

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914

NO. 95

BRITISH FLEET AND ARMY READY FOR WAR WHICH MAY COME BEFORE SUNDOWN TODAY

ALL EUROPE AT SWORDS' POINTS

Austria, With 500,000 Troops Moving Against Serbia, Expected to Declare War Against Russia Today

One Report Tells of Fall of Belgrade But News of Actual Fighting is Meagre—Russian Reply to Demand of German Emperor for Explanation of Mobilization Expected to be That Order Has Been Given and Cannot be Cancelled—With Both Parties United Great Britain Has Navy on Footing and is Rapidly Preparing Army.

London, July 31—Early this morning news came that the German cabinet, presided over by the emperor, sat at Potsdam until midnight, and that a censorship over the telegraph lines is being imposed at Berlin. This is interpreted here as implying preparation for German mobilization, and a few hours probably will decide whether Europe is to be involved in universal warfare.

It is fully expected both at London and Berlin that the Russian foreign minister, Sergius Sazonoff, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation of the effect that Russian mobilization has already been ordered, and cannot be cancelled.

In the event of Germany mobilizing, it is expected that Premier Asquith will immediately ask parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution.

London, July 30—With the exception of official reports from Vienna, given in the briefest form, and thus far dealing with the bombardment of Belgrade and the capture of several Serbian vessels on the Danube, little reliable news has been received in London concerning the course of hostilities.

Numerous reports are current that battles are in progress at various points, including one from Milan that a heavy engagement is taking place south of Belgrade tonight, but according to Serbian official accounts all attempts on the part of the Austrians to cross the river have been repulsed, and the reports of the occupation of Belgrade are considered premature.

While the news of the actual developments in the Austro-Serbian war is unsatisfactory, the general situation is one of growing menace. There is a vague report that Austria and Russia are still engaged in diplomatic negotiations through the medium of Berlin, diplomatic intercourse between those two countries having been suspended, but slender hopes are entertained of success in this direction.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization, and in the absence of a satisfactory reply it is feared that Germany may take steps to mobilize also.

In the meantime, every nation in Europe is taking active steps to be prepared for any eventualities.

BELGRADE OCCUPIED.

London, July 31—An Athens despatch to the Daily Telegraph says it is reported from Corfu that the Russian warship Teresio, in port there, has received news by wireless that Belgrade was occupied by the Austrians after heavy fighting, and that 200 Austrians and 100 Serbians were killed.

THE PRESS WARNED.

London, July 30—The war office tonight sent a request to all newspapers to refrain from publishing news of British military and naval movements.

DECLARATION TODAY.

London, July 30—A despatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters Telegram Company says it is believed in St. Petersburg that Austria will declare war against Russia tomorrow. The despatch adds that if this should be the case, it is understood that Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow to deliver a proclamation in the Ushensky Cathedral.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

Chicago, July 30—The Daily News publishes the following despatch from Berlin: "It is reported here that Russians have blown up the railroad bridge at Wirtallen, on the frontier between Germany and Russia."

BRITAIN READY AT MOMENT'S NOTICE.

London, July 30—The British navy is prepared for war at a moment's notice, and the British army is quickly and swiftly preparing. The war office has cold water on the word "mobilization," and has issued another carefully framed official notice in the newspapers that only "the usual precautions" are being taken.

Nevertheless, every step necessary to place the land forces on a war footing, except the summoning of the territorials to arms, has been taken. All the territorial officers received orders today to be prepared for a call to duty.

A large section of the engineers' staff of the territorials has been ordered on duty. It consists of electricians, mine layers, bridge builders and searchlight and lighthouse experts. Some of these

forces are being sent to Ireland to replace the engineers of the regular army, all of whom have been withdrawn from the place for duty in connection with the land defence, particularly on the eastern coast. Every officer and private of the regular army and some on leave have been recalled. The only reason for absence accepted is serious illness. All the police on leave have likewise returned to duty. Some of them to replace the soldiers guarding the military stores and stations, who are needed elsewhere.

The forces at Aldershot have been reinforced by numerous detachments from other points, and a battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, which was about to embark for Hong Kong, has been detained.

The searchlight stations on the eastern coast, whose office it is to guard against a surprise invasion, and which usually are manned by skeleton staffs, are now fully manned, largely by territorials. Coastwise steamers report the lights all along the coast, as being in operation all last night, playing their searchlights on the sea in the event of hostilities.

The crisis could not have arisen at a more convenient time for the navy, as the fleet has just been through a review on a war footing, which took the place



CANADIAN FORCE OF 20,000 TO BE RAISED AT ONCE

Minister of Militia Makes Plans for Immediate Mobilization

READY FOR CALL

Col. Sam Hughes Says He can Have Army of From 20,000 to 30,000 Men Ready in Two or Three Weeks and Will Probably Go Himself in Command in Case of War—Australia to be Counted upon for Contingent.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, July 30—Canada is getting ready to back up Great Britain to the full extent of the dominion's defence resources in case the empire is drawn into the European struggle. An emergency meeting of the militia council was held today with Col. Hughes presiding. The minister of militia, who had been hurriedly summoned yesterday from his home in Lindsay (Ont.), in consequence of communications from the British war office, took prompt charge of preliminary preparations for calling out a first contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 men from Canada to join the imperial army as soon as the call for help comes.

The British war office has been advised that it can rely on quick action by the Canadian militia forces. It is understood that similar assurances have also been given by Australia.

The militia headquarters staff have plans for speedy mobilization already prepared and every official has been instructed as to what his duties shall be in case word comes from London asking for a Canadian contingent. The permanent force at Halifax, Esquimaux and other points have been ordered to be ready for mobilization orders.

As a preliminary precaution the Halifax garrison has been promptly brought

back from the camp at Aldershot to their barracks and fort stations at Halifax Citadel. At the same time, however, there is no disposition on the part of the authorities here to unduly raise a war scare and beyond having plans prepared for a prompt mobilization in case of necessity, nothing further is contemplated at the present moment.

Col. Hughes says that a Canadian contingent of from 20,000 to 30,000 men could be mobilized and ready to sail within two or three weeks.

It is probable that the minister of defence would go himself in command of the troops. He has the necessary experience gained in South Africa, and he has the energy and the willingness to lead Canadian troops to victory.

The active Canadian militia now numbers about 30,000 and on the reserve list, including officers and men who have been trained in former years there are nearly half a million men.

The total available force, however, if full strength were called out would only

NEW PAYMENTS TO GOULD UNEARTHED

Two Checks for \$10,000 Out of Valley Railway Funds Produced in Court But Not in Accounts

"Did Not Go to Pay Election Debts," Said Mr. Carvell and Mr. Guthrie Falls Into Trap by Introducing Mr. Flemming's Name—Prolonged Struggle Over Investigation of "Private" Accounts of Funds Provided by People of Province—Tracing That \$350,000.

Friday, July 31.

What happened to the \$350,000 borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company, Montreal?

This is a problem which Mr. Carvell, chief counsel for Mr. Dugal in the Valley railway inquiry, sought to solve yesterday. His efforts met no encouragement from the defence.

Mr. Carvell showed by means of the records that the money was borrowed by Messrs. Gould, Thompson, Luman and Macdonald but that the Quebec & St. John Construction Company assumed the liability and paid off \$207,000 of the debt from the proceeds of the guaranteed bonds. This, he contended, brought the use of the \$350,000 within the scope of the inquiry.

The books of the railway company, though called for weeks ago, are not yet available. The Gould interests keep promising to produce them but do not produce. Mr. Gould was to appear last Tuesday as a witness. If he does not appear today it will be thought that he is attempting to "get by" altogether. His counsel,

In the course of his examination of Messrs. Thompson, managing director of the construction company, who was on the witness stand all day, Mr. Carvell brought several payments to light but which there was no adequate explanation for his efforts to proceed further were blocked by the irrefragable eloquence of opposing counsel.

When the court adjourned the commission had not decided the right to follow the proceeds of this loan, particularly through Mr. Thompson's personal accounts, this being the feature on which the defence based their chief arguments. Counsel for Mr. Dugal contended that as this \$350,000 came from the bonds its distribution is a proper matter for complete inquiry.

The loan from the trust company was arranged on May 23, 1912, although an advance payment of \$75,000 had been negotiated on the prospect of completing the arrangement.

On May 23, six days later, Mr. Thompson paid to A. R. Gould, from his private account, the sum of \$10,000. Asked for an explanation of this the witness could only say that Mr. Gould got it and that it was not for construction purposes. The date mentioned will recall that this payment was just prior to the general provincial election of 1912.

It was from the same account that \$55,000 was paid to the construction company on June 5 for construction purposes, according to the evidence, and the witness said that he presumed the money came from the railway company. Both checks were found with the other official records of the company.

Another payment of \$10,000 to A. R. Gould was made from the special account on February 24, 1913. This was repaid in two \$5,000 amounts in May, and no explanation of the transaction was furnished.

The morning session was largely devoted to the checking up, with the aid of Mr. Thompson, evidence given by previous witnesses and supplementing it with the additional information he was able to offer.

One of the most interesting features of the morning evidence was the history of the stock transactions in the first part of the railway company's history. The first issue was traced, in some cases through several transfers, in its present holders, and Mr. Thompson told who paid and who did not pay for the stock.

Mr. Thompson said that he paid \$5,000 for fifty shares of the railway company stock but that he got with it 2,000 shares of the construction company's stock.

A. R. Gould was expected to be on the stand yesterday but he did not arrive. Word was received that he had been detained in Fredericton by the government which was meeting there yesterday.

The hearing continues at 10 o'clock this morning.

At the afternoon session, while Mr. Carvell was asking questions about a certain \$10,000 check representing a payment in 1913, Mr. Guthrie asked across counsel's table:

"Do you think it went to pay off election debts?"

"Yes," said Mr. Carvell, "those were all paid after the 1912 election and there was so much left out of the fund that they invested it in land in the west."

"Who told you?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"The government," replied Mr. Carvell.

"Well," said Mr. Guthrie, with some heat, "whose business is it if Mr. Flemming did invest in western land?"

There was some laughter at the introduction of Mr. Flemming's name and the incident was closed.

(Continued on page 10.)

Shopping by Telephone

Two publications will do much to obviate the discomforts of warm weather shopping.

One is the advertising columns of The Telegraph and Times.

The other is a telephone directory.

First sit comfortably in the shade and do your shopping through the advertising columns.

Then call into all your telephone and the alert merchants with their modern ideas of service will do the rest.

The men who advertise are the men who will serve you best.

WHEREABOUTS OF FLEET WRAPPED IN MYSTERY.

None but the admiral, which is in constant touch through wireless at Whitehall, knows the whereabouts of the first fleet, which left Portland yesterday.

But it is a safe presumption that the fleet is in a position close to the channel where it can strike the North Sea in the event of hostilities.

The crisis could not have arisen at a more convenient time for the navy, as the fleet has just been through a review on a war footing, which took the place

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN STANDS OUT FOR PEACE.

The peace section of the Liberal, which through past years of strained relations with Germany, has worked for reconciliation, and which often has been called "the Little Englander," is taking a strong stand against the war. It

speaks in the press on the Manchester Guardian, one of the most powerful papers in England, and the Daily News, which is owned by a rich quaker family named Cadbury. The Guardian said today:

"Rather than be guilty of this madness, there is no constitutional measure of revolt which Englishmen ought not to see who think more of their duty to their own country than to the real or imaginary interests of Russian autocracy."

The paper says that the Times is for war, and still is regarded in Europe as speaking with the voice of the British foreign office.

