

### FIERCE FIGHTING AT VERDUN WITH FRENCH THE VICTORS; SUBMARINES ONCE MORE PARALYZE GERMAN BALTIC TRADE

### AUSTRIANS ALREADY CHECKED IN OFFENSIVE ALONG ITALIAN COAST

#### Italians Beginning to Recapture Trenches Lost in First Rush

#### ARTILLERY DUELS OF GREAT INTENSITY

#### French Repulse Determined Infantry Attacks at Avocourt and Themselves Capture Trench and Redoubt—French and British Aviators in More Effective Work.

Geneva, May 18, via Paris—Reports from Innsbruck indicate that the heaviest fighting of the war between the Italians and Austrians during this year is in progress in the region of Rovereto and the Sugana Valley, while there is every evidence that the Austrians have begun a general offensive against the Italians from the Alps to the Adriatic. A large number of bodies of Austrian soldiers killed during the fighting are said to be floating down the river Adige.

The Austrians have brought several batteries of their heaviest guns from Germany, and have installed them near Gorizia and Montebelluna, where the staff of Archduke Frederick has advanced. The Austrians are also sending troops from Innsbruck into the region of Trent.

Swiss troops on the frontier report that the Austrian positions on the Adamello range have recently been greatly strengthened and that the artillery duels are increasing in intensity.

#### Italians Come Back.

Rome, via London, May 18—The following official communication was issued today: "In the Adamello zone we captured several batteries, his bombardment material which was abandoned by the enemy in the Topete and Fargorizza passes. During the course of Wednesday our troops extended the conquest to the crest north of Fargorizza, as far as the Mattarot zone, at the source of the Sarca river."

In the Ledro Valley, after intense artillery preparations throughout the night of the 16th, the enemy at dawn attacked our positions on the slopes of Monte Paro, but was repulsed with serious losses.

In the Lagarina Valley yesterday the enemy renewed, by means of numerous powerful batteries, his bombardment of our positions on Zegnorste, after which he launched five violent attacks, each time being repulsed with sanguinary losses.

In the zone between the Terragnolo Valley and the Upper Astico the enemy has continued an uninterrupted artillery bombardment of our positions, and has made several fierce attacks in the San Felice Valley, in the Marmolada zone, on the Fodina Pass, on the Upper Astico, and on Upper Corvara.

On the Isoneo front there has been moderate artillery activity. In the Montebelluna sector, by a brilliant counter-attack, our troops recaptured part of the trenches which remained in the enemy's hands after the action of the 18th.

#### British Lose Mine Crater.

London, May 18—The British official statement on the campaign in France reads: "Yesterday there was again considerable aerial work. Thirteen combats took place. One hostile machine is believed to have been accounted for, as it was last seen descending vertically."

"During the afternoon, after a strong bombardment, the enemy gained a mine crater held by us on the Vimy ridge. Last night a strong hostile patrol, which tried to rush one of our posts near Wiclle, was driven back."

#### Colonial Victory in Egypt.

London, May 18, 8:20 p.m.—The following official communication concerning the operations in Egypt was made public tonight: "The general officer commanding in Egypt reports a successful enterprise against the enemy at Bayou, carried out by a column of Australian and New Zealand mounted troops, May 16. The enemy made no resistance and fled at once, pursued by us. The very great heat and the bad going over the deep sand made it impossible for the pursuit to be carried very far."

"Thirty-six camels, a quantity of British ammunition and one Turkish soldier were captured at Bayou, and the enemy camp there was entirely destroyed."

### AMERICA RAISED \$80,000 TO AID IRISH REBELLION



This unique photograph was taken on the roof of "Liberty Hall" in Dublin and shows four members of the Sinn Féin Volunteers in their Irish Republic uniforms. The quartet was detailed to guard the roof against attacks. The photograph was taken by a rebel photographer on the first day of the Irish revolt.

### Sir Matthew Nathan Tells Amazing Story of Timidity of British Authorities When Sinn Féiners Were Actually Drilling for Attack on Dublin Castle and Women were Training to Nurse Wounded.

Washington, May 18—President Wilson, acting at the request of Senator O'Gorman, of New York, sent a message tonight through the state department to Ambassador Page, at London, directing him to make every possible effort to secure a delay in the execution of sentence on Jeremiah C. Lynch, of New York, a naturalized American, convicted by court martial of being implicated in the Irish uprising in Dublin.

Information telegraphed here tonight to Senator O'Gorman by friends of Lynch in New York was to the effect that he had been sentenced to death and was to be shot at midnight, New York time. Secretary Lansing, at the direction of the president, at 9 o'clock tonight cabled Ambassador Page to make representations in behalf of Lynch in order to save his life, pending an investigation of the facts in his case by the American government. Cable despatches today had told of Lynch's conviction, but did not give the sentence.

London, May 18—Hearings were opened today by the Royal Commission, which, under the presidency of Baron Hardinge, was appointed to inquire into the Irish rebellion and the conduct and degree of responsibility of the military and executive in Ireland in that connection. The first witness was Sir Matthew Nathan, who resigned as under-secretary for Ireland, after the outbreak of the rebellion.

Sir Matthew read a long statement, in which he outlined the formation of the national volunteers, which he said were raised as answer to the organization of the Ulster volunteers.

He also read a manifesto issued by a majority of the provincial volunteers opposing the active participation of Ireland in the war.

German sentiments, he added, stated that the Germans contemplated a combined offensive on land, sea and air in order to secure victory before May, and requesting the Irish volunteers to render their promised assistance.

On March 16, the witness stated, young Irish volunteers were anxious to commence operations, but the heads of the movement were against a rising at that moment, Thomas MacDonagh declaring that it would be sheer madness to attempt any such thing if the help promised were not forthcoming.

"There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army,"

Lord Hardinge asked Sir Matthew Nathan why no action had been taken to prevent drilling under arms.

"We deterred practically for political purposes."

When asked what action had been taken to report this to the then chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, Sir Matthew declared the chief secretary was fully aware of it.

The witness also admitted that he knew women were being trained to look after the wounded men, and that when they were taken to Dublin Castle were being held. These facts, he said, also were known by the chief secretary. He did not think, at the time, of the sham fights, that they might be followed at some subsequent time by a real attack on the castle.

Baron Hardinge said he assumed from the testimony that it had been decided not to interfere unless there should be an actual attack. Sir Matthew replied: "It was thought that forcible interference would certainly lead to bloodshed, and that if affairs were let alone they might blow over without bloodshed."

New York Found Guilty.

London, May 18—Jeremiah C. Lynch, of New York, has been tried and convicted by a court martial in Dublin on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. The sentence was to be pronounced today, but no word has been received.

### BRITISH ROAM BALTIC WITH SUBMARINES

#### Three German Steamers Down and Ore Trade Paralyzed

#### NO TIME LOST WITH OPENING OF SPRING

#### Russians Also Active With Undersea Boats—Definite Now That Eretria Was Sunk by Mine—French Steamer Lost.

London, May 18, 7 p. m.—A large number of British submarines are operating in the eastern and southern portions of the Baltic sea, which is now ice free, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. It was one of these submarines which sank the German steamer Herta, the despatch adds.

Last fall British submarines, which made their way into the Baltic through the Skagerack and Cattegat, carried on an energetic campaign against shipping between Scandinavia and German ports through Baltic waters. In special they appear to have worked havoc with the ore trade between Scandinavia and Germany, sinking a number of ore vessels and, according to some reports, virtually paralyzing the traffic for weeks because of the peril to shipping due to the known presence of the hostile submarines.

Special inspection reports from sources to British newspapers in mid-October declared that German commercial traffic had virtually been cleared from the Baltic by the British submarines, one list printed containing the names of twenty German ships sunk during October. German accounts, however, denied that there was any such stoppage of traffic as was claimed in British sources, citing the movement of hundreds of ships from various Baltic ports during the period of submarine operations in these waters. In an effort to prevent the entry of more submarines, Germany, according to reports, laid additional mines to block the narrow entrance to the Baltic and placed obstructions to trap incoming craft.

The coming of winter put an end to the British activity in the Baltic, but no time has been lost in resuming the campaign on the opening of navigation.

#### Ore Trade Stopped.

Stockholm, May 17 (Wednesday)—The Herta was sunk this morning off Landsort in the Baltic. The steamer, which was on a voyage to Olofssund, carrying a cargo of 2,000 tons. Her captain was ordered on board the submarine with the ship's owners and made prisoner. (Surprise was given by the crew of the steamer. Although the weather was rough all on board were saved.)

The report of the submarine activity has stopped the movement of numerous German vessels with cargoes of iron ore from Olofssund and other ports.

The Herta was a vessel of a gross tonnage of 4,705. She was owned in Hamburg, was 374 feet long and was built in 1912.

#### This Says Russians Did It.

Stockholm, May 18, 5:57 p. m.—According to the Dagens Nyheter, the German steamer Herta was torpedoed by a Russian submarine north-west of Landsort yesterday after having received a warning.

#### Russians Get Two More.

London, May 18, 6:04 p. m.—The sinking of two German steamships by a submarine believed to be a Russian, is reported in a Reuter despatch from Stockholm. The steamships were the Kolga, Hamburg for Stockholm, and the Bianca, Stockholm for Hamburg, which were torpedoed yesterday afternoon off the Swedish island of Landsort, in the Baltic. The Kolga was attacked at 5 p. m., being shelled by the submarine for twenty minutes. Two members of the crew were slightly injured. The Bianca was then torpedoed and sank. Thirteen of the crew were picked up by a Swedish steamer. Four others, including the captain and second mate, are missing.

Half an hour later the Bianca was shelled and then torpedoed. The attack occurred in the same vicinity as that on the Kolga. The captain was taken prisoner. Two members of the crew were injured slightly. They and the other members of the crew were picked up by the vessel which rescued the men from the Kolga.

