ministers.

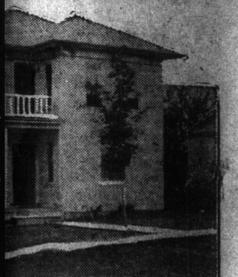
BRITAIN ASKS ANSWER FROM GERMANY

London, Aug. 2.—England has asked Germany if the Kaiser's armies will respect the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium in event of war with France. The German ambassador today presented the tentative reply of the Kaiser, which is that Germany is unable to answer the interrogation at this time.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ISSUES CALL FOR WAR

Lord Charles Beresford has issued a letter calling upon the country to pay a debt of honor to France. He declares that Great Britain would forever be disgraced in the eyes of Europe if she failed.

TED FOR ORDER MAKES HIS ESCAPE



...of which the mutilated body of the house was the office of Dr. C. K. ... has been issued.

Always use ointments in tubes, instead of jars where possible. Dipping the finger into the jar may mean infection to the next user.

OWN VIGOR



Manhood Wins in all Walks of Life. Vigor which only an abundant vigor and rugged manly health can radiate. I believe any man can hope to completely develop or restore this same vigor or manly strength, no matter what his past follies may have been, provided he is willing to REALLY MAKE THE EFFORT, and provided, of course, he is not weighed down by extreme old age or is not incurably diseased. To my mind, the road of the one who wants more vigor is perfectly plain, but it is a road that any man MUST travel if he attains the highest ideals in respect to his own manhood. See information in my free book.

As to the SANDEN Vitalizer, previously mentioned, will say it is a little mechanical appliance, weighing but a few ounces, which you wear at night. This Vitalizer generates and sends forth a certain soft penetrating force which I call Vitality. It drives this Vitality into your nerves, blood, muscles and organs as you sleep. It is quieting to the nervous system—or, at least, so users say. Men write that it takes pain out of the back often at once and restores vitality in 90 days. Remember, the general information of the free book is independent of this special attachment, my Vitalizer is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. If you live in this Vitality into your nerves, blood, muscles and organs as you sleep. It is quieting to the nervous system—or, at least, so users say. Men write that it takes pain out of the back often at once and restores vitality in 90 days. 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EMPIRE DALLIES TO BRITAIN'S SUPPORT IN EUROPEAN WAR

SIR EDWARD GREY'S WORDS THAT STIRRED ALL THE EMPIRE

London, Aug. 3.—Tremendous cheering and applause broke out when Sir Edward Grey spoke in the Commons today. He asked the house to consider the possible consequences of a European conflagration.

"Italy neutral? Radical cheers.

"Yes," said Grey, turning to the benches, when the cheer came "Italy is neutral, because she regards this as an aggressive war." (Loud applause.)

"But suppose Italy departs from her attitude of neutrality? She might depart from it at a moment when the keeping open of the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be of vital use to us. A negative by us at this moment would expose Great Britain to a most appalling risk. France was entitled to know at once whether or not, in the event of an attack on her northern or western coasts could she depend upon British support?"

Therefore, on Sunday afternoon, Grey gave a written assurance to the French Ambassador that if the German fleet came through the channel, or through the North Sea, to undertake operations against the French coast or French shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power.

This is not a declaration of war, Grey carefully added. This afternoon (Aug. 3) he received from the German government assurance that if Great Britain would pledge herself to neutrality, the German fleet would not attack the

IF GERMAN FLEET ATTACKS FRANCE BRITAIN WILL PLUNGE INTO WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons that he had given France the assurance that if the German fleet came into the English channel, or through the North Sea, to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power.

Sir Edward Grey requested the House of Commons to approve the consideration of the European crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honor, and British obligations.

Toward the close of his speech Sir Edward Grey said: "We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves."

In other parts of his speech Sir Edward Grey said: "The intervention with Germany in regard to the independence of Belgium was carried out by England last night. If the independence of Belgium was to be destroyed the independence of Holland also would be gone."

The foreign secretary then asked the House to consider what British interests were at stake, "if in a crisis like this we were to run away." This was greeted with loud cheers and Sir Edward continued:

"Do you imagine that if a great power stands aside in a war like this, it is going to be in a position to exert its influence at its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed."

NO ALTERNATIVE SAYS OPPOSITION LEADER

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said he was sure the country would not be taken by surprise, and had been forced upon the country, and in his opinion England had absolutely no alternative.

The Irish leader, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, said:

"There is a possibility that from the present situation might arise a result which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the empire."