The labor party also opposes war. Its members in the house of commons today adopted a resolution praising Sir Edward Grey for his attempts at mediation and saying:

"The labor party hopes that on no account will this country be dragged into a European conflict, in which, as the prime minister has stated, we have no direct or indirect interest."

The resolution calls upon all the labor organizations to oppose the war vigorously. Socialists societies in several cities have held meetings of protest against the war.

The Dutch revolutionists in England have received telegraphic instructions to return to Holland forthwith.

The Cunard Steamship Company denies the report printed in the United States that the Aquitania has been commandeered for war service.

Applications for passports at the foreign office this week have exceeded all records.

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The Dutch revolutionists in England

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion. NO GRAFT! NO DEALS!

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 1, 1914.

OUTSIDE VIEWS.

The Telegraph publishes on another page today articles dealing with the timber graft and Valley railway scandals from several papers in the Maritime Provinces and outside.

It has been shown that Premier Fleming's lumber firm borrowed from the Conservative campaign fund in the custody of one Ted Teed.

It is no wonder, therefore, that papers hitherto friendly to the Fleming administration have suggested that the Premier should resign.

The duty of the Conservative party in New Brunswick now is to choose a leader who will disavow such matters.

The Toronto Globe, which has had several searching editorial assaults upon the evidence brought out by the Royal Commission, now makes this further comment.

The investigation of scandals connected with public works in the Province of New Brunswick has revealed a state of affairs utterly shocking to all Canadians.

The Auditor-General's report shows that in 1912-13 Mr. Price was paid \$3,000 for services in connection with the consolidation of the Railway Act.

In 1913, Mr. Price was employed at \$40 a day and expenses for a trip to Port Arthur and Fort William as an envoy of the Minister of Play in connection with Labor troubles at the Twin Cities.

Whether or not Mr. Price's trip was of any benefit to Labor or to the country may be problematical, but it was at \$40 a day and expenses just the same for a goodly number of days.

lery and the present Legislature, excepting only Mr. Fleming, are to have in their keeping the reputation, the affairs and policies of this province, and also that they are to manage the expenditure of the extra two millions voted last session under most scandalous circumstances.

That sort of proposal will not wash. The sooner it is dropped the better for all concerned. The people of this province will not stand for any such course. The present Legislature must be dissolved, and all of its members who have the courage to face their constituents must be invited to do so, if for no other reason, in order that they may give way to men in whom the people have full confidence.

A POLITICAL FOOTBALL.

Maine politicians are sparring for position around the question of prohibition. The enforcement of this legislation has always been more or less of a game a few months before the election, as the question of the flag comes to the front for the Tories of Canada.

Governor Haines was elected two years ago on a policy of law enforcement, in the same way as Fleming was on a policy of greater political morality.

The enforcement of this law lies with the sheriffs of the different towns and cities. Now a delegation of the clergymen of Bangor has requested the mayor to have \$5,000 appropriated for a more strict enforcement in that city.

The occasion is eagerly seized by the Republicans to throw the responsibility for non-enforcement upon the mayor and city council. The city council is not likely to vote any such sum for a special squad of police to enforce the law.

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Even this isn't the limit of Mr. Price's plum-picking since his former law partner was given part control of the government plum tree.

\$40 a day and expenses. He drew his money and made his report—but the Labor troubles, instead of being settled, are worse today than ever.

"All in all, then, this friend and former partner of the Minister of Play has been put in the way of picking up ten or eleven thousand dollars of public money in the past couple of years. He probably thinks well of Mr. Crothers. He is probably well satisfied, too, with the results of his labor but it is doubtful if the miners and other workmen of Canada, and the people generally, will think he was worth the money.

The British Columbia failure was sufficient to create the doubt. But, then, there is no reason to believe that Mr. Crothers settled the British Columbia trouble unless on the terms of Mackenzie & Mann and the other mine owners.

"IN HIS OWN HANDS." From the evidence given Tuesday before the Royal Commission by John Kennedy of Kennedy & McDonald, Valley Railway contractors:

Q.—Did you have a talk with Mr. Fleming before you got the second contract in September, 1913?

A.—Yes, I did. I was not "ing much, but to come along the next day and I would see what I could do.

Q.—Did he tell you that he would send Mr. Teed over?

A.—I don't remember. Q.—Did you not see Mr. Fleming when he would do business with anybody but him?

A.—I may have. Q.—Did he come again?

A.—Yes, to my office. Q.—Where was the office? Woodstock?

A.—Yes. Q.—Was anything said or done? A.—I told him that was all I could spare.

Q.—What you could afford to spare? A.—Yes. Q.—How much was it?

A.—About \$2,000, I never counted it. Q.—Now tell us what you did?

A.—I told my bookkeeper to get \$2,000. Q.—Who is your bookkeeper? A.—Daniel MacDonald. Q.—Did he bring back a package?

cause of permitting disorder to get beyond control. The Gazette says: "It is unfortunate that the conditions necessitated the calling out of the troops. As the police were unable to handle the situation, however, there was no alternative. If the crowd had been allowed to have its way the drunken members and the crazy ones among them would in all probability have led wrecking bands into further trouble. Failure to check disturbance always means that disorder will increase and spread. The destruction in such cases is not confined to the property of the enemy. To give the rioters a free hand would mean that the whole city would be endangered. All the roughs in town would be on hand; and nothing would please them better than a carnival of arson. Every city has such characters in its midst, but in ordinary circumstances they are kept under control. In the extraordinary circumstances that were on hand saved the day. It may have been unwise to let them go into the streets of St. John, which they did in the emergency. Possibly they will be denounced later on for having done their duty and the rest of the militia will be condemned with them. The fact need not worry them, as public opinion will be on their side. The presence of troops in the streets of St. John means that order will be preserved until the civic officials find themselves and re-establish their authority."

The city became quiet enough a few hours after the strike settlement was announced. But that does not mean that the city authorities are in any better shape to handle trouble than they were before last Thursday. Searches and arrests have been made, so far as not to represent any serious attempt to punish the rioters; and at the moment it seems to be confessed that the members of the police force who were on duty at the scene of the disturbance actually did not secure more than a few of the law-breakers. It must be assumed now that if they had secured more names the arrests would have been made the next day. It never will do to permit such an outbreak to pass by without making a most determined effort to bring to book those who were responsible for the open violence. If the police failed to secure the necessary evidence they must be called upon to tell why.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. The only daughter of the late Hon. P. D. Monk has just set an example which ought to demand thoughtful attention in Canada. She has returned a cheque for \$1,475, the amount of the seasonal indemnity of her father during the time he was ill and absent from the House of Commons, and up to the time he resigned his seat. In returning the cheque Miss Monk writes that she had reason to know that it was the wish of her father that payment for this period should not be accepted. "The daughter," says one reviewer, "seems to have inherited the high integrity, the keen sense of right, which distinguished her father. Notwithstanding the complaints of reformers there are thousands of honest men and women in this old world after all."

No doubt there are hundreds of thousands, but there is room for more. The world has become so bent upon getting money at almost any cost, and is so full of poor excuses for accepting money that payment for this period should not be accepted. "The daughter," says one reviewer, "seems to have inherited the high integrity, the keen sense of right, which distinguished her father. Notwithstanding the complaints of reformers there are thousands of honest men and women in this old world after all."

"In his own hands." The Premier of New Brunswick, this witness swears, asked for the money, went personally to get it, and got it. The contractor was not dealing with agents. He paid the man higher up.

Up to this time such defence as there has been has been to the effect that Mr. Fleming took no money, though he knew it was being collected, and named the bag-holder. But with \$20,000 he, the Premier, "straggled" for personally, and went in person to get it. So swears John Kennedy.

Are there still men in New Brunswick saying that the Fleming administration can muddle through, that no dissolution of the Legislature and no general election are now necessary? The Premier is dead politically, of course; but what of his ministers and his supporters in the House? Must not they accept responsibility for the facts brought out within the last few days as well as for those previously advoiced? Was it not the government which permitted the swelling of the cost of construction of the railway by thousands upon thousands? Was it not the government which put through the \$20,000,000 bond issue when the system of bookkeeping and charging then in vogue would have easily swallowed these two millions and as much more as necessary?

What do the people of New Brunswick think this morning as to the justification Mr. Dugal has shown for preferring the gravest charges in the history of the province? Let that question be answered in the light of John Kennedy's evidence, coming as it does upon the other evidence concerning the manner in which the Valley Railway millions were handled and the testimony concerning the timber graft.

THE RIOT. The Montreal Gazette deals at some length editorially with the riot of last week in St. John. The Gazette's remarks are based to some extent upon an improper understanding of what actually happened. It speaks of a howling mob of 500 which occupied Market Square when the cavalrymen appeared on the scene, and it says that when the horsemen charged the mob vanished. Unfortunately the crowd numbered about ten times as many as the Gazette's estimate, and the horsemen were so few that they were frequently charged by the crowd closed in behind their horses.

But the Gazette is correct when it passes on to speak of the unfortunate effect of permitting mob violence to continue, and when it speaks of the danger in which the city must find itself because of permitting disorder to get beyond control. The Gazette says: "It is unfortunate that the conditions necessitated the calling out of the troops. As the police were unable to handle the situation, however, there was no alternative. If the crowd had been allowed to have its way the drunken members and the crazy ones among them would in all probability have led wrecking bands into further trouble. Failure to check disturbance always means that disorder will increase and spread. The destruction in such cases is not confined to the property of the enemy. To give the rioters a free hand would mean that the whole city would be endangered. All the roughs in town would be on hand; and nothing would please them better than a carnival of arson. Every city has such characters in its midst, but in ordinary circumstances they are kept under control. In the extraordinary circumstances that were on hand saved the day. It may have been unwise to let them go into the streets of St. John, which they did in the emergency. Possibly they will be denounced later on for having done their duty and the rest of the militia will be condemned with them. The fact need not worry them, as public opinion will be on their side. The presence of troops in the streets of St. John means that order will be preserved until the civic officials find themselves and re-establish their authority."

"RE-ORGANIZATION." The Local government—or what is left of it—held a meeting in Fredericton Wednesday, and it is said to have discussed the advisability of reorganizing Mr. Fleming and then, clad in the shining armor of virtue and righteousness, reforming the cabinet—using "reforming" in a purely political sense—and continuing to "carry on the business of the country."

Day after day the Dugal Commission hears testimony as to how these gentlemen "carried on the business of the country" during the last year or two, and to employ that phrase now is to invoke "how abundant and how important is the suggestion that the affairs of the province shall longer be left in these men's keeping."

Were these members of the cabinet, who still cling desperately to office, guilty with Mr. Fleming, or strangely ignorant of what was going on? Did they not, only a few months ago, profess to investigate the affairs of the Valley railway fully and then unite in the dying hours of the session to push through the \$20,000,000 bond issue? Did not the whole Legislature, with four exceptions, rally round them to shove

through this scandalous and unnecessary mortgage? When Barry and Teed were arranging for and collecting the timber graft, were the members of the cabinet and the members of the Legislature innocent of all knowledge of it? Were these men deaf and blind to such activities as the taking of money from Kennedy and other railway contractors? These are questions which the people of New Brunswick must have an opportunity of answering before the Legislature meets again, before the proceeds of the \$20,000,000 bond issue are distributed, before any further administrative business of importance is transacted.

A government must command the confidence of the country. Can it be said with any approach to truth that the present administration commands the confidence of the people of New Brunswick—with Mr. Fleming or without him? The public welfare must take precedence of party needs and the desires and ambitions of individuals. Is it proposed or expected that this province is to continue longer under the rule of this set of men merely because they hope in their blind desperation, that clinging to office may save some of them from the vengeance of an outraged electorate?