The Kolga, 2,086 tons gross and 260 feet long, was built in 1909, and is owned in Lubeck. She was built in Hamburg. Her gross tonnage was 1,064. She was built in 1907 and was 226 feet long.

#### French Steamer of 3,050 Tons Sunk.

London, May 18, 4:17 p. m.—Lloyd's announces that the French steamer Mjola has been sunk. The announcement (Continued on page 8.)

### ALLISON, OF STAND, HAS SHORT MEMORY

#### "I Really Can't Remember," Burden of Refrain When Questions Get the Least Bit Embarrassing

#### Physician, in Attendance as Sir Sam's "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," Begins His Evidence—Not Clear as to Whether He Asked Yoakum for the First \$25,000—Joined Forces with Two Other Honorary Colonels in Seeking Contracts on Other Side of Atlantic.

Ottawa, May 18—Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison, of Morrisburg and New York, mostly New York, he informed Sir William Meredith and Hon. L. P. Duff, attended by a physician who called a halt on his examination at 5:15 this afternoon, and by a lawyer who pleaded that his physical condition would not stand prolonged questioning, is now telling his story to the investigating commission. Allison seemed to get weaker as the time to take the stand approached. He sat in the witness chair holding his head throughout.

I. F. Hellmuth, government counsel, is proceeding slowly and painstakingly with his examination-in-chief. E. F. P. Johnston, the opposition counsel, and F. B. Carvell, M. P., are industriously taking notes.

Allison's memory suffers many lapses. Moments elapse between many of Mr. Hellmuth's questions and his answers. Confessions that "I really can't remember" are not infrequent. In fact, Allison's recollection has a most aggravating way of playing him false. For instance, he told the commission that at the time that he and Yoakum and their associates were angling for their first contract he was aware that Dr. Harris and his company were their chief competitors—was aware, as Mr. Hellmuth put it, that "you were competing with people of standing with any aggregation you could get together"—and set out, under instructions, to investigate the financial standing of these competitors.

"Who gave you instructions to inquire as to this matter?" asked Mr. Hellmuth.

Like a cloud Allison's allusion suddenly settled upon him. "I really can't remember," he reiterated.

But from these embarrassing clouds came forth at times flashes of activity. He was seen, peering at Mr. Hellmuth, Mr. Allison was curiously as to what Colonel told him. He was instantly alive with keen mental vigor. "That inquiry," said he, "involves matters outside the scope of this commission." A few moments later the government counsel ventured to ask as to his prospective share in certain commissions for a projected rifle deal. Allison came to life again. "I don't propose to give my private business here at all," he said.

And once more, when the examiner asked if he had told General Sir Sam Hughes that Yoakum was associated with him in the business of commission-getting Allison was wide awake. "I don't know just what you mean, what you are driving at," he replied.

Once the matter of commission-getting Allison was wide awake. "I don't know just what you mean, what you are driving at," he replied.

The commission's inquiry into the matter of the cash payment of \$25,000 from Yoakum for a share in contracts-to-be or whether Yoakum had philanthropically thrust it upon him.

Mr. Hellmuth seemed distinctly cynical about this lapse of memory. "Most of us," he observed, "have come to the conclusion that Mr. Yoakum was not wanting in a certain amount of shrewdness. We would be inclined to think that there was something which caused him to hand over this \$25,000 to get a partnership in your contracts. Don't you think that obvious?"

Allison paused for some moments. "Well, that was part of my business," he finally commented.

Once Allison almost sternly set the counsel right. Honorary Colonel David Carnegie had come to New York, he related, and telephoned him. "He said general Sir Hughes had asked him to see me," he observed.

"Did he discuss business with you the next morning?" asked Mr. Hellmuth.

Allison looked grieving. "The next morning was Sunday," he said, and Col. Carnegie and I went to church in the morning together. "He had my head on his shoulders. The commissioners joined in the laughter. "And did business in the afternoon," added the unregenerate Mr. Hellmuth.

#### General Hughes Well Satisfied.

One loyal man, however, was well satisfied with Allison's evidence. When he stepped from the witness stand at the close General Sir Sam Hughes walked over to him and clasped him heartily on the shoulder. Allison smiled his acknowledgment of this recognition.

To begin with, Allison informed Mr. Hellmuth he was a farmer, and agent and a broker. "These callings he confessed more or less overlapped."

He was a resident of Morrisburg and New York, though for the past thirty years he had made New York his headquarters. "Doing much farming in New York," inquired Mr. Hellmuth, Allison passed this query by. He had first met General Hughes, he said, years ago in Toronto. He was an acquaintance and a friend, but no business relationships had ever existed or been suggested between them. He had known Yoakum for twenty years, but had no dealings with him prior to the outbreak of war. Lignault reported to General Hughes, returning that he was receiving no remuneration for his services "on nothing General Hughes purchased for Canada." He got commissions, however, on contracts for British and her Allies. Some of his associates also shared, but he never told General Hughes he was getting commissions.

### F. B. CARVELL, M. P., IS SUING SEVERAL PAPERS FOR LIBEL

#### Charge That He Divulged Information of Value to Enemy Sympathizers Must Be Answered in Court.

#### ST. JOHN STANDARD ONE OF DEFENDANTS

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, May 18—F. B. Carvell, M. P., has given instructions to his solicitors to issue writs for libel against certain of the Canadian press which recently published despatches and articles stating, or insinuating, that in consulting William Travers Jerome, of New York, in connection with his investigation of the fuse contract disclosures he had been guilty of treasonable conduct in communicating Canadian or British munition matters to German sympathizers.

It is understood that Mr. Carvell's action in consulting Mr. Jerome was suggested by unquestioned British authority and that his interviews with that New York counsel all took place in the presence of advisers whose positions are a guarantee of the character of the investigation conducted. Mr. Carvell has received their authority under the circumstances which have arisen through the publication of the despatches to which exception is taken to use their evidence in law.

When seen this evening Mr. Carvell declined to discuss the matter, which, he observed, will be best dealt with in the courts, other than to state that libel actions will be started immediately against a number of newspapers in Canada which have published the alleged libellous article first appearing in the Ottawa Journal. From counsel, however, it was learned that when the names of the two other gentlemen, to whom Mr. Carvell referred in parliament as among those he consulted with Mr. Jerome are made public as well as the names of the prominent Canadians who were also present with him during all his interviews with Mr. Jerome, it is probable that the newspapers concerned will regret having charged Mr. Carvell with acting in a treasonable way without first investigating and learning the facts of the case.

The newspapers against which Mr. Carvell has instructed action are the Mail and Empire and News of Toronto; the Herald, Halifax; the Standard, St. John; the Journal, Ottawa, and possibly others. It is understood that E. F. P. Johnston, R. C., will represent Mr. Carvell in Toronto.

Mr. Carvell has spent months of his time in investigations without remuneration of any kind except the consciousness of performing a needed public duty. He is rightly concerned with his reputation as a loyal British subject and proposes to amply vindicate in the courts the patriotism and propriety of his course.

### CANADA'S EXPERTS PASSED OVER BY SHELL COMMITTEE

#### General Benson and Col. Lafferty Give Evidence at Inquiry

#### Master-General of Ordnance Noyes Consulted Concerning Prices—Nothing Heard of Proposal to Pay Surplus Profits to Patriotic Fund.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, May 15—Canada's official munitions experts faced about as badly on the shell committee as Canada's manufacturers fared from it. Two of them gave evidence before Sir William Meredith and Hon. Justice Duff today. General Benson, master-general of ordnance who confessed to believing at the time of his appointment that the purpose of the committee was to procure munitions in Canada, stated frankly that he could not remember the question of contracts with the manufacturing members of the committee being discussed at any meeting nor had he any recollection of ever having been consulted on prices at all. Matters, he said, were largely left in the hands of General Bertram and Colonel David Carnegie. Then came Colonel Lafferty, superintendent of the Dominion arsenal, who, before the appearance of the ubiquitous and communicative Carnegie upon the scene, was nominated as technical adviser to the shell committee. Colonel Lafferty swore he was aware that seventy-five per cent. of the Canadian manufacturers were willing to try their hand at making fuses but, after the advent of Carnegie, he was not consulted as to the price of a single article of ammunition or of a component part.

Colonel Lafferty also told F. B. Carvell, M. P., that he had never heard of the proposal which General Bertram outlined in his evidence to turn all surplus profits over to the patriotic fund.

### THAT TROUBLE AT PERTH TO BE INVESTIGATED

The military authorities are investigating the raid on Green's Hotel at Perth, mentioned in yesterday's news. The story told by the soldiers is that the hotel proprietor had refused all along to sell them food, cigars or beer, would not allow them to be served with meals in his dining room, or to buy food on the premises. An officer who recently visited Perth confirmed these facts yesterday. The report that any officers encouraged or winked at the raid is denounced in military circles as absurd. The officer in command at Perth, Major Young, is not the man to encourage or to excuse violence by soldiers against civilians.

It was said in Perth yesterday that Green's refusal, ever since the soldiers came to Perth, to sell them food, has made bad blood. There has been no general anti-pro-German tendencies. Citizens D. of Perth say Green was away at the D. J. D. mine, where his wife and children, who were innocent parties in the trouble, were badly frightened.

All sorts of stories are afloat since the trouble, and no doubt the investigation will get to the bottom of the whole matter, including the refusal of the hotel man to sell food to men in khaki.

### MAN IN WOMAN'S CLOTHES CROSSES BOUNDARY LINE

Woodstock, N. B., May 15—A foreigner whose actions aroused suspicion was arrested at the boundary line yesterday by Chief Kelly, who was sent for and went over in an automobile. He found the man asleep on the side of the road arrayed in women's clothing. The man was brought here and lodged in jail. Not much could be learned from him except that he was intoxicated and unable to tell where he got the clothes. He claimed to have been working in Houston and that he was a Russian.

After a close examination he was sent back to Houston. The episode caused considerable excitement at the line. It is thought that he got the clothes at some farm house in the vicinity.