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted Mr. Redmond when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coast of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Small Group Against War.

A small group of radicals, during the period of adjournment of the house of commons, met and passed a resolution that after hearing Sir Edward Grey's speech they were of the opinion that there was not sufficient reason in the present circumstances for Great Britain intervening in the war, and urging the government to continue negotiations with Germany with a view to maintaining British neutrality.

When the house re-assembled, the foreign secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the secretary had not made out a case in support of his policy.

Philip P. Morrell, Liberal, said the best that could be said for the Entente after eight years was that it was going to land England into a war, simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium.

The Laborites joined in the protest, declaring that it was a war made by the diplomats, not by the people. J. Kell Hardie asked what action was going to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the workmen against the proposals of the government.

The chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced that the government had made arrangements for war risks for ships, cargoes, of which full details would be given later. Regarding the complaint of J. Kell Hardie that the bill passed that day was for the protection of a small section of the community, the chancellor said it was essentially a measure to protect the whole credit system.

Unless steps of that kind were taken, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of workmen might be thrown out of work.

The cabinet held a session during the recess, and were escorted to and from the house by cheering crowds.

GREY'S STATEMENT ON BELGIAN SITUATION

The entire community of the foreign secretary's Commons on his second day was as follows:

"A message has been sent to the Belgian government, and the German government has been asked to state whether it is prepared to accept the principle of neutrality, coupled with the free passage through Belgian territory of troops, provisions, and munitions of war, and to guarantee the independence of Belgium. If France is beaten by her knees, which assuredly Sir Edward Grey does not anticipate, and if Belgium, Holland and Denmark fell under the same domination, then assuredly, in Gladstone's words, the world would see the unmeasured aggrandizement of a single power."

In conclusion Sir Edward Grey said that though no final decision to resort to force had been reached, the government was ready. The efficiency and readiness of her army and navy was never at a higher mark.

"Never have we been more justified in relying on the confidence of the power of our navy to defend our commerce and shores."

"Suffering and misery will follow in the train of war. Yes, but no neutrality will protect us from that. The situation ahead developed with such startling rapidity that the British people do not realize all that is involved, but when it does realize the issue at stake and the magnitude of danger in western Europe, then I am confident the government will be supported by the determination, courage, resolution and endurance of the whole country."

ter he wrote Dec. 22, 1912, to the effect that if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third party it should discuss whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression. He then continued:

"That is our starting point and that settlement of our obligations."

FRANCE NOT AGGRESSOR IN THIS QUARREL.

"The present crisis has not originated in a manner which principally concerns France. No government and no country had less desire to be involved in the Austro-Serbian dispute than France. France was involved because of its obligations of honor."

"We have had a long standing friendship with France. As to how far that friendship entails obligations let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the extent of our obligation."

NO ALTERNATIVE SAYS OPPOSITION LEADER.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said he was sure the country would not be taken by surprise, and had been forced upon the country, and in his opinion England had absolutely no alternative.

The Irish leader, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, said:

"There is a possibility that from the present situation might arise a result which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the empire."

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted Mr. Redmond when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coast of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Small Group Against War.

A small group of radicals, during the period of adjournment of the house of commons, met and passed a resolution that after hearing Sir Edward Grey's speech they were of the opinion that there was not sufficient reason in the present circumstances for Great Britain intervening in the war, and urging the government to continue negotiations with Germany with a view to maintaining British neutrality.

When the house re-assembled, the foreign secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the secretary had not made out a case in support of his policy.

Philip P. Morrell, Liberal, said the best that could be said for the Entente after eight years was that it was going to land England into a war, simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium.

The Laborites joined in the protest, declaring that it was a war made by the diplomats, not by the people. J. Kell Hardie asked what action was going to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the workmen against the proposals of the government.

The chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced that the government had made arrangements for war risks for ships, cargoes, of which full details would be given later. Regarding the complaint of J. Kell Hardie that the bill passed that day was for the protection of a small section of the community, the chancellor said it was essentially a measure to protect the whole credit system.

Unless steps of that kind were taken, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of workmen might be thrown out of work.

The cabinet held a session during the recess, and were escorted to and from the house by cheering crowds.