What becomes of Mr. Fleming if he is not re-elected? The government should resign. If it fails to realize that this is the course demanded by the incidents of the situation, their hands should be forced. The dissolution of the Legislature and a general election alone can meet the wishes of the people. For a week or two, perhaps longer, these wishes can be ignored or defied; but the end is in sight and the punishment is inevitable. And it will be heavy and permanent.

THE THREATENING WAR. Diplomats and military critics alike, who should know most about the present bleak situation in Europe, are not yet convinced whether or not there is to be a European conflagration involving the immense armed masses of the great powers and drenching the world's centre with blood. The one feature that stands out from this morning is that men having the best available information are in grave fear that the avalanche may indeed come. We take here from New York Evening Post an interesting analysis of the causes leading up to the present crisis, together with some well reasoned speculation as to the dark possibilities of tomorrow:

"About the causes of the threatened European conflagration, it is possible to say only in general terms. The particular occasion pitched upon, every impartial man must feel to be inadequate. This is the reason that all the military and political commentators are talking of the long smouldering jealousies, the race hatreds, the distrust between nations, the political intrigues, the government at Vienna was, to be sure, have felt that the assassination of the archduke was a series of Serbian plottings, which in their sharp ultimatum to Belgrade, really meant the starting of a war with which Austria announced, five years ago, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That stroke, however, had mainly been preceded by a diplomatic understanding with Germany. This time, the German foreign office appears to have been left in ignorance of Austria's contemplated move. It is this fact, and the suddenness with which the whole affair burst upon Europe, which lend probability to the view that the Great Powers advanced on Saturday—namely, that the military party in Austria is mainly responsible for the step. Austrian hopes were grievously disappointed at the course of the Balkan war, and at subsequent events. For many months, and at great expense, causing severe financial pressure in Vienna, the Emperor's army advanced on Saturday—namely, that the military party in Austria is mainly responsible for the step. Austrian hopes were grievously disappointed at the course of the Balkan war, and at subsequent events. For many months, and at great expense, causing severe financial pressure in Vienna, the Emperor's army advanced on Saturday—namely, that the military party in Austria is mainly responsible for the step. Austrian hopes were grievously disappointed at the course of the Balkan war, and at subsequent events. 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GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER FACTS FROM INQUIRY

Meeting of Provincial Executive Called Earlier Than Usual, it is Said, Owing to Startling Revelations Before Royal Commission.

Fredericton, N. B., July 28.—The provincial government began meeting here tonight. This is one week in advance of the usual time of the monthly meeting and it is reported that developments in provincial politics have caused it to be held ahead of time.

It is understood that a conference on revelations which have come from the investigation of the Duval charges will be held informally while the government members are here.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO CAN ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:—Being brought up in the woods and not having the advantages of modern education, there are many questions on subjects on which we are not exactly clear.

1.—What is responsible government? 2.—Is the present government making any pretence to discharge their duty to the people as such?

3.—Is our local governor discharging the duties of his high office by seeing that the people are enjoying the benefits of a responsible government?

4.—By answering the above you will confer a favor on the bushmen of New Brunswick.

Yours etc., I. T. HETHERINGTON, Jenkins (N. B.), July 28, 1914.

"Home Rule—And After?" There can be no doubt that within the next few months an Irish parliament will be set up in Dublin.

The powers of this parliament will be limited; it will not have the right to alter or of the imperial taxes, customs and excise duties will remain in the hands of England; it will have no immediate control over the postal and telegraphic power to declare war and all questions relating to the army and navy will continue solely within the jurisdiction of the parliament at Westminster.

Other well-defined limits the College Green Parliament will have control over purely Irish affairs.

What will happen is that the Irish Volunteers will demand through the Irish parliament the abolition of all the restrictions and disabilities imposed upon them by the present bill.

By the present bill, in other words, the complete legislative independence of the country.

In the agricultural midlands, in the rebel south, away in the wild mountainous regions of the west, one hears the same story. The parliament, as at first constituted, will offer no final settlement of the Irish question.

The Volunteers have aroused all the old spirit of the people, the old belief that the only complete and absolute control of Irish affairs by the Irish people. Out in the fields, along the country lanes, and by the firesides they tell you that the day has dawned at last when Ireland will again become a nation among the nations of the earth, when all the old grievances will be forgotten and forgiven in the enjoyment of a liberty that has so long been denied.

Already arrangements are being made for a convention on the lines of that held at Dungannon over a century ago, and it is safe to say that resolutions will be adopted demanding the complete legislative independence of Ireland.

That the Irish parliament will eventually abolish these demands goes without saying, and thus the crisis in Irish affairs will become more acute than ever.—Frank P. Jones, in the July number of The North American Review.

1.—I'D RATHER BE SQUARE. (Berton Braley.) I'd like to be rich, and I wonder who it'd like to be rich, and find that I couldn't.

There's too much worth while that is lost by the way.

To sacrifice friends and ideals to surrender—My heart and my conscience, my soul and my mind—And sell all my dreams for a dollar-marked splendor.

Would leave me too poor for the riches I'd find.

I'd like to be rich, there is pleasure in money—It's good stuff to have, and it's good to share it with others.

It helps you to pay for your milk and your honey, And gives you a chance to be nice to a friend.

I'd like to be rich, but I'd never be willing To pay such a price as some men do for gold—The cost is too high and the pace is too killing.

And too many things must be bartered and sold.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUKE (Domestic Science Lecturer)

THE LIGHTING PROBLEM

Everywhere we hear scientists agreeing that correct or incorrect lighting of our homes has direct and important bearing upon our physical and mental health.

Architects give intense thought to the placing of every window. They say that their lighting plans are most important because the windows not only admit light and air but adorn or detract from the exterior of the home as well.

Then they choose the best available system for the artificial lighting, regardless of the light which most nearly approaches sunlight, without its glare, is the most perfect. For a glaring light before the eyes causes a continual muscular contraction of the pupils that brings on headaches, indigestion and constant drowsiness.

Having had one's attention called to the necessity of correctly lighting rooms there is no trouble whatever in remedying the matter. Where we used to have the choice of either candles or coal-oil in the country or oil or gas in the towns we now have electricity and other fuels.

Mr. Henry H. Saylor, editor Modern Homes, says that a dynamo, gasoline engine, and all equipment except wiring and installing lights, costs about \$250. But there are electric generator plants that will light eight room houses, and do much of the housework with their power, that can be installed at a lump sum of three hundred dollars.

Acetylene gas is becoming widely known too. This gas is produced from calcium carbide, which is in line and coke melted together. It is non-combustible until moistened when it burns with a bright, steady flame. The acetylene gas generator may be placed in any convenient spot and piped to various rooms.

Where electricity is one of the questions that light should be considered next, especially in country houses. There is also a system of lighting by gasoline vapor that is wonderfully low priced to install and run. In fact there is no longer any excuse for every home not having plentiful and rightly distributed light wherever and whenever needed.

And when you have chosen the light best suited to your means you can do much to improve it by the fixtures you select. What is known as the indirect lighting system is most approved at present. The rays of light are reflected from the inner surface of the globe or "light bowl" to the ceiling whence they are again reflected to the room.

This plan is excellent in libraries and great rooms and halls where there is no objection to having a white ceiling but it does not lend itself so well to the home. Here we must each find some happy medium in a glass or semi-globe, at once decorative and made to distribute the light evenly.

Lights that glow softly and harmonize with the decorations of a room add much to its comfort and cheer and it is well worth economizing in some other line to indulge in satisfactory lamps and lights.

FASHIONS AND FADS

Organdy and ruffles have returned. The newest skirts have a fitted yoke.

The new gray blue taffeta is becoming. The return of the large garden hat is heralded.

Flared cuffs are made to wear with the flaring collar.

The low trimmed hat enters with the warm weather.

The lace mantle is the latest fancy of the Parisienne.

Feather fanics are rising higher and higher on the hats.

Very popular is the combination of color with black.

White taffeta is a popular material for afternoon gowns.

With the white suit is worn the dark blue hat of velvet or silk.

The simple white corduroy suit is most suitable for beach wear.

LIBERAL WAVE

IN P.E.I. EVIDENT AT GEORGETOWN

Four Members of Parliament Discuss Federal Issues Very Thoroughly

J. J. HUGHES POPULAR

Member for Kings Enthusiastically Endorsed at Annual Meeting of County Association, While Laurier's Policies Are Also Supported—E. M. McDonald's Part in Preventing Reduction in Island's Representation in Dominion House.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 28.—That J. J. Hughes, M. P., the Liberal member for Kings, retains the confidence of the people in a greater degree than ever is evident from the remarkable enthusiasm shown and large attendance despite the busy laying season at the annual meeting of the County Liberal Association held today at the capital town of Georgetown.

In the forenoon the business meeting was held the old officers were re-elected. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Laurier and Hughes. The Borden government came in for severe condemnation for deceiving the people and outraging public opinion.

Mr. MacKenzie in a forceful speech dealt mainly with local issues including the increase of freight rates on the P. E. I. railway. He also referred to the unpatriotic action of the government last fall when the Americans were talking of putting an embargo on European potatoes of sending an official from Ottawa to Washington and stating that our potatoes were diseased, an action comparable by a Tory M. P. from the Island.

The appointment of useless officials and commissions, the gift of millions to Mackenzie & Mann, the running of C. P. R. trains over the I. C. R. at a heavy loss, a loss made up by increasing the rates on the people's railway and Tory legislation in favor of classes against the masses also came in for censure.

The provincial government was also condemned for its disgraceful administration marked by increased taxation, neglected roads, and the laws, particularly prohibition, violated for party purposes.

Berries should never be hulled until just before the meal, or they will lose much of their freshness.

The gowns made of white chiffon should never be trimmed with lace, for they are most beautiful when unadorned. They ruffles and hemstitched bands of self-material are the only permissible decoration.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. A coat of clear varnish is a good thing to give straw matting before it is laid.

When cooking beef in a fireless cooker do not put salt on it until it is done.

Some people put a small bag of lime inside the piano to keep the damp away.

Butter should be kept in a stone jar with the lid on tight, or it will absorb the taste of foods.

Jewelry may be successfully washed in hot soapsuds, in which there is a little ammonia.

Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to the white of one egg will make excellent meringue.

Berries should never be hulled until just before the meal, or they will lose much of their freshness.

The gowns made of white chiffon should never be trimmed with lace, for they are most beautiful when unadorned. They ruffles and hemstitched bands of self-material are the only permissible decoration.

The principal addresses of the afternoon were delivered by E. M. MacDonald, M. P. of Pictou; D. D. MacKenzie, of North Sydney; George W. Kite, of St. Peter's (C. B.); and Mr. Hughes, all M. P.'s. Messrs. MacKenzie and Kite spoke for the first time on the island taking an hour each. Mr. MacDonald who has addressed meetings here before taking half an hour and Mr. Hughes less time. All scores telling points.

Mr. MacDonald dealt mainly with the redistribution question completely shattering the misrepresentations made in the Tory press of the province that he was an enemy of the island by pointing out that, he, (MacDonald), suggested that the government add to the bill a clause that the B. N. A. act be so amended as to provide that no province have fewer members than senators, thus holding the island's minimum representation at four.

This suggestion the government adopted. On a clause increasing the number of senators purely for political purposes and the senate amended that clause by requiring that no increases should take place after a general election. When the government rejected this amendment, and also the after which would keep the island's representation in the commons not less than in the senate, Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution on the last day of the session calling for four members from the island and this passed the house.

Mr. MacDonald predicted that owing to the general industrial depression throughout Canada, the loss of confidence in the government, stress in the island, and the fact that the island is not in Manitoba, Borden would not risk an election this year. He also spoke of the coming visit of Laurier's next to Charlottetown, the first place he will speak in Canada on his transcontinental tour. Mr. MacDonald's magnificent closing remarks, stress in the island, and the fact that the island is not in Manitoba, Borden would not risk an election this year. He also spoke of the coming visit of Laurier's next to Charlottetown, the first place he will speak in Canada on his transcontinental tour.