The police are on the lookout tonight for a man who is said to have raised a check at Maryville. He was supposed to be heading this way but did not arrive on the Valley train.

In an exciting seven inning game of baseball this evening the town team defeated Company D team by a score of 8 to 4.

### Wheezing Tablets

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

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1916.

DR. E. A. SMITH THE CANDIDATE

The opposition convention in Westmorland May 17 unanimously selected Dr. E. A. Smith, of Shediac, as the candidate to oppose Mr. P. G. Mahoney in the by-election of May 20. In so doing the convention, which was large, enthusiastic and harmonious, gave the campaign the best possible start.

This first active step in the campaign sets a good standard and will everywhere increase interest and confidence in the opposition's plans and chances. Dr. Smith is a prominent man of high character and large influence in the county, well known throughout the province as a man of affairs, a man of clear record in whom the electors will repose every confidence.

The opposition should make this fight worthy of the opportunity now before them. They have not been in a telling blow for good government. It is literally true that the sign of the whole country are now upon Westmorland. It is clear that Westmorland, if it so will, may now set on foot a great movement such as swept the forces of evil into the rubbish heap recently in Manitoba, and such as is now approaching fruition in British Columbia.

Westmorland should be an excellent county in which to try out the cause between the people of New Brunswick and their local government. It is a large and intelligent constituency, and while the government has manifest advantages in a by-election in which a member of the cabinet is its candidate, and though the influence and prestige of two governments will be thrown into the scale, the electors will not easily be deceived as to the meaning of this contest.

It may be agreed that Westmorland requires little advice at this time, particularly from those living outside that county. Something may be said, however, to keep the issue clear. Government newspapers with visible anxiety are already making efforts to load the public away from the principal facts which bear upon the coming election.

The same machine that tried to whitewash Mr. Fleming and that made him a Federal candidate, has taken Mr. P. G. Mahoney into the government and is seeking, through him, an endorsement in Westmorland. The Standard now sets up the frantic plea that the government and the Legislature never tried to whitewash Mr. Fleming. The record proves that they did. It was an action which astounded the country, and that remains a monument of folly and impudence.

of the following findings by the commission, instead of ignoring them. With respect to the \$20,000 extorted from Contractor Kennedy by Mr. Fleming, the commissioners said: "The contractor, having been compelled to make the payment in the year 1912 and before the second contract was entered into, we think and find that Mr. Fleming is guilty of this act of compulsion which has been charged against him."

It is, of course, plain to everyone who reads the government's principal newspaper is making this desperate effort to free the Fleming connection, though he is still good enough to be their candidate in Caletton. But what these men really tried to do by their resolution was to break the force of the commission's verdict.

With respect to the Crown Land grant the commissioners said: "Having in view the testimony given by the different contributors, the only conclusion that seems possible to us is that the money was actually extorted."

The commission did not find evidence actually to prove that Fleming "personally directed" the extortion, but it found: "That Fleming 'set his seal of approval on the transaction by introducing his chosen treasurer to Mr. Brantley with the words: 'Anything Mr. Brantley tells you about this man (Fleming) will be all right.'"

The Fleming "was well aware that the money was being collected for a purpose unquestionably improper."

The Standard yesterday suppressed these portions of the Royal Commission's report. It insists foolishly that the government and the Legislature approved of and concurred in these findings. Of course that is untrue. The government and the Legislature suppressed and ignored the strongest paragraphs of the commission's report, just as the Standard did yesterday. As to the nature of the findings, the brief extracts we have quoted make them sufficiently clear, if not already entirely familiar, with the nature and extent of the commission's verdict. What the government and the Legislature actually did was to attempt to gloss over the whole exposure by a resolution intended, for political purposes, to minimize the force of the commission's findings so far as might be possible.

All attempts to lighten the responsibility of the present ministers and members of the Legislature who made them a part of this infamous transaction must be completely rejected. A comparison is instituted between the whitewashing resolution and the language used by the commission. They who engineered this whitewashing resolution merely succeeded in linking up the fate of the surviving ministers and their supine supporters with the fate of Mr. Fleming. The resolution did not help him, but it effectively damned those who voted for it.

And today the government responsible for that resolution is appealing to the people of Westmorland for a favorable verdict. Mr. P. G. Mahoney is the representative selected by the government to seek this approval for the administration in the coming by-election. The government and the Legislature which tried to whitewash Mr. Fleming are now asking the electors of Westmorland to allow suit.

What is Westmorland's answer to be?

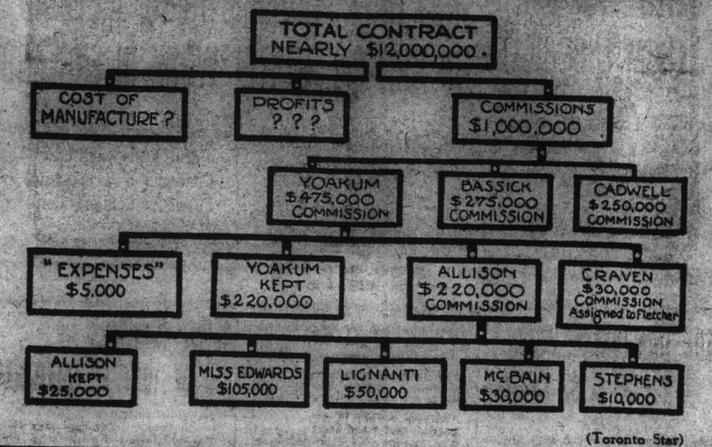
ON TRIAL—Westmorland should be an excellent county in which to try out the cause between the people of New Brunswick and their local government. It is a large and intelligent constituency, and while the government has manifest advantages in a by-election in which a member of the cabinet is its candidate, and though the influence and prestige of two governments will be thrown into the scale, the electors will not easily be deceived as to the meaning of this contest.

It may be agreed that Westmorland requires little advice at this time, particularly from those living outside that county. Something may be said, however, to keep the issue clear. Government newspapers with visible anxiety are already making efforts to load the public away from the principal facts which bear upon the coming election. Such government newspapers are trying to make it appear that it is Mr. Mahoney and not the government that is before the people. That is not the case. It is very much the other way. Mr. Mahoney is presenting to the electors of Westmorland the Clarke-Baxter government as worthy of their support. A great many of the electors—the number will be recorded later—hold the view that the government instead of being worthy of their approval, deserves sharp and signal condemnation.

The candidate and those who speak in his favor must be asked to give an account of the government's conduct, and to explain to the people some of the events that have occurred since Mr. Mahoney first entered the Legislature and which elicited no rebuke, no protest from him. He was a member of the Legislature when Mr. Fleming was found guilty by a Royal Commission, and the administration, of which Mr. Mahoney is now a member, passed through the Legislature a machine resolution proclaiming that Mr. Fleming was quite all right.

This is the government of which Mr. Mahoney is asking the approval of the electors of Westmorland. Mr. Flem-

# "FAMILY TREE" OF THAT \$1,000,000 FUSE CONTRACT COMMISSION



(Toronto Star)

ing went into another political sphere. Mr. B. Frank Smith replaced him in the Legislature and in the councils of the local party. With this exception the government is the same old government under whose rule the Crown Land black-mail fund was raised and the Valley Railway looted. Mr. Fleming went his way, Mr. Sheridan made a hurried escape, and sought the cover of public office. Hon. John E. Wilson got from under Mr. A. J. H. Stewart resigned left the ship, and began to tell what he knew about the government and its methods. Mr. Lockhart, finding an easy and pleasant avenue of escape, has also deserted the ship.

The ministers and the government supporters who remain are men who assisted in whitewashing Mr. Fleming, and must take their share of responsibility for all that has occurred in connection with the Valley Railway money, with the patriotic potatoes, with the scandals in Kent and Gloucester, with the operations of the Farm Settlement Board, with the St. John liquor license "contributions," and with the raising of campaign funds on various occasions by sinister methods.

This is the government that is on trial in Westmorland. Mr. Mahoney is its standard-bearer. He is sent in to test the temperature of the water, in order to ascertain whether it is favorable, or unfavorable, for the general election which is to come. The government, through Mr. Mahoney, is asking the electors of Westmorland to declare by their votes that this is a good administration and that it has carried out the numerous and moving promises of honesty and economy and sound administration which were made so frequently and so passionately in 1908 and again in 1912.

Westmorland is now beginning to think about the character of the answer it should give. Let the issue be kept clear. If New Brunswick is to enjoy good government, now is the time to make a start. It is for Westmorland county to fire the first gun in the battle for the public good.

MR. BAXTER AND THE DUGAL CHARGES.

The Attorney-General and The Standard, on the eve of the Westmorland by-election, show some disposition to revive the testimony recorded by the Royal Commission which investigated the Dugal charges. This is well. That testimony is a rich mine in which the Attorney-General and his newspaper will find many items of information with which the public was made familiar in 1914, but of which, possibly, portions have been forgotten. There was, for example, testimony concerning that cheque for \$500 which Mr. Baxter, then a member of the Legislature, got from Mr. A. E. Gould, Valley railway construction company under circumstances which he and Mr. Gould, respectively, related under oath. A picture of the cheque and the account of its origin and adventure, as given by Messrs. Gould and Baxter, are printed on another page. This is a chapter of the Dugal proceedings in its review of the famous investigation of 1914. Mr. Baxter kept the money for a time, but finally sent back his own cheque for \$500 to the Gould company, learning, as he says, that the company was seeking further financial assistance from the Legislature. Mr. Gould testified that the cheque did not come back until after a committee of the Legislature had set to work upon the accounts of the company, to see what they could see. The new, among other things, a record of this payment to Mr. Baxter. While not wholly in accord as to details, both Mr. Gould and Mr. Baxter described the transaction, under oath, as entirely honorable and reflecting credit upon all concerned. The taking of the cheque by an M. P. or the giving of it back—which was the more pleasing performance, is perhaps not clear.