HOW EUROPE MARSHALLED ARMIES FOR FIRST CLASH



The map shows the manner in which the forces now mobilized or ordered out were disposed at the outset of the world's greatest war. The lines of fortresses and armed camps constituting the frontier defences are indicated. It is in the neighborhood of these that the principal concentration is taking place. The troops of Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy were about to "enforce neutrality." The British fleet is somewhere in the North Sea and an Austrian squadron off Antwerp, Montenegro's only seaport.

young men, carrying Union Jacks and the Tricolor, and marched through Whitehall, Trafalgar square, and Piccadilly Circus, singing all the way. The railway stations, where the continental trains arrive and depart, presented busy scenes throughout the day. Each incoming train brought refugee Englishmen and Americans from the continent. As few porters were on hand, owing to the holiday, all of them had to carry their own baggage, and some amusement was afforded by their method of tramping, being heavy trunks from the cars to waiting cabs.

The Belgian reply was received with loud cheers by the members, and Sir Edward concluded with the declaration that the British government had no alternative.

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THE MAN AT THE HELM

Admiral Sir George Arlery Callaghan, commander-in-chief of the home fleet, and now in charge of the British naval force in the North Sea is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was appointed commander-in-chief in 1911. He is shown on his flagship, the "Iron Duke," with King George.

Admiral Sir George Arlery Callaghan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., was born on December 31, 1852, a son of the late Frederick M. Callaghan, J. P., County Cork, Ireland, and Edith Saunacoe, daughter of Rev. Frederick Grosvenor. He was made captain in 1884, and commanded the Hermione, Endymion, Edgar, Caesar, and Prince of Wales. He commanded the naval brigade in China in 1900 for the relief of the legations at Peking.

When parliament adjourned a procession was formed, composed of

severe measures anyone attempting to raise the price of food. Belgium Refuses Offer

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Ghent by way of Namur. Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defence and she begged the Belgian government to inform her at 7 o'clock on Monday morning whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

The Belgian government replied saying it was very much surprised at the statements made by Germany, as it had received formal assurance from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of her dignity and her interest to accede to such demands.

CANADA AWAITS ONLY WORD FROM BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

Some of the officers which came into day are as follows:

Col. James Mason, R. G. Toronto.

Col. Maunsell, Ottawa.

Col. Sam Steele, Winnipeg with 29th, Col. J. L. McAvilly, of 62nd Regiment, St. John N. B.

Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec.

Col. W. J. De O'Grady, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg.

Col. J. Aiken, 29th Light Horse, Galt, Ont.

Col. Jos. McKay, Fernie Army and Navy Association.

Col. A. C. Hansen, 28th Dragoons Eastern Townships.

Col. W. S. Buell, Brockville Regiment.

Col. James J. Riley, with 17th Century, Montreal.

Col. Rogers, with Third Prince of Wales Dragoons, Grafton, Ont.

Major Sam Sharp, M. P.

Major E. A. MacDougall, with 9th Battery, C. F. A., Toronto.

Major W. Hart McHarg, Vancouver.

Captain C. J. Armstrong, with 400 men, railway pioneer corps.

Captain Charles E. McGee, with 50 experienced riflemen.

Captain W. W. Irwin, with 100 cavalrymen.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, on behalf of Canadian military institute, Toronto.

E. D. Ingham, D'Hooper, for colored citizens of Montreal, offering to raise company, Montreal.

G. Campbell, ex-M. P., raise and command troop scouts, etc., Winnipeg.

Mr. B. Bennett, M. P., will produce one thousand men for active service.

Veterans Association Volunteers, Nelson, B. C.

Clarence Jamieson, M. P., Digby, N. S. W.

J. A. Edwards, in behalf of members of army and navy veterans, Montreal.

Nursing Sister K. Harvey, Montreal.

Nursing Sister E. E. Brindley, Toronto.

Nursing Sister S. A. Paquet, Carleton Place.

Nursing Sister M. E. Maillard, Victoria.

Militia Active in Halifax

Halifax, Aug. 3.—The first men of the Canadian militia were ordered on duty today when the first Canadian Artillery the 68th Halifax Rifles, and the 6th Sixth Princess Fusiliers were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

Plenty of Coal.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Alexander Dick, president of the Dominion Coal Company, Montreal, says there is no danger of Canada suffering for want of coal if the United States should cease to supply tonnage because of Great Britain being at war. "America does not need to supply Canada with coal," said Mr. Dick. "We have got all the coal we want in Nova Scotia, and we can send it as far west as Winnipeg. There is no danger of the west going short either."

15,000 Rifles Ordered.

Quebec, Aug. 3.—It is known here that the Ross rifle factory has received an order from the government to supply 15,000 rifles. Extra men are being taken on, and the output will be increased to 1,000 a week as soon as possible.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Military enthusiasm, engendered by the despatches indicating that Great Britain would be involved in the European struggle, was at fever heat in Toronto today. Crowds of volunteers, many of them civilians, poured into the military headquarters to register their names as willing to serve for the defence of the empire.