Mr. MacKenzie in a speech bristling with apt and humorous illustrations effectively contrasted the progress and prosperity under Liberalism with the retrogression and distress under Toryism. History was repeating itself. He showed how the Tories had sought to make political capital by stirring up racial and religious prejudices and that Borden had singly failed to keep his pledges on the naval question and other issues. Tory corruption and extravagance, the lowering of Canada's credit in the money markets of the world, and the disgraceful financial record of the government came in for Mr. MacKenzie's caustic and convincing criticism.

Mr. Kite in a powerful arraignment of the government reviewed the events of the recent session, pointing out the raid of Mackenzie & Mann on the treasury and pointing out that the government had to pay out more money than it had received. He also pointed out that the government had to pay out more money than it had received. He also pointed out that the government had to pay out more money than it had received.

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AGRICULTURE

British Poultryman Has a Model Farm—Barron Made Modest Beginning and Now Raises Many Champion Layers—Chicks Keep Late Hours—Houses Lighted All Evening to Induce Them to Eat and Work Overtime.

(Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, in N. Y. Sun). It is probably true that in every flock of laying hens there are one or more individuals which are remarkably prolific; but this can only be determined by the use of the trap nest. In ordinary practice these great performers are overlooked and merely units in the flock, and they are just as likely to be sold or dressed for table use as are their sisters which are poor layers.

Occasionally we find a flock which it made up largely of consistent performers, year after year showing a high average egg yield. Under such conditions we may reasonably conclude that this stock has been produced by an intelligent, progressive breeder who understands exactly the value of the different lines of blood, using the good and discarding the undesirable. It is wrong to attempt a haphazard breeding of this kind involving a great deal of detail work. It is also plain that such work pays.

The various laying competitions conducted in America during the last three years have attracted much attention and have done a great deal in the way of inducing producers to make a more serious attention to individual performance and breeding for increased egg production.

Considering these contests as a whole the most consistent performance is that of birds entered by a foreign breeder—Tom Barron, of England. In the first North American competition, his pen finished fourth, in spite of the loss of one bird in mid-season. The average production on the basis of a full pen of five birds was nearly 300 eggs.

In the second Missouri contest his birds won with an average production of 297 eggs. They duplicated this feat in the second North American event, with an average of 288 eggs, the individual scores of his birds being 287, 287, 210, 280, 262 and 282. The latter is the highest score made by any individual in the history of American laying competitions.

At this writing, Mr. Barron's entries are leading in the three competitions now in progress at Choralde (Pa.), Mount Grove (Mo.), and St. Louis (Mo.). This record, coupled with his winnings in many laying contests in England, is ample proof that this breeder has developed strains of fowls which have a tendency toward heavy production, and that he knows how to develop and maintain them in such a manner as to enable them to do their best work.

A discussion of his methods cannot fall to interest and possibly inspire and help many poultry raisers. In this way the gentleman recently visited this country, and in the course of several conversations he has been able to explain and through other sources, the following information was obtained.

Mr. Barron began keeping trap nests twenty years ago. He had no working capital, so he started on a small scale with twenty birds. For a time he devoted himself to poultry raising, but the breeding of exhibition birds, both English and American, has since become his chief occupation. After a time he came to the conclusion that he could do better by devoting himself to the strictly utility side of the industry, so he made the change.

The need of birds with better than average laying ability was apparent to him, and he turned his attention to the showing of fowls to good account in the production of heavy layers. Space forbids the presentation of an account of his early experiences. Some were discouraging, others most encouraging. But he persisted, and he earned success, both in accomplishing what he aimed at in the future by these men to save what they have already paid them. Mr. Kite exposed the deception of the government with respect to the Farmers Bank bill, showing that the Guelph-Stamton report on the Transcontinental railway provided a boom for the government and that the increase of freight rates, wholesale dismissal of employees and other improper features of the I. C. R. policy formed part of the scheme to discredit that road so that it might fall an easy prey to the C. N. R.

Lingerie gowns are fashioned with long basques and ruffled skirts.

There is a smart, flat-headed, rubber-soled canvas pump that is very fine for trotting on the beach.

AGRICULTURE

British Poultryman Has a Model Farm—Barron Made Modest Beginning and Now Raises Many Champion Layers—Chicks Keep Late Hours—Houses Lighted All Evening to Induce Them to Eat and Work Overtime.

Feed and water dishes are scrubbed daily, floors cleaned and little renewed at frequent intervals.

Mr. Barron's method of feeding chicks is unique. We might call it "russy"; but results are what count, and he gets results. His pullets make even, rapid growth and come to full laying maturity at the expected time.

For the first two weeks the chicks are given dry food exclusively, then two feeds daily of moist mash are supplied.

The dry chick feed mixture is made up as follows: Wheat, four parts; canary seed, one part; red millet, one part; white millet, one part; hempseed, one-quarter part; red corn grits, one part; white corn grits, one part; one-half part; cracked peas, one-half part; pinhead oatmeal, two parts; any eggs, one-half part; dried fish, one-half part; grits, one part.

The basis of the moist feed is rice hulled in skim milk. To this is added enough of a mixture containing equal parts of bluish dust, ground oats and birds to make the whole mass crumbly. ("Things" in a byproduct of wheat, comprising the middlings or feeding flour.)

Milk is regarded as a necessity for the chicks. It is supplied liberally at all times. In fact, it is the staple drink, and they consume a great deal of it.

This is another hint for American poultrymen. Mr. Barron keeps several fowls on his place for the special purpose of furnishing a regular supply of this valuable food drink.

After the chicks are weaned they are placed on a grassland range, where they remain until September. They are then transferred to winter quarters.

Mr. Barron uses both large and small houses for adult stock. One building accommodates 600 birds. This has a run attached, which is about an acre in extent, divided into two parts. These are used alternately.

All breeding houses are small, accommodating usually ten females and one male. The yards for the breeding birds are about 35x75 feet in size, heavily sodded.

The adult stock receives a moist mash daily. The mash is given late in the afternoon. At that time it is safe to let the birds consume all they will eat without danger of causing them to become so frequently followed by a heavy feed of mash in the morning.

This mash is cooked and is prepared in this way: Forty gallons of water are placed in the cooker and to this eight quarts of wheat are added. When boiling briskly cut clover is thrown in and the whole permitted to stand for two hours. Then it is brought to the right consistency by the addition of a mixture consisting of one-third each of bran, middlings and bisulphite meal and of 10 per cent beef scraps.

In the morning the birds receive dry grain. This consists of wheat, two parts; oats, one part; corn, one-half part. The proportion of the latter is reduced slightly during warm weather.

MORE FOX COMPANIES. Fredericton, July 29.—Letters patent have been granted to The Bayfield Black Fox Company, Limited, The Westmorland Fox Office is at Botsford, Westmorland County.

Messrs. R. B. Sillp, F. W. Munro, of St. John; C. Hazen McGee, of St. John; George Harry Palmer, of Oak Point; Newcastle, and David Buckley, of Newcastle, are applying for incorporation as the Island Fox Company, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of \$84,000, and head office at Oak Point.

Messrs. H. R. Carter, C. H. Milton, of Port Elgin; Job Trenholm and David Taylor, of Timber River; Black Fox Company, Limited, are applying for incorporation as The Black Foxes, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of \$99,000, and head office at Port Elgin.

Messrs. W. Y. Crockett, of Moncton; R. E. Embree, of Amherst (N. S.); W. M. Spence and A. R. Moore, of Port Elgin, and T. J. Trueman, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), are applying for incorporation as the Gasperus Silver Black Foxes, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of \$99,000, and head office at Port Elgin.

Starved linen collars are returning. They are close fitting in the back, the front is permitted to hang down, so that the slight neck opening in the front of the waist will harmonize in line with the lines of the collar.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood. Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain—SENT FREE.

No woman need any longer dread the pangs of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. 111, St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a hunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knees or Throat.

ABSORBINE will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair removal, no cauterizing—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Dextrose prep. can be procured from Book & Free, Absorbine, 125 York Street, Montreal, Que., Canada. Business for Montreal, Quebec, St. John's, Halifax, Fredericton, St. John's, N. B., and other points. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. W. Y. Young, P.O. Box 125, Montreal, Que., Canada.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Get your best horse in just a little to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments. Getset, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1913. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure to kill several lumps, and removed a bunch of long standing, caused by a kick."—S. D. GRAMM. Don't take chances with your horse. Keep a bottle of Kendall's ready, 11-60-25, Oxbow "Treatise on the Horse" free at drugists or Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Chesham Falls, N. B.

GET THIS CATALOGUE

The Best Ever Issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Cricket, Canoeing, Outfitters, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want Every Man

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Price right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment. You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. Boyd & Son, 27 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal

Are you using WINDSOR Table Salt?

It's the best the Grocer has.

SUMMER SHOES FOR MEN WHO WORK

Here is something new in footwear specially suitable for farmers, woodmen, millmen, truckmen, laborers—all those needing strong yet light, cool, easy shoes. These are made on good lasts and left lasts from our famous oil-lanned Showdown water-proof leather and waterproofed with leather outside and solid linings.

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" "SUMMER PACERS" and "HARVEST SHOES" are light weight, comfortable, durable working shoes for spring, summer and fall wear. Hold by leading dealers everywhere. If your merchant does not carry them, write us, giving his name and address, and we will send them at once within your reach. Made 4, 6 and 9 inches high. JOHN PALMER COMPANY, LIMITED, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

Too Much Indors Causes HEADACHE

HERBINE BITTER'S "HEAT MISLEADING" feeling of "Too Much Indors" is due to impure blood resulting from winter's indoor living.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and Constipation, some from impurities in the blood. There's one remedy—tried, tested, and found efficacious for the last fifty years—sent that is Dr. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTER'S

a preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other purifying herbs. At the first approach of "spring fever" commence taking this "true Blood Purifier" don't wait for something worse to develop.

Sold at most stores generally, five, six, times as large, \$1.00. Bewley Bros. Co. Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Send for a free trial bottle.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILE, SMALL SOLES, SMALL FEET. Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pile, Small Soles, Small Feet. Genuine must bear Signature

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CONTRACTOR KENNEDY PAID \$2,000 TO FLEMMING IN PERSON

SWEARS PREMIER ASKED FOR MONEY AND GOT IT "IN HIS OWN HANDS"

Sensation Develops at Afternoon Session of Dugal Inquiry Involving Premier Again

Lisman's Lawyers Got More Than \$1,100 From Province of New Brunswick and This Like Many Thousands More was Charged to "Construction" — Postmaster Winslow, of Woodstock, Received \$3,000 for "Special Services" Which Helped to Swell Construction Account—Railway Account Books Not Yet Produced — Gould Still to Come.

When Hon. J. K. Fleming wanted money he did not always feel that it was beneath his dignity as Premier to go out and ask for it.

According to his own evidence he once told W. H. Berry that his usefulness as an officer of the crown would be at an end if he accepted money.

Such scruples did not seem to affect his own conduct, however, and when there was no other means of getting it he was quite willing to go after the money himself.

John Kennedy, of Kennedy & Macdonald, railway contractors, threw a search light on this phase of the Premier's character at the afternoon session of the Dugal inquiry Tuesday.

"You ought to help us along with some money," is Mr. Kennedy's version of Hon. Mr. Fleming's winning way when passing the hat.