It was well that both Mr. Baxter and Mr. Gould were sworn on that occasion, so that all of the facts could be known, and weighed. It would be well, if there could be sworn testimony by all concerned in connection with many other matters, notably the collection of \$5,000 from the liquor licenses of this city and county in 1915, and the attempt to get \$2,000 more from them under circumstances which should be cleared up. The facts are such that the Attorney-General, as chief law officer of the

Crown, would be warranted in investigating them. The government of which he is an influential member has refused to appoint a commission to hear the evidence. In its reluctance due to its knowledge of the nature of the disclosures that would follow?

At this time, when the Attorney-General and his colleagues are appealing to the people in Westmorland for a vote of confidence, and are proclaiming the shining character of the government, the people should be told why this \$5,000 was "raised," by whom it was collected, and what became of it. The more Hon. Mr. Baxter turns this matter over in his mind as one affecting the public interest—the "subscribers" being licensees under the Crown—the more deeply will he and the public see that the complete story should be disclosed under oath by all concerned, without fear and without favor.

Will Mr. Baxter say when?

"A TERRIBLE EXPOSURE"

A short but trenchant editorial dealing with the testimony which proved the Kyle charges is published by the Toronto Star, under the caption "A Terrible Exposure." The Star says: "Trading upon the necessities created by this war, gruffers met and agreed to divide among themselves a million dollars of public money. That was brought out by Mr. Kyle in the House of Commons. That was brought out before Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff. Party men may differ as to the responsibility of Sir Sam Hughes and the Borden government for the graft. We are not anxious to have the guilt fastened upon anyone, unless he is guilty. But surely, whether Liberals or Conservatives, we ought to be all determined to get after the gruffers. This great war is expensive enough and terrible enough; it demands enough sacrifices in treasure and blood without needless waste and sacrifice that are involved in graft.

"We are asking men to lay down their lives for our cause. We are asking fathers and mothers and wives and sisters to sacrifice something that is more precious than their own lives—to sacrifice the lives of sons and husbands and brothers. We cannot do that with a clear conscience unless we are sure that we are not sacrificing money and property to the support of a government that is guilty of profiting and graft. If we do not exact from our wealth its full toll of sacrifice—as we ought to do—at least we must not allow wealth to be the god to whom human sacrifice is to be offered."

LET THEM ANSWER.

A correspondent of the St. John Globe, signing his letter "Frederickton Bridge," and giving significant indications of inside knowledge of transactions affecting the local government, had addressed a series of questions to Hon. John Morrissey.

In reproducing here the letter published by the Globe, it may be pointed out that if the transactions in question were within the knowledge of Hon. Mr. Morrissey, other members of the cabinet should be even more familiar with them. The surviving ministers are: Hon. George J. Clark, Premier; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter; Hon. James A. Murray; Hon. David V. Landry.

Hon. Mr. Baxter was elected to the Legislature December 5, 1911, and became Attorney-General in December, 1914. He was a legal adviser of Mr. Gould for a time before entering the cabinet. Hon. Mr. Murray became president of the executive council in May, 1915, and has been a member of the government since October, 1911. Hon. Mr. Clark became Speaker of the House in 1909, and Attorney-General in 1914. Hon. Mr. Landry has been a member of the government since Hon. Mr. Hasez's day.

published by the Globe on May 16, was as follows: "HONEST CONFESSION IS 'GOOD FOR THE SOUL.' To the Editor of the Globe: "Sir—The Hon. Mr. Morrissey has given us some reading, but would it be too much to ask him to explain to the people of this province his actions or want of action during the last few years?"

"I was the Hon. Mr. Morrissey not aware that a deliberate false statement was made by the government on Dec. 12, 1911, when they announced the completion of the agreement for the building of the Valley Railway on the terms as published in the papers?"

"I was not aware that although the agreement was signed and sealed by both parties it was not fulfilled, but held on a string?"

"I was not aware that this string resulted in January 1912, in the demand and the return of the cheque for \$100,000 deposited as a guarantee and resulting in the cancellation of the guarantee of F. J. Lisman & Co. to furnish \$1,500,000 in cash towards the construction of the road?"

"I was not aware of the new agreement whereby 51 per cent of the common stock of the railway (par value say \$1,100,000) was to be transferred to the government and the government agreed to allow the disposal of the construction company to the railway 10 per cent upon all expenditures?"

"I was not aware that the result of the agreement was that the government's second mortgage guarantee would reach Gould's Construction Co. being paid by Gould as president of the railway company to his son Gould as president of the construction company, and ten per cent on all further expenses?"

"I was not aware of the personal disposal of the construction company—30 per cent to Messrs. Ross, Thompson, Lisman and his connections, 20 per cent to E. A. Barnard, a prominent lawyer of Montreal and a director of the trust company and others, 10 per cent?"

"I was not aware, therefore, of the very close connection between the railway company and the construction company?"

Garvin admits, may change the present outlook entirely, but arguing from the visible facts of the war as it stands, he predicts a long war. "There is," he insists, "no room whatever for false optimism or premature hopes. The balance of battle must first be altered. Millions of men must be stricken. Hundreds of thousands must die. Immense things depend on the coming fortunes of war during midwinter and harvest. August will open the third year of war. By then, for good or ill, all the rest will be clear."

He does not tell us clearly how Germany could fight for four years, but perhaps it is enough to say few people thought the fourth could fight three years, let alone four. Mr. Garvin thinks it possible that Germany may strongly renew its bid for an unsatisfactory and temporary peace about the time of the American presidential election, next November, but he feels sure that nothing tangible will be done then, because the belligerents will still necessarily be far apart as to possible terms. But why does he speak about the likelihood of a fourth year of war? Because Germany is preparing for another winter of conflict. Not only that, but Mr. Garvin warns the world that "the Germans have not yet abandoned their dream of supremacy." In a special cable to the Toronto Star, he says:

"They imagine that their struggle has inconspicuously proved them to be what they thought themselves beforehand, the greatest race in the world. They believe they possess the mightiest national organization yet conceived and one that cannot be equalled for generations by any other people. If they cannot now achieve their full triumph at one stroke, they still hope to achieve it by stages. This war cannot create the complete fabric of world-empire, but may still be made to lay firm foundations for the future."

"Speculation like this may perhaps seem wildly fantastic to most American readers, but it is the common talk of men like Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who not merely interpret the philosophy of German imperialism, but the actual mind of the German governing classes. Chamberlain, in his recent writings, thinks it unquestionable that Germany during the twentieth century will become more and more dominating in power and thought."

Such, he asserts positively, is still the belief of those in Germany who yet control the fighting machinery and the industrial and educational system. They think they cannot be driven out of France and Belgium before the end of the third year at least, and in the meantime they plan to beat Russia, shut her off by a line from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and then maintain the fighting in the West until France collapses under the strain and the Entente goes to pieces."

This, he says, is the German plan. He presents it as worthy of the most serious thought. Having followed him so far, one is relieved to find him quoting the words of the late Sir Robert Borden, who said that "war is the last resort of a weak man."

It will be difficult to make people believe this. It will be the general opinion, unless explicit evidence to the contrary is given, that the \$2,000,000 which was paid to the influential and confidential friend of the Minister of Militia because, in the opinion of Bassick, Cadwell, and Yoakum, the quickest and surest way of getting a huge fuse contract at a fat price was to "see Allison."

The Neglected Call (Mary Carolyn Davies, in Boston Transcript). "Heart, I said to my heart, 'Life's not a battle; No word has come to us to fight— To tilt our other hearts, nor yet at shadows—' 'Heart, I said to my heart, 'Let's just fight—' 'Let's just fight in field-dresses, so, and let us—' 'To what June has to say.' 'Heart, I said to my heart, 'Why should we shorten, Wave high a sword, and spur against a shade? Let's just fight, then, that the pink is showing—' In all the bulky robes under the glide. Our duty's not to chatter with the blackbirds; Or why was springtime made? 'Heart, I said to my heart, 'Let's dream—' 'If fools break lances with the stars tonight! There is no music in a groan, no beauty in guffing words—shall these profane our sight?' 'Heart, I said to my heart, then, in a whisper—' 'Let's both go back and fight!'"

Private Carroll, M. P. Ottawa, May 17.—Private William F. Carroll, of the 189th Cape Breton Battalion, on leave of absence from his commanding officer, dropped quietly into the common yesterday afternoon and took his seat as Liberal M. P. for South Cape Breton. There are many honorary colonels in the house, a few majors and one captain, but Mr. Carroll is the only one who is serving in the ranks and preparing to take his turn in the trenches on an equal footing with "the boys" who have enlisted with him.

Private Carroll is one of the youngest members of the house, and one of the ablest. He has made a real sacrifice in going into the ranks, and from the financial standpoint, is one of those who could least afford it. He is married and has three young children to support from his earnings as a barrister. He has been training with his battalion for the last two months.

Bright Child. "Bliggins' small boy says a great many bright things." "He uttered his masterpiece the other evening in the presence of a large company." "What was it?" "He said, 'Father, where do you get all the funny things you tell people I say?'"—Washington Star.

Doing It Out. "Coloring matter is scarce, and dyestuffs are said to be getting very short. The government may have to take a Dubious outlook, my dear. I hope you won't have to stand in the roue line."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

money came from and how it was disposed of. An another by-election campaign is on and there is a general election to follow the people are entitled to full particulars. The Valley railway was good for \$100,000 in 1912. What is it pay this time?"

An amusing feature of the local government's campaign is its anxiety to have the electors think about the events prior to 1908. Mr. P. G. Mahoney is not a member of the old government, but it is the government that is before the electors. It is evidence of this government that the people of Westmorland want—and they are going to get it.

Sir Robert Borden says the relative merits of the Ross rifle and the Lee-Enfield are to be tested by the British army authorities. It is time to settle definitely the value of the Ross. The same rifle and the same ammunition for the whole Empire is the right programme.

The retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an item frequently invented by government journals. Sir Wilfrid is not going to retire. He is going to discuss the bi-lingual question in Toronto, and make a recruiting campaign in Quebec. His opponents keep on hoping that he will die, and predicting that he will do so. It is a silly invention.

The Rate-Off is Admitted. (Toronto Globe). Council for Col. J. Wesley Allison has admitted that his client obtained a commission on the fuse contracts now being procured amounting to \$287,000. That money has not been paid yet to Col. Allison and the parties to whom the assigned portions of the commission, but will be paid as the deliveries of fuses take place. The contractors with whom he was associated receive payment for them.

It is now the obvious duty of the Meredith Commission attending the payment of this huge rake-off to Sir Sam Hughes' confidential friend. Nothing has been disclosed in evidence that would warrant anyone in paying out this huge sum for any actual assistance rendered by him in the securing of the contract. After he had brought Col. Carrington into touch with the Americans who wanted to supply fuses, Allison's part in the transaction appears to have ceased. Col. Carnegie swears that he did all the rest. He stated that the American experts were acquainted with the fuse business, that the American capitalists were financially responsible, and that the Canadian capitalists who wished to participate in the work had neither the information nor the equipment to warrant the splitting of the order. On the face of it, Carrington got almost a quarter million dollars for an ordinary introduction after this fashion: "General Bertram Col. Carnegie, shake hands with Messrs. Cadwell, Yoakum, and Bassick, friends of mine."

It will be difficult to make people believe this. It will be the general opinion, unless explicit evidence to the contrary is given, that the \$2,000,000 which was paid to the influential and confidential friend of the Minister of Militia because, in the opinion of Bassick, Cadwell, and Yoakum, the quickest and surest way of getting a huge fuse contract at a fat price was to "see Allison."

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The Explanation. "How can she marry him, knowing that he is dissipated?" "But his fortune isn't."

CONSERVATIVE PAPER TO

Partisans Who Shell Com Sir Robert Living in R gram--Dec pudiated--

(Toronto Telegram, In the Borden plait built on the electing NEGATIVE? Or is the Borden plait built on the enduring CONSERVATIVE? Canadians have no or condemn Col. Carnegie's condemnation should be Sir Robert Borden, who appoint himself, Sir Robert's subordinate.

Conservative members of the Shell Com are favorable to the Borden government's defeat. These partisans are hopeful. They are as in sighted as the partisans of the triumphs achieved. The Borden government should be more than its own hopes. The finding of the Borden government's defeat is a triumph for the Borden government's defeat.

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DR. E. A. SMITH THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF OPPOSITION

Westmorland Convention Selects Strong Man to Oppose Government Candidate

All Parts of the County Represented and Dishonest Methods of Local Administration Condemned in Spirited Addresses By Friends of Good Government Movement—Liquor Charges Pressed Closer Home—Mr. E. S. Carter Deals With Attorney-General and His Newspaper.

Dorchester, N. B., May 17.—At a well attended and representative convention held in Dorchester today, Dr. E. A. Smith, of Shediac, was the unanimous choice as the candidate of the Opposition party for the coming by-election. Dr. Smith will oppose F. G. Mahoney, M. P., who has been chosen as the successor of Hon. John Morrissey, minister of public works in the local government.

ALL PARTS OF COUNTY REPRESENTED.

All parts of the county were well represented at the convention. Fred Magee presided. Clement Cormier acted as secretary and the gathering was addressed by Hon. C. W. Robinson, A. B. Copp, F. J. Sweeney, E. S. Carter, James Friel, P. J. Veniot, Dr. J. E. Hetherington, Allan Dyaart and C. M. Legere.

With telling effect the various speakers laid bare records of the government and showed the reasons why the government candidate should be defeated in his best efforts towards the election of Dr. Smith and expressed the utmost confidence that he would be the next member for Westmorland.

E. S. Carter made a speech of unusual interest in which he answered some matters referred to him by the Standard. He reiterated the charges previously made and pressed the liquor graft charges closer home.

Among those present at the convention, in addition to the Dorchester delegates, were: Dr. E. A. Smith, Shediac; James Friel, Moncton; Fred Magee, Port Elgin; James Mahoney, Melrose; A. T. Leblanc, Dupuis Corner; D. J. Doiron, Shediac; T. T. Goodwin, Pettitcodiac; S. C. Goggin, Pettitcodiac; C. M. Legere, Memramouc; J. W. Killick, Port Elgin; G. S. Legere, Shediac; A. W. McQueen, Shediac; S. W. Seaman, Humphreys; J. L. Blakely, Pettitcodiac; Dennis R. Leblanc, Memramouc; Fred E. Bourgeois, Exp Creek; W. J. Wilson, Steves; G. S. Legere, J. T. Ryan, John Doherty, G. S. Clerk, A. G. McSweeney, G. W. Robinson, P. J. McSweeney, Ambrose Legere, Clement Cormier, H. A. Clark, F. K. Lutes, J. H. Cochran, Moncton; Dr. J. E. Hetherington, Coles; E. S. Carter, Rousesay; A. A. Dyaart, Buctouche; P. Veniot, Balthazar; M. M. Anderson, Campbellton.

Mr. Veniot proceeded to review the work of the opposition which had resulted in the premier of the province and in disgrace. No charge had been made which has not been proved, he said, and "if other investigations which had been made would have revealed in disgrace the liquor charges could be proved as easily as the others. The patriotic potteries grant has been given, else why did Mr. Smith refuse to accept it? Everything is above board, why did they permit an investigation? They dare not let this campaign further evidence be produced, and we will be willing to meet our opponents on any platform they suggest to discuss the charges we make against the government.

"I am sure that the government is even attempting to say now that there was nothing proper against Mr. Fleming. It is so, why is he not premier of the province today?"

Mr. Veniot then presented some of the more important policies of the opposition, dealing particularly with good roads and the crown timber lands.

A. B. Copp, M. P., was greeted with applause and cheers, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present on this occasion, and he will be glad to refer to the last session in which he had said he recalled the way in which J. K. Pinder had defended Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Morrissey had defended the others.

"But now we find Mr. Pinder denouncing his fellow members and Mr. Morrissey offering to prove that his colleagues are guilty of all kinds of improper practices."

Mr. Copp had just returned from Ottawa and he conveyed to the gathering the heartiest wishes for success from the Liberal chieftain.

Mr. Copp laid emphasis on the one of honest and efficient government and Westmorland was not doing its duty if a candidate were not selected. It would indicate that the results, which have been made had no effect and that what has been said in behalf of the opposition had been said in vain, if advantage was not taken of this opportunity to choose a successful candidate.

Dr. Hetherington, who was next called upon, said that every one he had met expected Westmorland to take part in turning out the government which had disgraced the province. He spoke of the scandals for which the present government has been responsible and said that the result has been that a man has been ashamed to admit that he belongs to the opposition had been said in vain, if advantage was not taken of this opportunity to choose a successful candidate.

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THAT BAXTER CHEQUE FOR \$500



R. D. Hoban, accountant for the construction company in charge of building the Valley railway, gave evidence before the royal commission investigating the Dugal charges, on July 22, 1914, of a check for \$500 sent to J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.P. for St. John county, on February 6, 1914. Afterwards, it appears, Mr. Baxter sent back his own cheque for \$500, on March 25, 1914, and got a receipt for it. The above is a facsimile of the first check, identified in court, during the Dugal investigation, by Mr. Hoban.

A partial review of the testimony given before the Dugal Commission was published in Tuesday's Standard. Several of the most interesting chapters of the commission's proceedings were, strangely enough, omitted by the Standard. Mr. Baxter was not mentioned in those missing chapters as now given here.

The testimony taken by the Dugal Commission on the Dugal charges, on July 22, 1914, disclosed that among the legal expenses in connection with the Valley Railway there was a payment to J. B. M. Baxter, M. P., of \$321 for various services as detailed in his account. Mr. Baxter was paid \$800 as a retainer in February, 1914, but subsequently returned the money in March, and got a receipt for it.

On July 22, 1914, Mr. Baxter's testimony was given. He stated that he had received a cheque for \$500 as a retainer for Mr. Baxter. It was understood that Mr. Baxter's legal duties as a member of the legislature would not conflict with his duties as a member of the legislature. Mr. Gould said this \$800 was the first of other payments which he expected to make for legal services to Mr. Baxter.

Subsequently he received a cheque back. He said Mr. Baxter said he would not act for the company and retain his standing or something like that, in the legislature. Some of Mr. Gould's testimony follows:

Q.—Had there been a committee of the legislature to examine the books of the company some time prior to the return of the money?

A.—I don't remember whether it was before or after.

Q.—Didn't you know it was after the committee had been appointed?

A.—I would not be positive.

Q.—Didn't you know that it was some member of the committee who found a charge in the books and came to you about it?

A.—What do you mean by charge to you?

Q.—The charge in the books of \$800?

A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—DON'T YOU KNOW THAT THE COMMITTEE FOUND THIS CHARGE OF THE MONEY HAVING BEEN PAID TO MR. BAXTER?

A.—THEY MUST HAVE FOUND IT, BECAUSE IT IS THERE.

Q.—Didn't they report it to you?

A.—They did not say anything of the return.

Q.—Did the premier say that was the reason Mr. Baxter returned the \$800?

A.—I don't think he mentioned it.

Q.—What was the voucher which was not given to Mr. Baxter until April 30?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—WHERE WERE THE DUGAL CHARGES LAID?

A.—April 7.

Q.—AND THE COMMITTEE HAD INVESTIGATED THE BOOKS BEFORE THAT DATE?

A.—YES, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MARCH.

And then we have Mr. Baxter's own testimony, bearing upon this particular transaction, as published in the Standard's report of the Royal Commission's proceedings, in its issue of August 1.