Large crowds, cheering and singing patriotic songs, surrounded the city hall at five o'clock, and bands paraded the streets.

ITALY AND TURKEY HAVE HAD ENOUGH

London, Aug. 3.—The French embassy in London has been informed of the declaration of Italian neutrality, and that Italy will probably call out one or two classes of the army, but with no aggressive idea, such action being simply to defend her neutrality. It is added that Italy does not intend to reinforce her troops, either on the French or Austrian frontiers.

It is also officially announced that Turkey will proclaim her neutrality in the present situation.

British Navy Ready.

London, Aug. 3.—The admiralty announces that the mobilization of the navy was completed in all respects at 4 o'clock this morning. This was due to the measures taken, and the voluntary response of the reserve men, in advance of the royal proclamation.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Sotr says another German note has been received by Belgium in response to Belgium's reply to German's ultimatum, and that the government has its under consideration.

Cable Service Interrupted.

Halifax, Aug. 3.—The Halifax-Bermuda Company's service to the West Indies is interrupted. The cable is thought to be broken about fifteen miles from Kingston (Jamaica). The break was probably caused by the earthquake reported at Kingston today.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The German ambassador was still at his post in Paris today, and there was no indication of his intention to leave. Throughout the night aeroplanes had flown higher and higher of the city watching the horizon toward the eastern frontier, while searchlights swept the skies and made it impossible for any hostile air craft to approach.

The streets of the French capital today presented a deserted aspect. All the motor buses and most of the taxicabs had disappeared, having been requisitioned by the army, while a large proportion of the men had gone to join treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia in this provision, largely because Russia was suspected of having designs on Sweden.

CONTINENT IN GRIP OF GRIM CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Redmond spoke briefly but with a eloquence that thrilled the house.

"Now in the times of trial and danger for Great Britain," he said, "the Irish people have turned to the British democracy with anxiety."

William Redmond and Dr. Lynch, the latter of whom fought against Great Britain in the Boer War, and was condemned for treason, waved his handkerchief vehemently and applauded.

ENGAGEMENT MAY MEAN GERMAN VICTORY.

London, Aug. 3.—In some quarters the reports of a German-Russian naval engagement at Libau is regarded as conveying the news of a great German victory, probably the bottling up and perhaps crippling of the Russian fleet. The occupation of the Aland Islands, Germany possesses a safe high road to Finland and a naval military space to operate against St. Petersburg itself.

Within the shelter of these islands the fleet might not be in perfect security. It would command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland by the sea route to St. Petersburg and the Russian naval station at Cronstadt and Constanz.

Strategically, these islands have always been considered an outer defence of St. Petersburg. In 1807-8 Russia was obliged to give them up, but was prevented by the powers, Great Britain being among them. When the islands were transferred from Sweden to Russia in 1809 there was inserted a clause in the treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia in this provision, largely because Russia was suspected of having designs on Sweden.

VOL. LIII.

BRITISH ARMY

British Dr. Furth and S. Layton is Sur

London, has engaged high seas. The Brit to be driving Dutch coast.

No particulars from which was received in a report was circulated effect that a naval battle of nine German by the British fleet, a No confirmation to press, but as the As without qualification, report, which was per

Out of London engaged the German fleet refuses inform progress, but the Brit have been searching I. The British cruise mine, with the loss of Emperor William navy, calls upon all G. Fatherland.

In Belgium, Ger where upwards of 10 reports from Brussels thousands of men. T. ily. As yet there have the outcome of the G. Austria-Hungary ambassador at Vienna

The British prim additional war a crease of 500,000 men same time the govern month, with certain Russian cavalry, driven back by the C. A Tien-Tsin despa German cruiser Emden been sunk.

London, Aug. 6.—in the House of Com granting of an army plans of Lord Kitcher Britain has put her L. A call to arms is of 100,000 men to the "Lord Kitchener is to by all who have th

The term of serv till the war is conclu and 30.

The naval estim men, which will mak There are no ill a swift and decisiv that the first news upon the heels of the Amphion had been a men—Great Britain

It is considered greater risks during royal family shares pens of waiting for fleet.

Prince Albert, ship Collingwood, is the perils of their a There was a dra when the feud betw ill, the First Lord of shook hands with the The torpedo bo American Line steam only came out of th Londoners had