The appeal was good for \$2,000 in real money which Mr. Kennedy passed over to Mr. Fleming personally the next day. And this was the John Kennedy whose name the Premier found it almost impossible to recall when on the stand a few days ago.

Mr. Kennedy's memory was better than the Premier's and he was able to tell the story with equanimity.

Since he was subpoenaed in June Mr. Kennedy has kept out of reach of the commission, making a long visit to Nova Scotia after an interview with Mr. Fleming and his brother. He admitted, with a little laugh at his own expense, that he had not returned to give evidence willingly.

Although the inquiry into the great charges in connection with the Valley railway is nearing an end there are still some problems which continue to puzzle the counsel for Mr. Dugal.

One of these is what J. N. W. Winslow, of Woodstock, did to earn \$3,000 which reached his hands, \$1,000 on a voucher for services in connection with right of way and \$2,000 on a cheque issued to A. R. Gould for special services.

Mr. Winslow was on the stand Wednesday afternoon, and said that he had acted as counsel for Mr. Gould in a general way and had assisted in closing some right of way claims. His own story of his services was not a long one but he testified that he had decided to get \$1,000 a year out of Mr. Gould, and got it.

Rose Thompson, managing director of the construction company, was on the stand Wednesday afternoon and gave some evidence regarding legal services, but he was not able to tell what Mr. Winslow had done to earn his thousand a year.

Mr. Thompson reviewed the services and payment of other solicitors and admitted that, with the exception of Mr. Hartley, of Woodstock, a lawyer who handled a large number of cases and who received a retainer of \$100, no other solicitor was treated with the generosity which led the company to pay J. B. M. Baxter a retainer of \$500.

"How to secure a right of way for nothing" was the title of another chapter of Wednesday's proceedings. Mr. Carvell asked the witness about transactions in which a bottle of whisky played a prominent part and which ended in the land owner signing a transfer for nothing or next to nothing.

Wednesday, July 29. The commission resumed for yesterday morning's session at 10 o'clock with Ralph D. Hoban, accountant for the construction company, on the stand for his sixth day of evidence.

Mr. Carvell, continuing his re-examination on the profit and loss account in the ledger, asked about the first entry. This was an entry on the credit side, dated May 4, 1914, for \$341,766.74. Reference to the journal gave the explanation as balance due on cost of construction in accordance with new contract, ten per cent on cost of construction.

On the opposite side on May 29 was entered \$388,222.74. The journal explained this as ten per cent on construction cost as per the auditor's report \$3,417,687.40 less J. D. Seelye's account of \$18,000, interest on bonds, \$14,400 and received entry \$14,000, net total \$3,828,222.74.

Mr. Carvell asked if any division sub-accounts had been received since the new contract was made on April 15, 1914. The witness replied that the last payment shown was in January 1914.

Q—To what did you charge the cost of arbitration proceedings?
A—R is right—why? All other legal expenses went under a heading of that name.

Q—Do you know of any money paid to any other person than J. D. Seelye for claims against the company prior to March, 1912?
A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know of a man named Melkman?
A—I have seen letters addressed to him.
Q—Have you paid monies to him?
A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know of any money being paid to him from the New York office?
A—I do not.

Mr. Teed presented a statement showing payments by the provincial government on progress estimates, \$2,500,000; for rails, direct, \$500,250.84; for bridges, direct, \$106,710.79; total \$2,606,961.63; from Dominion government \$389,785.88; grand total of \$3,096,747.51. He also showed the cost of construction, as per the reports to the government, as of March 31, \$4,579,722.18.

A—You told me that this included \$14,151.81 profit at 10 per cent and \$189,684.16 due but not paid to contractors, total \$203,835.97, this left, according to the statement, \$2,892,911.54 as the cash actually paid out to the same date.

To Mr. Teed the witness said that the balance sheet of March 31, 1914, showed a balance of \$7,282.55, representing cash on hand or available. They also had with the National Surety Co. at Montreal \$15,000 transferred from the Prudential Trust Company, a total of \$22,282.55.

Mr. Carvell—Where was the \$37,000?
A—I suppose in the bank; that is the way I got it.
Mr. Teed—The money you spent with the bank shows a total of \$3,483,180.88 as compared with \$3,408,695.51 received from the federal and provincial governments.

The court then took recess for lunch. AFTERNOON SESSION. When the afternoon session was opened R. D. Hoban again took the stand to say that the item of \$14,400 for interest, mentioned during the morning, should have been included in the cost of the road.

Mr. Teed had some other questions to ask, but could not proceed until the witness had completed the preparation of certain statements and so Mr. Hoban was allowed to stand until the Prudential Trust Company, of Kennedy & Macdonald, railway contractors, was sworn and examined by Mr. Carvell.

Q—Did you have any you been in the contracting business?
A—Thirteen years with Macdonald, all my life besides.

Q—You have a contract on the Valley road?
A—Yes, from Centreville to Woodstock and a contract for ballasting and trimming in the Hibbard contract.

Q—When did you take the second contract?
A—About September, 1913.

Q—When did you take the first contract?
A—About May, 1912.

Q—Who did you arrange with about the Hibbard contract?
A—Mr. Thompson at Fredericton.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming?
A—No, sir.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming before you got your contract?
A—I had some questions. The name on it was John Doe.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming after you got your contract?
A—No, sir.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming about the money?
A—No, sir.

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A—No, sir.

Fleming when he came over and got the money that day?
A—No, sir.

Q—Where have you been spending your summer, Mr. Kennedy?
A—Sometimes in Woodstock and Centreville and then I was in Boston trying to get my hearing better.

Q—Why did you go to Boston?
A—Why, me?
Q—Yes, I want to see about my hearing.

Q—Did Mr. Fleming see you go to Boston?
A—No, sir.

Q—Did you see me there at that time?
A—I think I saw you at Lakeville on Sunday.

Q—Did you see Mr. Fleming when you were at Woodstock?
A—I did.

Q—On the Saturday, I would not be positive about it.
Q—Where did you see him?
A—That is near your office.

Q—Yes, it is just across the way.
Q—Before you left the brothers did anything tell you to go away again?
A—No, sir.

Q—Didn't someone tell you you had better go away again?
A—I have an estimate made some time ago.

Q—Does the estimate include the cost of the two miles at Fredericton?
A—No, it does not.

Q—When an item for a station at Fredericton was mentioned by the witness, Mr. Carvell said he could not see why the province had been asked to pledge its credit to build a station there as there was already a good one.

Witness said they would wait terminals there. Evidence From Book. Mr. Carvell then took the right of way book of the construction company, which witness explained was really intended for his personal guidance more than an exact record of cash paid.

Mr. Carvell wanted to know what the owners of land actually received for their lands as apart from expenses, but witness said it would take two accountants a week to get the information exactly.

Mr. Carvell took two items, the purchase of a plot of two acres from A. Peabody for \$675 where the costs had been \$619, and the purchase of a farm from C. F. Cameron.

In answer to Judge Wells, Mr. Guthrie said it was cheaper to buy the whole farm than to pay the sum asked for what the railway company wanted.

The sum was \$3,800. Witness further said there had been an exchange of some property with the adjoining farm for right of way. He thought Ross Thompson dealt with it.

After a good deal of questioning it was said that the transaction by itself would not be traced to the distribution register.

Mr. Guthrie asked the commissioners whether they were not getting back to the position they were in at Fredericton when Mr. Howard was waiting round for three days waiting to give evidence, but was not asked.

Mr. Carvell—Did you not expect that treatment from you. You know I was not vouchsafed an answer there but all I had was "There are the books, take them."

Mr. Guthrie—So far as Mr. Howard is concerned that was not so but it might have been so far as Mr. Hoban was concerned. They were so busy nosing out what they thought a few suspicious looking vouchers that they did not ask questions.

Witness then gave particulars of the purchase of the C. E. Williams' farm for \$8,500.

Mr. Howard mentioned that the company had had the option of purchase for \$2,000 at the end of two years, subject to \$800 being spent on the buildings.

Mr. Carvell—Who is that? Is it some poor Englishman you are bringing out?
A—Yes.

Q—You got the second contract from the Hibbards, guaranteed by the railway company?
A—Yes.

Com. Fisher—How much did the railway company pay?
A—\$3,800.

Mr. Carvell—That has been charged to the cost of the railway.
A—Yes, I look on it as an asset.

Q—Are there any other pieces of land which might be an asset?
A—A few, but they do not amount to much.

Witness was then asked about the item in the right of way book in the name of the New Brunswick and British Colonization Company to whom \$500 was paid in April, 1913.

Witness said it was a land or real estate company with headquarters in St. John and the office was for a piece of land at Fredericton for a station.

Q—But it is there, and is it not big enough for a city like Fredericton?
A—No, it is about the size for a suburban town.

Mr. Carvell—If anyone can tell me why they should squander \$100,000 on building another station for a small town, I cannot understand it.

Mr. Guthrie—Fredericton is not a small town.

Witness—There are five different railways in this town and an unutilized, I think, to build a station.

Q—Well, you paid \$500 for building plots which you think ought to be used for other purposes.
A—Yes.

Q—And you are to pay \$3,600 more on the same plots?
A—Yes.

Q—The real commission then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MORNING SESSION. Thursday, July 30. The Royal Commission into the Dugal charges resumed yesterday morning.

Mr. Howard submitted a revised estimate of the additional amount required to complete the purchase of right of way as follows:

District D \$4,271.11
District C 10,388.39
District B 2,924.10
Through Fredericton 20,000.00
Total \$38,583.60

His figures for Fredericton were based on a district of \$100 for a part of the land, but the others were based on similar lands already purchased. He had not included the costs, but the figures might be large enough to include them.

In district B he had reached agreements with H. Rowan, Parker, Gies, W. F. Frosner, Thos. McDonough, Patrick McDonough, Babbitt, Bros., Charles Turner, Weston estate and James Weston, the total of the settlements being \$2,850. He had still to settle with \$1,000 of farm lands secured high.

Mr. Carvell—Would not the railway running through my farm for \$1,000.

Judge Wells—You are prejudiced. Mr. Carvell—In three-fourths of the cases in the section the railway runs between a ditch and a barn. In almost every case the road cuts off the owner either from the river or the greater part of his farm.

Continuing the witness said there were fifteen cases involving about thirty acres in district D there were only five cases, involving about twenty-three, still unsettled.

Voucher 1488 was produced to show a payment of \$100, May 18, 1913, to the New Brunswick and British Colonization Company on account of purchase of the Scully Grove property, Fredericton. This was signed by T. Albert Linton for the company. The next payment, on October 7, of \$500, was signed for by Thomas Nagle.

Mr. Carvell—Did you not expect that treatment from you. You know I was not vouchsafed an answer there but all I had was "There are the books, take them."

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(Continued on the following page)

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A first-class Protestant female teacher for coming term. Applicants please state salary and address all communications to S. Q. Mitchell, Secretary to Trustees, Wilson's Beach, Char. Co.

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

WANTED—First or second class male or female teacher for coming term. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience. J. Gleason Bleumore, secretary, Castalia, Grand Manan, N. B. 14603-8-1

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of St. Almo school next term. Please state salary. Apply to Harry W. Fawcett, secretary, St. Almo, Victoria county, N. B. 14088-8-1

WANTED—A second class male or female teacher for coming term. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary. C. H. Gould, secretary, Forestville, York county, N. B. 14829-8-1

WANTED—First class teacher for advanced department, school district No. 5, parish of Grand Manan. Also second class teacher for primary department of same school, salary \$200 per annum. Board in district No. 5, Grand Manan, N. B. 14603-8-1

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 5, Westfield parish. Apply stating salary to K. McIntosh Kenneth, sec. to trustees. 14623-8-1

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for district No. 4, parish of Chatham. Apply stating salary to Dennis Sullivan, secretary to trustees, South Nelson, N. B. 14912-8-1

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for school district No. 1, parish of Chatham. Apply stating salary to Dennis Sullivan, secretary to trustees, South Nelson, N. B. 14912-8-1

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, July 27. Str Governor Dingley, 2,588, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds. Sch. Duane, 299, Patterson, Philadelphia, J. E. Moore, 604 tons coal. Coastwise—Strs Brunswick, 72, Moore, Canning; Grandview, 60, Collins, Annapolis; Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson; Beach, schs King, Darius, 29, Morison, Noel; Effie B. Nickerson, 22, Morehouse, Sandy Cove.