Mr. Baxter—I heard Mr. Gould's testimony and for his election as a rebuke to the iniquitous and nefarious government now in control at Fredericton. The administration was given every chance, but they refused to do anything but insist on honest government, and Conservative and Liberal alike will unite to show the present government that the attempt of the methods which have made the administration nefarious. In the last election, he said, Hon. Mr. Morrissey came down here to us how "Gould" government we have. He has changed his tune, but we do not want him on our side. He has claimed to be a Liberal, but he has proved himself a very poor one.

James Friel spoke briefly, assuring the party of his support for the candidate. Mr. Murray, who is a prominent member in Kent, spoke briefly, congratulating the candidate.

Organization Urged.

E. S. Carter addressed the convention, urging upon the delegates the need for thorough organization of the entire county. In addition to the list of splendid speakers of the county he had been advised by F. B. Carvell, M. P.; L. A. Dugal, M. P.; W. E. Foster and W. J. Mahoney, a nephew of the government candidate, of their willingness to help.

He asked permission to reply to some remarks by Hon. Mr. Morrissey, who had called upon him to answer certain charges in this campaign. The editor of the Standard knows as well as I do, Mr. Carter said, that at the time of that affair I was a resident of St. John and had nothing to do with Robtsey affairs. Simply because I happen to reside in Robtsey now, they accuse me of this. I well remember that it was Walter Trueman, a prominent Liberal, who exposed that plot.

Regarding the matter of a farm settlement board purchase in Albert county, Mr. Carter said that he had the statement of Hon. A. K. McClellan that, despite the denial of the government, he had placed the papers in the hands of an eminent Moncton gentleman for investigation, and he had no doubt that any statement made by Hon. Mr. McClellan would be substantiated.

Dealing with the government Mr. Carter said that it could be no better than its record. For example, Hon. J. A. Murray has accepted the responsibility for the patriotic potato scandal. The speaker explained that for one thing the government had paid twenty cents a bag or forty cents a barrel for sorting

and packing—the same work which was done in St. John and Fredericton and the Belgian fund for six cents a barrel. Is this graft, or is it not? he asked. The speaker referred also to the remittance of \$9,447 and an additional amount, which was paid to the government, and Mr. Murray's own statement and show all Canada that the public conscience of New Brunswick is not dead.

(Signed) W. E. FOSTER, Chairman, Leadership Committee.

L. A. Dugal Will Take Part in Campaign.

L. A. Dugal sent the following letter to E. S. Carter:

Edmundston, N. B., May 16.

My dear Mr. Carter:

Replying to your letter of recent date, I beg to say that I accept your invitation to take part in the general election in Westmorland county, and I shall be at the Minto Hotel, Moncton, on Saturday next (the 20th), where I shall be pleased to meet you. I hope that our friend Mr. P. Michaud, M. P., will also be able to come and give us a few days of his time. I notice that the convention for the selection of a candidate for the good cause will take place at Dorchester on Wednesday, tomorrow. I would like to see the present and on that occasion in order to give the delegates there to my ideas upon the great importance and the absolute necessity for us to carry this election for the honor and welfare of this province.

EVIDENCE IN SHELL INQUIRY IMPORTANT

Yokum Produces Agreement Read by Mr. Kyte From His Black Bag—Allison's Orders for Payment of Commissions to His Friends Also Brought Down.

Ottawa, May 17.—Leaning back in the comfortable arm chair provided for witnesses, with his left leg across his right knee, nonchalantly tapping the sole of his boot with his gold rimmed glasses, Benjamin F. Yokum faced E. F. B. Allison, K. C., at the Meredith-Duff investigation committee this afternoon. The six-foot odd, 200-pound odd Wall Street speculator of "Frisco Railway" fame smiled genially at the celebrated Canadian cross-examiner. Yokum's story on the stand was well advanced. He had already "seen Allison" and made arrangements for contracts and commissions.

"And they looked good to you," queried Mr. Johnston. Yokum smiled again. "Well," he drawled, "you haven't heard me complain. If I lose every dollar I put in I don't say, and if I clean up a little, I don't bluster."

"It was, however, part of your business, to see that in anything you did I supply these munitions you ordered?" "You expected to make money?" "You have it right. Sure thing."

Agreement Produced.

Yokum today supplied the last link in the sworn corroboration of the sensational disclosures made to parliament by G. W. Kyte. From his stout black grip he produced a document left at his office "a couple of months or so ago" by Eugene Lignani. It was one of the originals of a detailed agreement for the division of profits from dealings with the Canadian Shell Committee among three men, Eugene Lignani, J. Wesley Allison and B. F. Yokum, the provisions of which Mr. Kyte read to the house of commons in his memorable arraignment.

Yokum, however, repudiated responsibility for the document, which he declared, was never signed or executed by him. It lay among the files in his office from the time of its delivery there by Lignani until he read the story of Mr. Kyte's disclosures in the press. Then he looked it up and read it over.

"I had no business to be brought into this thing," said Yokum. "There had been some controversy" between Allison and Lignani concerning "various unsettled matters" with which he was not familiar, until he read the story of the transactions they had had, and some prospective ones.

Yokum had been appealed to assist in reaching an "understanding." Lignani had the document prepared and left a copy with Yokum. "I see the document includes my name and infers I am a party to it. That is wrong. I never assented to it," declared the big promoter vehemently.

Allison Want to German Firm.

Two other interesting and significant facts were disclosed in connection with this now notorious "agreement," the first was that it was formally drawn for Lignani and Allison by Lignani's lawyers, Messrs. Gossman and Gossman, the German firm which the press championing Sir Sam Hughes and the shell committee, recently alleged was the legal concern which Mr. Carvell consulted.

The second matter of interest was Yokum's curiosity as to how the document had reached publicly in the munition parliament. "I don't understand it," said he. "The document given to me was drawn up by the German firm, Lignani and Allison, except for one thing. The German law firm had spelled the promoter's name as Yokum, while the copy that reached parliament spelled it correctly as Yokum. "The question naturally arises," said Yokum, "as to how this document reached Canada. He produced a photograph of the copy of the agreement. It had been found copied upon yellow legal paper and whoever had copied it had corrected the spelling of Yokum's name. But no body volunteered to satisfy Yokum's curiosity.

There is still another feature of this long-looked-for document which may or may not have significance. It covers a wide scope of contracts, actual and prospective. It deals with what has been termed the Allison southern rifles deal, a photograph of the document in connection therewith. This has given rise to speculation as to whether the ammunition referred to has any connection with the small arms ammunition matter in which Allison's name is figured and which has been transferred by the government to the Davidson company for investigation. Touching the reference to the deal in rifles, Yokum was emphatic in his assurance that he had nothing to do with it. "I had nothing to do with that," said he. "I had no interest in it whatever. What people could not expect more from us."

It meant by this that if he had had a few good men with us in the house and with the precious help and support which we got from our clever organizers, Messrs. Carter and Veniot, not only a few ministers and members would have disappeared from the public arena as they did, but the whole discredited outfit would be out of power long before this. I would like to tell the representatives of all the parishes of that county with all sincerity that our people place all their confidence in our organizers, and set upon their advice. I realize that what they may appear to communicate to them may appear exaggerated, but I can assure them that those gentlemen never acted before making sure of their case, and I say this from my personal observation of their actions for the last four years. I would also wish to mention that the province was deprived last session through the serious illness of Mr. J. L. Stewart of that independent member's assistance, which was always valuable owing to his integrity and his sincerity. The actual need of this province is that those gentlemen never acted before making sure of a good opposition, but that the paramount need is a change of administration, and in defeating that minister a great blow will be struck upon the moribund government and therefore, it will render the greatest service possible to the province and the people of the province, and that being only two of us in the opposition the

ever Allison's relations to Lignani were in the matter, they had none with the "I really don't know much about it," Yokum assured Mr. Johnston. "There was something in the air about the purchase of guns somewhere in the south of Ontario in 1912, but I don't remember it. I understood it was for the British gun parties in it" but in other parties in Canada. He preferred, in consequence, not to make the names public.

"I'd just like to make one guess as to who they are," commented Mr. Carvell. Allison's "Orders" in Evidence.

"Well, let's have it," retorted Yokum. But Mr. Hellmuth's counsels prevailed. Yokum, who arrived from New Brunswick this morning, brought with him and various "orders" he had received in writing from J. Wesley Allison on the monies which accrued from the fuse contracts in favor of Colonel William Mc Bain for \$80,000. These orders were signed by Allison. They stipulated that the persons named until the date of the due me out of the contracts" for fuse with the American Ammunition Company.

There was a later one, dated March 3, 1916, in favor of E. G. Edwards, for \$105,000. Yokum figured that after these orders were paid there would still be \$250,000 coming to Allison in commissions.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG MARITIME MEN; FAIRVILLE MAN WOUNDED

Ottawa, May 17.—(Midnight) INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

John N. Tupper, Read st., Margate's Bay (N. S.).

Died of Wounds.

Guy Kinman Adams, Deep Brook (N. S.); Frank D. Kier, Round Hill (N. S.).

Wounded.

L. A. D. CAMERON, Leprau (N. B.); Corporal Peter Augustine Hughes, Mill Cove (P. E. I.); Patrick Hagen, Hope River (P. E. I.); TROOPER JOHN McMULLIN, 272 Brompton street, St. John (N. B.); SERGEANT CHARLES EDWARD STUART, St. Stephen (N. B.).

Ottawa, May 17.—(Midnight list) INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

William Bearey, Mill-Cove (P. E. I.); James Francis Hagen, Hope River (P. E. I.); W. J. B. BROWN, New Glasgow (N. S.); John Vernon Burgess, Burlington (N. S.); Kenneth Sydney Fisher, Londonderry (N. S.); Bombardier Michael Gillis, Hillside avenue, Glace Bay (N. S.); Lincoln Good, Millville (N. B.); Thomas W. McWaters, Derby Junction (N. B.); Pioneer Jos. Mawdsley, R. C. R., Wellington Barracks, Halifax (N. S.); Dan Alexander Ross, Roberts (N. S.).

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.

Alfred G. Dacey, 49 George street, Halifax (N. S.).

THE CONTRACTS INQUIRY

Ottawa, May 15.—"Parliament has decided—rightly or wrongly, that is for the public to determine—to restrict the scope of this investigation to four contracts. In view of that, I think we would be acting unfairly and improperly to permit the examination asked for."

Such was the final ruling of Sir William Meredith concerning the application of F. B. Carvell, M. P., to examine J. W. Flavell, chairman of Imperial munitions board, as to the prices paid by the British war office for shells made by the manufacturing members of the old shell committee. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston and Mr. Carvell contended that those shells were other component parts of the order which involved the \$200,000 fuse investigation. I. F. Hellmuth and J. S. Ewart took exception to the proposed course.

Ottawa, May 15.—A discussion as to the production of letters exchanged between General Sir Sam Hughes and J. W. Flavell, chairman of the imperial munitions board, and relating in part to the fuse contracts, was the most prominent feature of this afternoon's sitting of the fuse inquiry.

It was a lengthy discussion, the commission advising Flavell to "exercise his best judgment" as to what bears on the inquiry when he gets together the correspondence referred to. The point as to whether the letters will be made public, or submitted only to the commission was apparently left open.

Mistress—"Is there any of that old beef we had yesterday left?"

Jane—"No, ma'am."

Mistress—"Well, what is there left in the kitchen?"

Jane—"Only my young man, ma'am!"

AGENTS WANT

RELIABLE representative fruit trees throughout N. B. present. We wish to see four good men to represent general agents. The fruit-growing Brunswick offers a number of opportunities for men of a permanent position. Pay to men. Station, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Agents now in every part of the province. Pay weekly. Polman Nursery Co. Toronto.

WANTED

WANTED—Nursemaid (dressed) references required. Mrs. W. Vassie, 212 Gerny St. John.

MAN wanted for Riverside. David McDonald, at this side.

WANTED—A middle aged capable girl for general housework. Write Mrs. Hampton (N. B.).

Women must be a great place of men in banks, but why should they do so without the training of a woman for work as the men.

Our Catalogue gives the particulars. Sent free to you.

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ever Allison's relations to Lignanti were in the matter, they had some with me. I really don't know much about it. Youkum assured Mr. Johnston. "There was something in the air about the purchase of land somewhere in the south. E. B. Allison said Lignanti was handling it. I understood it was for the British government. Youkum said there were other parties in it, but no other parties in Canada. He preferred, in consequence, not to make the names public. "I'd just like to make one guess as to who they are," commented Mr. Carvell.

Allison's "Orders" in Evidence. "Well, let's have it," retorted Youkum. But Mr. Hellmuth counseled patience. Youkum, who arrived from New York this morning, brought with him and handed into the two commissioners the various "orders" he had received in writing from J. Wesley Allison on the money which accrued from the fuse contracts. On Dec. 2, 1914, two separate orders were issued, one in favor of Mr. G. W. Stephens for \$10,000, and one in favor of Eugene Lignanti for \$50,000. The third was dated Jan. 20, 1916, and was in favor of Colonel William McMain for \$30,000. These orders were all addressed to Youkum and were signed by Allison. They stipulated that the amounts designated should be paid to the persons named "out of commissions due me out of the contracts" for fuses with the American Ammunition Company.

There was a later one, dated March 3, 1916, in favor of E. G. Edwards, for \$105,000. Youkum figured that after these orders were paid, there would still be \$25,807 coming to Allison in commissions.

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Died of Wounds. Guy Kinsman Adams, Deep Brook (N. S.); Frank D. Kizer, Round Hill (N. S.).

Wounded. IAN D. CAMERON, Lepreau (N. B.); Corporal Peter Augustine Hagen, Mill Cove (P. E. I.); Patrick Hughes, Hope River (P. E. I.); TROOPER JOHN McMULLIN, 272 BRIGHT STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.); SERGEANT CHARLES EDWARD STUART, St. Stephen (N. B.).

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Seriously Wounded. Sergeant William Blair Abell, R. F. D. No. 1, Fairville (N. B.).

John Dan Brown, New Glasgow (N. S.); John Vernon Burgess, Burlington (N. S.); Kenneth Sydney Fisher, Londonderry (N. S.); Bombardier Michael Gillis, Hillside avenue, Glace Bay (N. S.); Lincoln Good, Millville (N. B.); Thomas W. McElwee, Derby Junction (N. B.); Pioneer Jos. Mawdsley, R. C. R., Wellington Barracks, Halifax (N. S.); Dan Alexander Ross, Roberts (N. S.).

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"Mistress—Well, what is there left in the kitchen?" "Jane—Only my young man, ma'am!"

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure these of good men to represent us as local agents. The special interest and general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salary. Right men, Stone & Wellington, 101 St. John's St., St. John's, N. B.

WANTED—Nursemaid for two children; references required. Apply Mrs. W. Vassie, 212 Germain street, St. John. 42320-2-24

MAN wanted for Riverside Golf Club; summer's job for right man. Apply to David McDonald, at the club, Riverside.

WANTED—A middle aged woman or capable girl for general housework. Good wages. Write Mrs. J. E. Angevine, Hampton (N. B.).

Women must to a great extent take the place of men in banks and business offices, but why should they be expected to do so without the training the men have?

We equip women for doing as good work as the men.

Our Catalogue gives the cost and full particulars. Sent free on any address.

S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS.

SHERATON—On May 9, at Boston (Mass.), to the wife of R. Sheraton (formerly Miss Edna Lawton, of St. John), a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH-LOWRIERSON—At St. Jude's church, West St. John on Wednesday, May 10, 1916, by Rev. G. F. Scoville, Robert C. Smith, of Rochdale, Idaho, New Orleans.

PATERSON-SHARPE—On Wednesday, May 17, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. W. R. Robinson, Grand Bay, Elva M. Paterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paterson, to Vernon Sharpe, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sharpe.

DEATHS.

MAQUIRE—In this city, on the 14th inst. Susan, widow of Francis Maquire, in the 70th year of her age. (Boston papers please copy).

MANN—In military hospital, Halifax (N. S.), Roy J. Mann, age twenty-four years, beloved son of David S. and Rebecca L. Mann, of Pettitodic (N. B.).

KERR—On May 16, at Scottville, Pennsylvania, Valentine Kerr, leaving wife, two sisters and one brother to mourn.

At his home, South Richmond, Carleton county, March 21, 1916, George Carey, after a long and painful illness, in the 76th year of his age.

Entered into rest on the 16th inst. Sarah Hipwell, widow of the late Sergeant John Hipwell, aged seventy-six years.

Entered into rest on the 16th inst. after a lengthy illness, A. A. Segee, beloved wife of William A. Segee, aged thirty-eight years, leaving besides her husband, two sons, two daughters, mother, four brothers and three sisters to mourn.

MENEALY—In this city on the 16th inst. Frederick Menealy, in the fifty-first year of his age.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Larkin and family desire to thank their friends for expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent bereavement and for the care of their daughter, Elina A. Larkin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Mann and family wish to thank their many friends for sympathy and kindness shown during their recent bereavement, also for floral tributes.

Funeral of the Late Pte. Roy J. Mann. Pettitodic, N. B., May 16—The funeral of Roy J. Mann, whose lamented death was published a few days ago in the columns of this paper, took place on Friday last. The service was held in the United Baptist church and was conducted by the Rev. Milton Addison, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Chapman. The church was filled very effectively. Some time well understood, Safe in the Arms of Jesus, and Perfect Peace. After the service the funeral cortege left the church for the cemetery nearby, where the body was laid to rest in the family lot. A large number of friends and relatives followed the body to its last resting place. The pall-bearers, who were former schoolmates of the deceased, were as follows: Corporal Everett Segee, Lance Corporal William Lockhart, William MacFarlane, Arthur Bourne, Hugh Perry.

There were also many from outside points here to attend the funeral, among others being Andrew Forsyth, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Sussex; A. V. Milroy, G. A. M. C. Halifax, and the following members of the 194th Battalion: Lieut. G. C. Price, Lieut. H. Dawson, Sergt. G. C. Perry, Lance Corporal Lawrence Lounsbury, Harold Serber, Laurence MacLac, Kenneth Moore, Ronald G. Moore, Herbert Clarence Douglas, Harry Lockhart, H. D. Keith, Gordon Graves and Clarence Clark.

The floral offerings were very many and beautiful.

Kisses are the real things which were backed up by the heart.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN. Arrived.

Sch. Pochasset, 242, Mitchell, New York to Fredericton, coal.

Tuesday, May 16. St. Carquet, R. M. S. P. 2376, Lainsou, West Indies and Demerara, passengers and freight.

Wednesday, May 17. St. Ada (Nor), 689, Ramberg, to load deals for trans-Atlantic, Malcolm Mackay.

Monday, May 15. Sch. Rhoda Holmes, 228, White, Apple River (NS), to load lumber, New York.

CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax, Ard, May 15—Sch. King John, 100, to load lumber, New York.

Halifax, May 13—Ard, bargin Lorenz (Dan), Lisbon; sch. Emily Anderson (Dan), Haugh, Barbadoes.

Ligonport, May 15—Ard, sch. Gladys B Smith, New York.

Lunenburg, May 15—Ard, sch. Let J. Schwartz, Decourse, 11 days from Turin Island, salt laden, for Adams & Knicker, term sch. Maple Leaf, Westhaven, from New York. After discharging she will proceed to Lunenburg for coal, thence to St. John's (NS), where she will load fish for Brazil.

Yarmouth, May 15—Ard, sch. Myrtle Leaf, Methuen, New York, to load fish. Cld May 15, sch. E. C. Lockhart, King, Liverpool, to load lumber for Grenada.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, May 15—Ard, str. Celtic, New York.

St. John's, Nfld., May 10—Ard, sch. Earl Kitchener, Cadiz.

London, May 15—Ard—strs. Rappahannock, Garrett, Halifax; Rochdale, Idaho, New Orleans.