Monday, July 28. Str Chalcar, 2,890, Hill, West Indies via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo. Str Governor Cobb, 1,156, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Str Calvin Austin, 2,553, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, July 29. Coastwise—Strs Bear, River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; John L. Cann, 72, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, 40, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, Harbinger, schs King, Darius, 29, Morison, Noel; Effie B. Nickerson, 22, Morehouse, Sandy Cove.

Monday, July 27. Sch Wm L. Eldins (Am), Balmer, Vineyard Haven, Lo, Stetson Cutler Co, with 244,000 feet spruce lumber. Coastwise—Strs Brunswick, Moore, Spencer's Island; Granville, Collins, Annapolis; schs Wanta, Durant, Five Islands.

Tuesday, July 28. Str Manchester Mariner, Cabot, Manchester via Philadelphia, Wm Thomson Co, part cargo, lumber. Strs Atlantic, (Dan), Rasmussen, Douglas, Isle of Man, Stetson Cutler Co, with 259,960 feet spruce lumber.

Wednesday, July 29. Strs Sagas (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ir), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandie (Am), Bullock, City Island, 1,483, 379,933 feet spruce lumber.

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CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

A barn owned by George Hallett, commercial traveler, of Sussex, was struck by lightning on Sunday morning. Fire broke out in the barn, which is located in Main street, but it was put out before much damage had been done.

The rotary shingle mill in Hardwick, belonging to Messrs. David O. and William Sevey, was burned down last Monday night. The loss is over \$20,000, and there is no insurance. It is not known how it originated. The mill had been down for the night at 8 o'clock.

At the coroner's inquest into the death of Michael Barker, who was killed by the I. C. R. subway train Monday, which held its session for the taking of evidence in the court house last evening the jury brought in a verdict completely exonerating the railway company and the driver of the train and recommended that a more rigid enforcement of the law against trespassers walking on the tracks be enforced.

The fishermen are doing well at Port Morden while the herring are in. The first catches of any account for the season were made Monday. Saturday morning one man got fifteen barrels in one setting, but great difficulty is experienced in getting the herring to the shore. The fish are in the water and the fish are in the water.

The potato market in the city at present is almost entirely bare and the article of food is selling at a very fancy price, especially the new crop, which was estimated as being about 10 per cent short of last year's crop. The price of potatoes is about 10 per cent higher than last year's crop.

The last feature of the recent street railway strike was conducted Tuesday night by re-instatement of the two men, Conductors Brazilian and Blenden, against whom certain charges of the non-collection of fares had been made. Yesterday morning the men were given a hearing by a board consisting of the president, three directors of the company, the agent, Messrs. J. A. Barry, appeared on behalf of the men. After hearing the evidence against these two men, there was a consultation of which Colonel McLean, president of the company, announced that since the other men had been reinstated, it had been decided to re-instate the remaining two as well.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer. We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby. Our summer is so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

BIRTHS. HUMPHREY—On July 27, to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Humphrey, Ornette (N. B.), a daughter.

MARRIAGES. COOKE-MULLETT—July 29, 1914, at 11 Marsh road, at the home of the bride, George Arthur, son of the late Thomas Mullett, by the Rev. Frederic P. Deans, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church.

DEATHS. HODD—In this city on the 28th instant after a short illness, Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Hodd, leaving a mother, four sisters and four brothers to mourn.

CHARTERS. Str Mollis, 687, Herring Cove to River Mersey, 5 days, 1,744, St John to WCE, 40 shillings. Str Biardene, 1,922, Pictou to WCE, 42. Str Thimbleby, 1,163, Pictou to WCE, 42. Str Yarborough, 1,986, Miramichi to Pictou and New Brunswick, 40. Str Pontiac, 1,072, Jacksonville to Pictou, hard pine, pt. Bark Silverstream, 1,153, Halifax to Canfield, Newport or Swansea, 300, 8d. Str Mollis, 270, New York to Sydney, coal, J. W. Smith, ps. Str Alice B. Phillips, 300 tons, New York to Canfield, (PEI), coal, \$1.50, these Bathurst to New York, lumber, pt.

OBITUARY

Archibald Blue. Ottawa, July 27—Archibald Blue, chief officer of census and statistics for Canada, died rather suddenly at his residence here this morning. He had been ill for about two years and his condition had been serious for the last three years, although death was not expected. He was a native of Oxford, Ont., and in his 74th year.

Odile Ernsbaw. Manchester, N. H., July 27—Odile Ernsbaw, at native of St. John, died here suddenly on Sunday evening. She lived in New Brunswick for many years before coming to the granite state. The deceased is survived by her husband, John Ernsbaw, also from New Brunswick, and three daughters, Miss Delina of St. John, a son, Alfred, of this city, and several brothers and sisters. Mrs. Ernsbaw was rushed to the Notre Dame Hospital and died there.

Mrs. Charles A. Morrison. Tuesday, July 28. The death of Mrs. Charles A. Morrison, Lancaster Heights, yesterday, she leaves a sorrowing husband, her mother, two sons, two daughters, two sisters and three granddaughters. The deceased is survived by her husband, John Morrison, also from New Brunswick, and three daughters, Miss Delina of St. John, a son, Alfred, of this city, and several brothers and sisters. Mrs. Morrison was rushed to the Notre Dame Hospital and died there.

Mrs. Anna M. Brown. The death took place on July 28 at Greenwood, King's county, N. B. Mrs. Anna M. Brown, widow of Henry Brown, she leaves a mother, two brothers, three sisters, two sons and two daughters. The deceased is survived by her husband, John Brown, also from New Brunswick, and three daughters, Miss Delina of St. John, a son, Alfred, of this city, and several brothers and sisters. Mrs. Brown was rushed to the Notre Dame Hospital and died there.

William H. Conley. The village of Leonardville (N. B.), was the scene of a sad funeral in the death of William H. Conley, who passed away Tuesday, July 21, aged 65 years. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia. He was the son of the late William H. and Wesley Conley, who was of Loyalist descent, his grandfather, John Conley, with his son, William, came to this country in the ship Esther, in 1783 in the ship Esther. He was a member of the Masonic and Orange orders. For years he has been leading a quiet life in the village of Leonardville, but as a large number are expected down on the Elaine and May Queen on their trip the price is expected to drop soon.

The funeral of the late Mr. Conley was held on Friday from the Methodist church. The casket and altar were covered with white and flags of the village hung at half-mast.

Miss Adna M. Mitten. Hopewell Hill, N. B., July 28—(Special) Miss Adna M. Mitten, the entire community here today on account of the death which occurred at an early hour this morning of Miss Adna M. Mitten, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mitten, well known and prominent residents of the village.

Dr. J. Holton Bridges died at Boston State Hospital last week. Dr. Bridges was born in New Brunswick, N. B., and was a member of the medical profession in this country for many years. He was a native of St. John, N. B., and was a member of the medical profession in this country for many years. He was a native of St. John, N. B., and was a member of the medical profession in this country for many years.

John B. Prescott, a retired manufacturer of iron, died suddenly at Webster, Mass. The deceased was born in New Brunswick, N. B., in 1831, the son of Jesse and Sarah H. Prescott. After several years as manager of iron foundry in Taunton and Moncton, (N. B.), he founded the J. B. Prescott & Co. iron foundry in Dudley. He retired ten years ago. Mr. Prescott was a thirty-third degree Mason, a charter member of the Webster Lodge, O. E. S., and was an honorary member of Nathaniel Lion Post G. A. R. He was a large stockholder in the Palmer field of sailing vessels. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. F. P. McDermott, and one son, Jesse B. Prescott, all of Webster. He was wealthy. He lived many years in Moncton, and acquired a fortune there.

Mrs. Melbourn McIntyre. The death of Melbourn McIntyre occurred on Monday at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McIntyre, Elm Hill, Queens county. Mr. McIntyre was twenty-three years of age and had been ill for only three months. Besides his parents he leaves five brothers and five sisters. The brothers are James, John, Hudson, Frederick and Melbourn. The sisters are Miss Blanche, Miss Margaret, Miss Lavinia, at home, Mrs. Truman McIntyre, Perth, (N. B.), Mrs. Eliza McIntyre, St. John, N. B., Mrs. J. A. Richardson, 324 Princess street, St. John. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon and interment will be made in the Baptist cemetery at Elm Hill.

The Grecian style of cap is in high vogue at this moment. It is generally made of mirror velvet, heavy satin or supple cloth in a rich, vivid shade, and with futuristic or cubist printed chiffon linings.

WEDDINGS

A quiet but very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Syon, Duxbury ranch, Stettin, Alberta, on June 30, between Pearl V. Hart, daughter of Rev. Henry and Mrs. Hart, of Jacksonville, Carleton county, (N. B.), and Percy A. Robertson, of Dorothy, Alberta.

The bride was dressed charmingly in white. The bridal party marched into the room to the strain of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Mr. Syon.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Coulter, of Stettin, after which the happy pair received the good wishes of all the guests present; then the company set down to a sumptuous breakfast dinner, after which Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left by train for Calgary, there on a motor tour in E. A. Daggert's car.

Wednesday, July 29. In the chapel of the Granite street Baptist church, at 6:45 yesterday morning, Miss Mabel E. Staples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Staples, 193 Prince street, was united in marriage by Rev. F. S. Porter, to Gerald A. Van der Bort, of Sydney Mines. The bride was attended in a blue traveling suit and wore a white hat. She was unattended and was given away by her father. During the ceremony which was witnessed by immediate friends of both parties, Miss Staples and Mr. Van der Bort were present. The happy pair left for a honeymoon trip near the home of the groom's parents at Belleville (Ont.). On their return they will reside in Sydney Mines where the groom is employed as an electrical engineer. They received many presents in china, cut glass and silver. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl sunburst.

Palmer-McFarlane. On the afternoon of July 28, a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McFarlane, Scotchtown, Queens county, when their eldest daughter, Louise Maud, was united in marriage to David Leslie Palmer, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Sheffield, Sunbury county, in the presence of about fifty relatives and intimate acquaintances of the couple.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, looked very pretty in a gown of white silk with lace trimmings and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Pearl, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Robert, brother of the groom, as best man. They were attended by two little cousins of the bride, as flower girls. Mrs. F. H. Palmer played the organ, and Mrs. J. H. Palmer, who was the bride's maid, was given away by her father. The bride received a number of beautiful and useful presents, including cash, cut glass, china and silverware; also an elegant parlor suit, the gift of her two brothers and groomsmen.

Joyce-Craft. Thursday, July 30. A very pretty wedding was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock in the low street Baptist church, W. E., when the pastor, Rev. W. R. Robinson, united in marriage Annie Beatrice Craft, daughter of G. W. Craft, of Westport, and Richard John Joyce, son of Richard Joyce, of St. George street. The bride was very daintily attired with a special veil and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She entered the church with her father, and was followed by her grand-uncle, Mrs. Ellis acted as bridesmaid, and Mrs. J. H. Palmer acted as best man. The bride will reside at the home of the bride's parents, Water street.