Table Bay, May 11—Ard, str. Kwara, Davies, St. John.

London, May 14—Ard, str. Badminton, Montreal.

Liverpool, May 14—Sld, str. Domain, Montreal.

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Kirkwall, May 17—Ard, str. Stockholm, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS. New York, May 15—Ard, str. Andania, London.

Copenhagen, May 15—Ard, str. Hellig Olav, New York.

Verdi, New York. Sch. Emma, May 15—Ard, str. Giuseppe, Christiania, May 15—Ard, str. Kristianstad, New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Ard May 12, str. W. R. Perkins, New York for Milbridge; Pochasset, do for Fredericton (NB); Ernest T. Lee, do for Calais (all sailed).

London, Ard May 13, sch. Little Belle, Wood Harbor (NS), Sumbear, South Gardner (Me).

Sld May 12, sch. Genevieve, Dorchester (NB); Hills Emma, Charlottetown (NB); J. R. Bodwell, Rockport (Me). Spezia—Ard May 6, str. Nevada, Portland.

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Cld, May 14, str. Cape Breton, Louisbourg (NB).

Cadiz, May 14—Ard, sch. Sarah Eaton, South Amboy; Ernest T. Lee, do; Kennebec, do.

Machiasport, May 14—Ard, sch. sds. Chas Sam Hart, Norwalk (Conn); Chas C. Lester (bound west); Maggie Todd, do.

Vineyard Haven, May 1—Ard and sld sch. Harry W. Lewis, Port Johnson for Yarmouth (N. S.).

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Machiasport, May 14—Ard, sch. Samuel Hart, Norwalk (Conn); Charles C. Lester, bound west; Maggie Todd, do (all sailed).

Rochland, May 18, Ard, sch. Charles E. Wyman, New York for Camden; Lieut. D. Small, Bangor for New York; J. R. Bodwell, Boston.

Sld, May 18, sch. American Team, Windsor.

Vineyard Haven, May 18—Ard, sch. Hattie E. Barbour, Guttenberg for Kent and the 194th French-Ascanian battalions are not likely to be sent to camp at Valcartier until they have been brought up to full strength. As a result, these units are over the 600 mark and this fact saved their identity, while it is believed that it will not be long before they are brought up to full strength. This week's arrival movement is being carried out by the officers and band of the 164th to fill that unit and a campaign to fill the 194th Westmorland and Kent Battalion will be begun within a very short time.

Wounded Man From Norton. A few days ago The Telegraph reported that Pte. Stanley A. Gilbert, of A Squadron of the Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles, had been reported wounded that he was a New Brunswick boy but that the authorities could not find his relatives.

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Provincial Recruiting. The first matter discussed at the provincial recruiting meeting which was held Wednesday afternoon was that of badges for men who had attempted to enlist and had been turned down. A single badge such as is being used in Toronto district was shown by Captain L. P. D. Tilly, bearing the letters "A" and "B" meaning "applied" and "rejected" respectively. Captain Tilly was instructed to order 8,000.

That the whole province be thrown open at once as a recruiting area for the various New Brunswick battalions, now being formed in the province was the decision of the committee. The decision came for the most part because of the difficulty experienced by the 164th Westmorland and Kent Battalion in securing sufficient men. The county of Westmorland had been combed with a fine tooth comb," said Lieut. Allingham, and we now need a larger area in which to recruit."

OUR SOLDIERS: HOME AND ABROAD

L. A. Smallwood has received information that his brother, Bombardier Clarence Wallace Smallwood, was wounded on May 4 by shrapnel in the arm. Before enlisting in August, 1914, he was employed in Dickerson & Troy's drug store, Newmarket.

Eldon Danlap, recently reported killed in action, belongs to Gibson, York county, where his widow now resides.

One of the soldiers mentioned in Sunday's casualty list as wounded, was a son of Samuel H. White, of Fredericton. He left there in August, 1914, and joined the 19th Battalion at Valcartier.

26th Man Promoted. St. John's friends of Corporal John S. Robertson, machine gun section, 92nd Battalion, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

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BY-ELECTION MAY HAVE TO BE POSTPONED

Error in Official Proclamation in Westmorland—A Remarkable Feature That Was Afterwards Scored Out.

When the attention of the sheriff of Westmorland, who is the returning officer, was called to this fact, he made inquiries as to the legality of the proclamation, and it is understood legal opinion was strongly of the belief that a writ would have to be issued and the election postponed in consequence.

The law requires the proclamations to be posted eight days before the day of nomination, and that the election day be fixed on Tuesday, May 23, and election day for Tuesday, May 23.

The sheriff communicated yesterday with the attorney-general but it is not known what reply he received.

As the feature of the proclamation was the calling upon the electors to elect a person to represent them in the legislative assembly of New Brunswick, it is understood that the commissioner of public works made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. John Morrissey. The words in quotations were afterwards scored out by blue pencil in the official proclamation poster, but the scoring was not initiated.

Arrests Here Laid Bare Smuggling Opium Conspiracy.

In the police court yesterday afternoon, James Sato, a Japanese, and A. H. Todd, alias Alvin Swepson, an Englishman, were each fined \$500 or one year in jail having been adjudged guilty of smuggling opium into Canada. The full details of the case were kept under cover pending the development of the case, as it had ramifications which extended clear out to Vancouver and across the line into the United States. Now that the matter has been cleared up, the details can be presented, and they go to show that the conspiracy which has been unmasked is one of such proportions as to cost the government of two countries an enormous amount of money to run it down, and which has resulted in large quantities of opium being smuggled into Canada by the coast route.

The case proceeded, and it was shown that the arrest of the two men here and in Canada was connected with the real and distributed from these points to Vancouver and several cities in the United States.

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When arrested here, the two men, Sato and Sweeney, had quite a sum of money with them but not enough to pay the heavy fines which have been imposed.

Complete Wreck. Hopewell Hill, May 16—The American schooner, Lestis, of Bangor (Me.), 100 tons register, a complete wreck, on Roeha beach, where she drifted ashore on Thursday.

The schooner, from Boston to Eatonville, across the bay from Waterville, had been driven ashore and arrived off that port on Wednesday, but on account of the rough weather the captain, who was a stranger, did not undertake to go through the narrow entrance to the harbor, and remained outside. During the night the sea was very heavy and the schooner rolled so, her mast and foremast, foremast and foremast, and all head gear, were carried away and that she became unmanageable.

On Thursday, after drifting about the bay for some time, she went on to the beach, below Roeha Head, where the pounding of the sea did such damage that the vessel is considered a total loss. The schooner is said to be fifty-one years old and was uninsured. The captain and crew of four men got ashore in a boat and are remaining at Waterville looking after the salvaging of the vessel's gear.

Major Anderson writes to F. L. Steves of Moncton notifying him that his son, Noah Steves, was quite badly wounded in right arm and back. He was also wounded a year ago. The doctors will be recovered. Six of Anderson's men were wounded on the one day—Sergt. Noah Steves, Gunners Henry W. B. Steves, George Stone and Jack Cartwell of Moncton; Bomb. McAdam of Fredericton, and Bomb. F. Owens, of Woodstock.

Voice of Orderly (outside door)—I've got a verbal message for ye, sergeant. Sergeant—Well, can't you put it under the door!

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

The many friends of H. Price Webber will be pleased to learn that he has fully recovered from his recent serious illness, and is booked for a tour of the maritime provinces this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crandall, of Moncton, announce the engagement of their niece, Florence Elizabeth Robertson, to Rev. Harry Lee Somers, of Princeton, New Jersey (U. S. A.).

Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was caused by the Monday afternoon fire at the Clifton House, corner of Germain and Princess streets. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, was confined to the one room in the top floor, but hot water ran through the building and did considerable damage.

At a business meeting of Germain street Baptist church last night, a call was unanimously extended to the Rev. Sheldon S. Poole, B. A., now of Middlebury, N. B., to succeed the Rev. F. S. Porter, who recently resigned the pastorate to accept a chaplaincy in the 104th Battalion.

Foster Robertson, of Norton, was operated on for appendicitis in the infirmary on Tuesday morning. The operation was performed by Dr. W. H. Wood, assisted by Dr. Kelley. Mr. Robertson is doing as well as can be expected. Mr. Robertson held a position as bookkeeper for this last nine months with the firm of Frost & Wood, of this city, and while there has made many friends.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of St. John has been called to meet in St. John to deal with three calls to ministers. The calls are from St. John's church, Vancouver, to Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Fredericton; from Fort Kent to Rev. J. C. Mortimer, recently of Hampton, and from Plaster Rock church to Rev. Malcolm Ferguson, now in Yarmount county (N. S.).

In the fire which took place at the Clifton House Monday, which started in the room of Cesar A. Barranco, the Cuban consul here, one of the peculiar features was the fact that on the bureau in the room lay a Gibson Bible and although the bureau was completely damaged by the flames the Bible was untouched. From the manner in which the Bible was damaged it is evident that the flames were all about the book but in spite of that fact it was not even singed.

In the latest issue of Illustrated Shipping, under the heading of "Boston and New England", the following paragraph, pertinent to business interests in this province, appears: "Being unable to obtain steamers except at prohibitive figures, the International Paper Company will this year use barges to bring pulpwood to Portland from the provinces. They have just chartered six good sized barges from the Dipport and Export Company of New York, and will put them on the route between Chatham (N. B.) and Portland very shortly, probably running them in tows of three. The steamers they have had coming to Portland of late have usually been used for the export of 2,000 cords and each tow is expected to bring about the same amount."

Brief Despatches.

Boston, May 16—Approximately 1,400 truck workers and foremen employed on the line of the Boston and Maine railroad went out on strike tonight for a wage increase of 20 cents a day and a Saturday half holiday.

Los Angeles, May 16—David Captain's trial for murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building ended today, when the jury reported helpless disagreement and was discharged. The jury had been out for seventy-two hours.

Pittsburg, May 16—The strike