Cooke-Mullett. A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mullett, Mersey road, when their daughter, Miss Annie Maud, was united in marriage to George Arthur Cooke, Rev. P. P. Denniston performed the ceremony in the presence of many friends. The parlor was beautifully decorated for the occasion with a canopy and bell of white carnations and ferns. The bride was given away by her father. The bride received a number of beautiful and useful presents, including cash, cut glass, china and silverware; also an elegant parlor suit, the gift of her two brothers and groomsmen.

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LAURER TO SPEAK AT MONCTON, AUG. 26

GRAND FALLS, 27TH. Liberal Chieflain to Make Trip by Transcontinental and Hold Two Great Meetings—Of Interest to Liberals All Over Province.

It is now announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will begin his tour of Canada in August by going direct to Charlottetown, and that he will come from the island to New Brunswick, speaking in Moncton on August 26, and at Grand Falls on August 29.

Sir Wilfrid has not yet had an opportunity to see the National Transcontinental railway in New Brunswick, and he will go over that new railway with a promise to Mr. Carvell, Moncton, in regard to the central point in New Brunswick to which people from all parts of the province would have easy access in order to hear the Liberal chieflain speak, and it also fits in well with the plan to go to Grand Falls over the Transcontinental.

Already there is great interest throughout New Brunswick in the coming tour of the great Liberal leader, and it is realized that Sir Wilfrid's visit comes at a critical time in the history of the whole Dominion, but particularly of New Brunswick. It is anticipated that large parties of Liberals will come to Moncton or Grand Falls from every constituency in the province, and that those two great meetings will take place before the great Liberal victory of 1896. There is a feeling among New Brunswick Liberals that now is the time to prepare for another such sweep as that made in 1896, and it is felt that Sir Wilfrid's coming will properly pick up the vote for the great campaign that will go forward from that time.

CLING TO WRECK AFTER CAPTAIN IS THROWN OVERBOARD. The first important blow up a bridge across the Servians retreated to the eastward.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT. Vienna, July 29.—The Servian army this morning blew up a bridge across the Danube, and the Austrians retreated to the eastward.

This is Said to Be Decision of Local Government Party in Session at Fredericton—Baxter as Attorney-General.

FREDERICTON, July 29.—The provincial government continued its session this afternoon and evening. The schedule was a lengthy one and a large amount of routine business was before the executive.

Tonight acting premier, George J. Clarke had a lengthy interview with the lieutenant-governor but the nature of it is not divulged. It is now announced that re-organization rather than dissolution has been decided upon. The bill in the form of Hon. A. H. Baxter is to be laid overboard in the hope that the government will right itself hereafter.

J. B. M. Baxter, of St. John, is to be the minister of finance. Mr. Fleming in the cabinet, according to report current here tonight and is to have the office of attorney-general. Hon. Mr. Clarke has been named as provincial secretary. Hon. John Morrisey is to be minister of public works. A large section of the government is to be laid overboard in the hope that the government has trouble enough on its hands without looking for more.

ISRAEL PRODY KILLED ON RAILWAY TRACK—INQUEST HELD—SURVIVED BY WIFE AND ADOPTED SON. Digny, N. S., July 29.—(Special)—Israel Prody, aged seventy years, was killed by a train on the Cape Breton railway at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and killed. His body was taken to Annapolis on the train, where an inquest was held. He is survived by his widow, and an adopted son, Randall Piro.

ONLY

London Times That Austria Severed Russia Already Has Along Austrian War—British Sharp Engagem One Report Say

London, July 29.—The day any diplomatic achievement through the mediation of the British government was expected yesterday.

Two events have made Russia and Austria, which have failed and are ended. Four army corps in each resolve to stand by Serbia as proved despatches declaring.

A manifesto by the Russian government, the diplomatic effort there is still hope, and base. Great Britain and Italy—St. Petersburg messages say of views, and that Austria, been in the chancellor's office. Sir Edward Grey, the British look as the foremost cot frame fresh proposals for to the belief that a means can be reached which will end government and Russian pact.

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ONLY MIRACLE CAN PREVENT GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR

London Times Authority for Statement That Austria and Russia Have Severed Diplomatic Relations

Russia Already Has More Than 1,000,000 in Motion Along Austrian Frontier--France Guarding Frontier With Forces, Makes Every Preparation for War--British Fleets Under Sailing Orders--Sharp Engagement Before Servian Capital and One Report Says Bombardment is Going On.

London, July 29.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense, nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Servian war to the two nations. The feeling throughout England, and the continental feeling, as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, is tonight distinctly more anxious than yesterday.

Two events have made for pessimism. The direct negotiations between Austria and Russia, which gave the other governments hope of a compromise, have failed and are ended. Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontier, four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,200,000 men. Russia's four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,200,000 men. Russia's four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,200,000 men.

There is the greatest anxiety, as to whether Russian mobilization will be confined to the Austrian boundary, or is proceeding secretly against Germany. But between mobilization and war there is a gap which the two nations bridged in 1909, and may again.

The first important fighting occurred before Belgrade, when the Servians blew up a bridge across the river. The Austrians attacked them, and the Servians retreated to the capital, which unconfirmed reports say is being bombarded.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Vienna, July 29.—The Servians at 1.30 o'clock this morning blew up the bridge spanning the River Save between the Austrian towns of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with the Austrians on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated, after a short engagement, with trifling losses of pioneers, in co-operation with the customs officers, yesterday captured two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and mines. The Austrians and revenue guards, after a short sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crews and took possession of the vessels and the cargoes. The captured ships were towed away by one of the Danube steamers.

Emperor Francis Joseph will return to Vienna from Lechl tomorrow, and may then go to Budapest, in order to be near the scene of action. Popular enthusiasm is growing since the emperor's meeting the Austrians at Semlin, and the belief is being held all over the country, based on the savings banks are diminishing.

Athens, July 29.—The Servian legion has received the following telegram from Belgrade, dated July 29: "During the night Belgrade was bombarded. Shells fell in various quarters of the town, causing great damage. Several fell on the Franco-Servian and Anglo-Servian banks. M. Andrievich, the politician, was wounded. Both banks have lodged a protest at the German legation."

British Remains Calm. London, July 29.—Councils of state were held today at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris. The British government continued the attitude that the crisis does not yet concern Great Britain, save as a spectator and peacemaker.

Paris, July 29.—France continues quietly to prepare for war. The troops of mobilization are being moved to the frontier. A military guard has been placed in the great fortifications at Corbel, near Paris, which is the great fortification of the city. The army is laying in large stocks of flour, and the city authorities are preventing all possibility of famine in the capital, started by forming today a reserve store of 150,000 tons of flour. The police department is exercising a general surveillance over Austrians and Germans in Paris, where many thousands of them reside, and the Prefect of Police today ordered the discontinuance of the service of the public at tables on the walls and on the terraces in front of the cafes, in consequence of disorders which have occurred since the beginning of the international tension.

The government made an appeal to the press to keep calm, and carefully to verify its news concerning the crisis before publishing it.

Adolphe Messimy, minister of war, today visited the military wireless station on the Eiffel Tower, and ordered the staff to be doubled, the officers to remain on duty night and day.

At the French foreign office a pessimistic view of the general situation prevailed this evening. Officials there think the only hope of averting war is that Austria Hungary recognize the determination and unity of views of Russia, Great Britain and France, and that they modify their attitude towards Servia.

Spain in Li, Too. Gibraltar, July 29.—Spain has ordered every available warship to assemble at the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean. The battleship Pelayo and several cruisers are proceeding from the Moorish coast, and the cruiser Extremadura and a torpedo boat squadron are leaving Algeciras for the same destination.

Two Fleets Mobilized. Shanghai, July 29.—The British Far Eastern fleet is mobilizing at Wei-Hai-

KING GEORGE V. WITH ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, ON THE LATTER'S FLAGSHIP "THE IRON DUKE" ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN SAILED WITH THE FLEET FROM PORTLAND YESTERDAY FOR AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION, BUT PRESUMABLY THE NORTH SEA.

Wel, on the north coast of Shan-Tung province. The German fleet is mobilizing at Tsing-Tao, about 200 miles to the south.

Preparing for Wounded. London, July 29.—Mme. Grouitch, the American wife of the foreign affairs, Slavko Grouitch, is expected to come to London to raise a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses for war service. She notified a London friend yesterday that the Austrians had prevented her from crossing the border to join her husband in Belgrade.

She wrote from Siles-Maria, Engadino, Switzerland, that she was in a state of "an wild with anxiety for Slavko, but that I can really be of more use outside the lines than within them at the present juncture. If I hear that war has broken out I shall at once return to London to raise a corps of surgeons and nurses. Otherwise, I will await instructions here from Slavko. At present he can get no news through on this side, but I hope he will be able to reach me by way of Greece's a day or two. The suspense is terrible."

Mme. Grouitch was formerly Miss Mabel G. Dunlop, of Virginia. All Parties United.

New York, July 29.—Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent party, today, on the steamship La Savoie, issued the following statement: "I have been hoping that war would not come, but it seems that our country could stand no more from Austria without humiliation. The crisis means that the leaders of Europe are decided to send back to Austria W. Plaga and P. Bodenger, two leaders of their party, to agitate their countrymen against Russia. The Austro-Servian war, which the Austrians have another bridge in sections, on their side of the river, which they can put up in a few days."

Still Hoping in Berlin. Berlin, July 29.—The public was anxiously awaiting late tonight the result of a cabinet council held today in the Austro-Servian situation, but nothing transpired to relieve the suspense. Information also was anxiously awaited concerning telegrams exchanged between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas, but here, too, hopes were blasted. The public nevertheless, still sees a feasible way in the interchange of telegrams itself.

Meanwhile news continued to pour in to Berlin regarding Russian military measures. The French Embassy professes to have assurances from the German government that Germany would not regard a Russian mobilization on the Austro-Servian frontier as an absolute cause belli, unless accompanied by the same European mobilization.

But the situation undoubtedly is bad and the pessimism of the bankers and

first reservists recommended to return home now as the war will be over and will reach the city in about eight days.

"Thunderer" on Situation. London, July 29.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on the war crisis, says: "If France is menaced, or the safety of the Belgian frontier which we guarantee with France and Russia, we shall know how to act. We can no more afford to see France crushed by Germany and the balance of power upset against France, than Germany can afford to see Austria-Hungary crushed by Russia. Upon this issue, should it have to be determined by arms, our friends and our enemies will find that we think and act with one accord."

Vienna, July 29.—The Bourse committee has decided to suspend all Bourse operations until further notice.

Making Provision. Vienna, July 29.—The city council and communal council, at a special war session today, voted large sums to start relief funds for the families of the soldiers at the front, and for Red Cross purposes.

Vienna, July 29.—The war spirit in the Austrian capital is hourly increasing. The streets of Vienna tonight were crowded with enthusiastic processions, singing and shouting, and traffic in the leading thoroughfares was almost brought to a standstill. The patriotic demonstrations today surpassed in extent and fervor anything witnessed within memory.

Ottawa, July 29.—Crying revenge against the "tyranny and oppression of Russia, about 2,000 Eoles and Ukrainians, members of the revolutionary parties of these former principalities, held a mass meeting here tonight. The Ukrainians, formerly numbered about half the inhabitants of Russia, but are scattered all over the world, about 800,000 living in Canada. In view of the present imminence of war in Russia, the present meeting is exceptionally significant. Much enthusiasm was shown by the members present, and furtherance of steps against the czar and his ministers, should Russia enter the Austro-Servian imbroglio, were discussed.

Call to Colors. St. Petersburg, July 29.—An imperial decree issued by the emperor tonight calls upon the government and all seventy-nine districts in fourteen other governments.

First, all the reservists of twenty-three years of age, and all seventy-nine districts in fourteen other governments.

Second, part of the reservists of nine districts of four governments and twenty-four districts of twelve Russian governments and one Finnish government.

Fourth, the finished conscripts of the territories of Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth, a corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to peaceful horses, wagons and transport services in the governments and districts thus mobilized.

Belgrade Fallen. London, July 29.—A Vienna despatch says: "After a heavy bombardment by the Danube gunboats, Belgrade was occupied by the Austrian troops Wednesday."

GATHERING IN MEN FROM STATES. New York, N. Y., July 29.—A proclamation calling upon all patriotic Austrians, Hungarians and Croats to forward their addresses to their nearest consulates, was forwarded for publication to all pre-Austro-Hungarian newspapers throughout America. This is taken as an indication that a partial mobilization of Austro-Hungarian forces has been ordered. Reservists, it was said, would be first to be sent over; then would come the others who have answered the general mobilization call.

No Official Word as Yet. Received at the Servian consulate here concerning mobilization calls. This was according to the Austro-Hungarian messages from Servia must come through Italy and Austria and may have been stopped in transit.

European clouds overhanging all Europe, have not affected the bookings for European ports, nor is it believed that many bookings have been cancelled. About 400 Austrians and Servians sailed yesterday on the La Savoie, among them being Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent party.

No Word in Sydney. Sydney, N. S. W., July 29.—"No mobilization orders in connection with the Austro-Servian war has yet been issued here," said C. McLenan, Australian consul. "We are however," he added, "expecting such orders hourly and night and day."

Mr. Lennan stated that there were some twelve or fifteen hundred Austrians in Sydney all of whom will be affected by the orders when they come.

Rev. M. C. A. Kinsale, Presbyterian minister to the non-Catholic foreigners of the district stated that as yet he had received no intimation of mobilization orders. "There are a number of reservists in Sydney and the surrounding towns," he said, "and these of course will be directly affected. Two years ago, it will be remembered as a result of similar orders in Europe, a large number of Austro-Hungarians were called home leaving a smaller number now than previously."

Germany Mobilized. Strasbourg, Germany, July 29.—The commander of the Fifteenth German army corps stationed here announced to the press today that important night manoeuvres would take place tomorrow in the neighborhood of Strasbourg. The announcement stated that the exercises had been long prepared and that the population in the vicinity should not be alarmed if artillery firing were heard since it would have no relation to the present international situation.

Austrians Gather in West. Winnipeg, July 29.—General mobilization of Austrian army reservists in Western Canada was ordered today when a cable reached the Winnipeg office of the Austro-Hungarian consul. A letter from the Austrian war department commanding the cable and giving the names of

BRITISH FLEET PUTS TO SEA

Portland, Eng., July 29.—The British fleet sailed from here today for an unknown destination. No information could be obtained from naval officials as to the movements of the war vessels.

The destination is believed to be the North Sea. All patients were removed from the ship hospitals before the departure of the fleet. Admiral Callaghan is in command.

REAL EMERGENCY IF EUROPE NOW PLUNGED IN WAR

Premier Borden May Come Back to Capital With Ministers Received from the British Government.

Ottawa, July 29.—Code despatches from the British government were received late tonight bearing on the war situation in Europe, and it is possible that Sir Robert Borden and the other members of the cabinet may be hurriedly summoned back to the capital this week.

Although no information is available from the British war office, it is known that the imperial government believes that there is at least a real emergency. At the present juncture, however, both the prime minister and the minister of militia, as well as nearly all the cabinet members, are away on holiday.

As yet the declaration of war against Servia by Austria has had little appreciable effect in St. John. Due to the fact that Austria, along with Germany and Russia is one of the great sugar beet producing countries it was expected that a declaration of war might mean a sharp advance in the price of this commodity. Beyond the initial jump of six cents on the hundred made at the outset of the present Balkan troubles there has been no other advance in price.

Speculators in sugar have as yet been very chary about investing heavily due to some unforeseen developments in the old country markets. Nor has the uncertainty in this market as yet completely disappeared, for if Germany and Russia are drawn into the conflict it is very hard to predict just where the market will finally land.

All through the city yesterday afternoon and last evening local investors watched the financial bulletins quite closely especially those reporting on the downward trend of C. P. R. which fell a total of twenty points during the day bringing it down to 157 the lowest since 1908. Local financial firms reported that no great amount of business was transacted yet they were in receipt of many anxious inquiries concerning the disposition of the market. While all shared the panicky feeling attendant upon the development of a very feverish market yet the general disposition of the local men was to hold on tight for a while and wait for further developments. A later report from New York telling of a recovery of four points in C. P. R. at the closing of the New York market contained some cheer for those who had decided on the course of holding on.

An inquiry of Percy W. Thomson, Austrian consul of New Brunswick, brought to light the fact that as yet he had received no advice of Austrians resident in the province giving up their positions to go home to fight. According to the census returns of 1911 there were seven-by-three persons of Austrian origin living in the province. It is felt, however, that at present there are a great many more to be found ready for service.

Property transfers in St. John county have been recorded as follows:—J. S. Armstrong to H. B. Harrington, property in Simonds.

J. L. Belyea to Eva E. Wood, property in Greenwick.

John Lennan to Albert Darlow, property in Sussex.

R. J. Huggard to Vincent McIlroy, \$2,100, property in Norton.

Augusta R. Murray to Mabel G. Barbour, \$1,800, property in Westfield.

Arthur Thomson to Miriam Thorne, property in Havelock.

Mr. Carvell's Success. (Toronto Globe.) The Carvell drug brings up fresh specimens almost daily. There was need for the cleaning up of New Brunswick politics.

F. D. Graham and R. J. Leslie, of Halifax, have been in the city for the last week or more in the interests of Dalhousie University. For this reason they feel confident that they will receive ready co-operation on the part of the public here and up to the present say they have received every encouragement.

Very smart are the hats of white satin in tailor shape, with trimming of black wings.

ANOTHER ADDED TO BOB HEFTS AT WESTFIELD

Philip Simms Has Bicycle Stolen When He Stopped at Mr. Crawford's House—Mr. Gibson Asking for Action.

The number of daring robberies at Westfield and vicinity is becoming alarming. New ones are being reported each day, but so far as is known by the residents no effort is being made on the part of the authorities to arrest the burglars.

Philip Simms, of the firm of P. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., had a bicycle stolen from him Monday afternoon at Westfield. He left it in George Crawford's care, but as he returned for it, it had vanished. A boy is said to have taken it.

The residence of J. W. Gibson at Sagwa, which was ransacked and destroyed early in the summer, is also being brought to the attention of the authorities again. Mr. Gibson says that he has been successful in locating several pieces of valuable old furniture which had been stolen from his home, and he has asked for a search warrant or something of the kind in order that he might get back some of the articles which he says are very valuable and many of them are over a hundred years old. An estimated loss of \$800 resulted in the ransacking of his place. What articles the intruders did not carry off they will be found in the house, and the glass in all the windows, smashed ornaments, and badly damaged the piano and other pieces of furniture.

BLANCHE YORKE'S BODY FOUND IN DOCTOR'S CELLAR

Tamworth, Ont., July 29.—An inquest was opened today on the body of Miss Blanche Yorke, which was yesterday evening discovered in the cellar of the house occupied by Dr. C. K. Robinson, the young physician, who has been missing for more than a week. The remains, when discovered, were nude, and beside them lay the corpse of a child, normal, but prematurely born, and several obstetric instruments.

Evidence of a number of witnesses was taken and it was established that the dead girl was treated by Dr. Robinson on the evening of her disappearance. Professor McConnell, who conducted the post-mortem, stated that deceased died from hemorrhaging, caused by an illegal operation. There were no external marks of violence. A warrant for the arrest of Dr. Robinson on a charge of murder was issued this evening. A verdict is expected tomorrow.

The remains will be buried tomorrow.

To have hot foods perfectly served, the dishes should be hot and a powder dish cover set over the food as soon as it is placed on them.

LAIRIER TO SPEAK AT MONCTON, AUG. 26

GRAND FALLS, 27TH

Liberal Chieftain to Make Trip by Transcontinental and Hold Two Great Meetings—Of Interest to Liberals All Over Province.

It is now announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will begin his tour of Canada in August by going direct to Charlotte-Town, and that he will come from the island to New Brunswick, speaking in Moncton on August 26, and at Grand Falls on August 27.

Sir Wilfrid has not yet had an opportunity to see the National Transcontinental railway in New Brunswick, and he will go over that new railway from Moncton to Grand Falls, in accordance with a promise to Mr. Carvell that when he next came to New Brunswick he would speak in the new federal constituency of Gasquet-Victoria.

Moncton is regarded as the central point in New Brunswick to which people from all parts of the province would have easy access in order to hear the Liberal chieftain speak, and it also fits in with the plan to go to Grand Falls over the Transcontinental.

Already there is great interest throughout New Brunswick in the coming tour of the great Liberal leader, and it is anticipated that large numbers will come to Moncton or Grand Falls from every constituency in the province, and that those two great meetings will take rank with the meetings held in this province before the great Liberal victory of 1896. There is a feeling among New Brunswick Liberals that now is the time to prepare for another such sweep as that made in 1896, and it is felt that Sir Wilfrid's coming will properly pitch the vote for the great contest that will go forward from that time.

CLING TO WRECK AFTER CAPTAIN IS THROWN OVERBOARD

This is Said to Be Decision of Local Government Party in Session at Fredericton—Baxter as Attorney-General.

Fredericton, July 29.—The provincial government continued its session this afternoon and evening. The schedule was a lengthy one and a large amount of routine business was before the executive.

Tonight acting premier, George J. Clarke had a lengthy interview with the lieutenant-governor but the nature of it is not divulged. It is now announced that re-organization rather than dissolution has been decided upon. Ballot in the form of Hon. J. K. Fleming is to be thrown overboard in the hope that the government will right itself.

J. B. M. Baxter, of St. John, is to be the man to replace Mr. Clarke in the cabinet, according to report current here tonight and is to have the office of attorney-general. Hon. Mr. Clarke becomes premier and minister of agriculture. Hon. John Morrisey is to be allowed to remain undisturbed as minister of public works. A large section of the government party would like to see the lieutenant-governor, where an inquest was held, and the government has trouble enough on its hands without looking for more.

It is expected that Mr. Fleming will make a loud protest against the shelling but the bulk of the government party are determined to get rid of him.

ISRAEL PURDY KILLED ON D. A. R. NEAR ANNAPOLIS

Aged Man Met Death While Walking Railway Track—Inquest Held—Survived by Wife and Adopted Son.

Digby, N. S., July 28.—(Special.)—Israel Purdy, aged seventy years, was struck by the D. A. R. east-bound express near Upper Clements station, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and killed. His body was taken to Annapolis on the train, where an inquest was held. He is survived by his widow, and an adopted son, Randall Plino.

Joe Russell's Joke. (The Canadian Courier.) Joe Russell, the newly elected M. P. P. for a Toronto constituency, is a brick man. At the dinner of the Clay Producers Association, Joe got up to speak. "I suppose you people think there's only one thing that's all it cracked up to be?" said he. "There was a general chorus of 'Clay, Clay.'"

MORE EVIDENCE REQUIRED BEFORE JUDGEMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON R. R. CASE

Ottawa, July 28.—Before formal judgment is delivered in the Southampton Railway case, Commissioner R. A. Pringle will take further evidence. He stated to your correspondent today that he requires further evidence as to the cost of the rails which were laid.

Some witnesses who he desires to hear are not available at the present time. As soon as he can get them on the stand he will begin compilation of his report to the minister.

