

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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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 raging 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 Terapio, 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 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 detached.

The searchlight stations on the eastern coast, whose office it is to guard against a surprise invasion, and which usually are manned by ablest 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

be about 200,000 and such a force could not be adequately equipped for active service without considerable delay.

The militia department says that there will be no delay at all in mobilizing and adequately equipping at least 20,000 men.

As an evidence, however, of the fact that no further active preparations for war are to be made at present it may be noted that Col. Hughes left for Bruce Bridge tonight where he will speak at a banquet tomorrow night. He does not expect to return to the capital until Monday.

Premier Borden will probably return to the capital from Muskoka early next week but he has been advised that there is no immediate need for his presence here.

Selling Orders Cancelled.

Yanover, B. C., July 30—It is reported here today that the summer cruise of the dominion government cruiser (Continued on page 10.)

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.)

WOMEN'S CORNER

HOUSEKEEPING

A. D. GRAUEL
(an Lecturer)

RECIPIES

corn crop this year. They say we are particularly impressed by the house-corn than we used to have. It is said to us for table corn and there is nothing surpasses what is known as the "white" corn.

As easily as are potatoes, nothing is so water. Perhaps that is the very reason for its being so popular. You can cook in cold water in a deep, boiled brickly ten minutes add salt of both five minutes longer.

After fifteen or at the most, it will never be, for longer boiling, it is toughen it.

After a meal for it makes some of the use of it is to cut the kernels from the cob and a few tablespoons of cream, corn first boiled on the cob. To four parts, salt and pepper to season. Mix in a cup of milk. Put the corn in a bowl over it. Cook this in the oven until especially delicate and tomatoes com- away with green corn that is less well

from the cobs and to a quart of sugar. Fry six slices of bacon and an minutes, stirring constantly. You this but it is not a necessary addition of the bacon. Dish and garnish with or all kinds of game and fish.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Grape juice is a good flavoring for custards.

Self-heating irons—gas or electric—are a great economy.

Caramel custard is an agreeable change from the ordinary sort.

Gelatin with any fruit flavoring makes an excellent summer dessert.

Squeaking also sows may sometimes be silenced by rubbing with oil.

The wise woman wears gloves while she turns the wringer and saves her hands.

To get any sort of thickening smooth stir it with an egg-beater or perforated cake spoon.

Economy is the first claim for any good house-keeper—economy both in fuel and food.

A sauce of mashed bananas, beaten with white of egg, is good with corn-starch puddings.

A water-proof apron is a good investment for wash day. An old raincoat may be used for it.

Whitening dissolved in warm water will easily clean white enamel furniture and help to keep it a good color.

Plunging dry linen into hot water is likely to set soil and stains. It should always be soaked in cold water first.

If clothes are yellow a tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen put in the water in which they are soaked will bleach them.

The best foods to choose for cooking in the fireless cooker are those which take a long time to prepare—soups, pot-roasts, beans, etc.

If no good cold-storage place is within your reach, clean your fruit with fresh beating it out thoroughly, and then pack them away with camphor.

A biscuit tin over blueberries, peaches, apples or strawberries, the whole steamed and served with hard sauce, makes a delicious pudding.

Tapestry covered chairs can be cleaned by means of a mixture of dry bran and cold water. It should be rubbed in and left some time before being brushed away.

White marks caused by hot dishes, etc., upon polished surfaces can be removed by applying a little olive oil and salt over the mark. Leave this on for some time, then remove it and polish.

Old oak, if shabby, should be brushed with warm beer, and later polished with beeswax and turpentine. When polishing always work the way of the grain, and finish with an old silk handkerchief.

A good, simple dessert is baked apples, cored, and with the cavities filled with cinnamon and sugar. Cover bottom of pan with boiling water and bake in hot oven until tender.

To make cucumber juice crush the sliced cucumbers well fresh and strain the juice through cheesecloth. To eight ounces of juice add one ounce of alcohol and a few drops of benzoin.

If the room is full of smoke, try dashing a towel in vinegar and then beat water. After wringing it out, hold it above the head through the room. This will clear the room of smoke.

Some of the most delicious meat sandwiches are a combination of two kinds of meat: Chop together equal parts of chicken and ham, soften with a little mayonnaise dressing, and spread on whole wheat bread buttered.

Roll lettuce sandwiches are made in this way: Roll the bread in a cloth wrung out of cold water, cover with dry cloths and let stand several hours. Remove crumbs and cut in thin slices. Spread with butter or mayonnaise dressing, and wrap this lay the lettuce leaves and roll up.

Trays are such pretty things and so very convenient that every room in the house should have two or three. A bit of brocade ribbon, printed pongee or Oriental embroidery will be delightful with glass over it and framed in appropriate wood.

To make "lemon bonbons" sweeten the juice of a lemon and put it in the dish you wish to serve it in. Mix the beaten white of an egg with a pint of rich cream and a little sugar. Whip it as the froth rises put it on the lemon juice. Do it the day before it is to be used.

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

LAW AND ASQUITH IN SAME MOTOR CAR.

The remarkable sight was witnessed today of Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who a few days ago were on terms of personal as well as political hostility, driving in the same car from a consultation with Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs.

The prime minister announced in the house of commons that the attending bill to the home rule bill would be dropped for the present by the consent of all parties. All parties included the Irish Nationalists and the Ulster unionists. Mr. Bonar Law said: "In view of the prime minister's pronouncement—that peace and war are in the balance—diplomatic differences must not prevent our presenting a united front in the council of the world," and added a word in behalf of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, to the same effect.

The spectacle of a solid front in support of the government by all sections of the Irish members in the house of commons was even more remarkable than the reconciliation of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The traditional sentiment of the house rulers, that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, was buried when the Irish members murmured "hear, hear" to the premier's plea for unity.

Not only the home rule question, but all measures likely to arouse party or international hostilities, have been side-tracked. They include the naval vote, which inevitably excites discussion of Germany's policy, and the vote for a strong, although apparently a minority feeling that Great Britain should maintain neutrality, whatever comes and refuse to be drawn into the quarrels of the continental powers.

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

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN STANDS OUT FOR PEACE.

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

speaks in the press are 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 use 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.

OFFICIAL STORY OF BELGRADE'S BOMBARDMENT.

Vienna, July 30—The following official despatch was received here tonight:

"About midnight machine gun fire was opened from Belgrade, and in reply the Austro-Hungarian monitors bombarded the city."

"At 1 o'clock in the morning the powder magazine in Belgrade blew up. At dawn the Serbians made another unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge."

"As shots were fired from the Serbian customs house upon our troops, our artillery was trained upon the building, which was quickly demolished. This was followed by the sound of rifle fire. Simultaneously three boats set out at different points in Belgrade."

"During the Serbian attempts to blow up the bridge sixteen Serbians were captured by our men."

"It is rumored that serious disturbances have broken out in New Serbia, where the Non-Serbian elements are reported to have refused to enter the army."

"A Belfast despatch to the London Post says it is reported that an agreement has been reached over the issue which is satisfactory to the Ulsterites."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and the News

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.

True the loan was repaid with the usual bank interest.

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

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

This is mild comment, of course, and the Mall evidently does not know the Valley railway story or it would not infer by inference that the local government might pull through it were to throw Mr. Fleming overboard.

Whether it unloads Mr. Fleming or not, its time will come just as soon as the people of New Brunswick can persuade the remaining leaders to give them a chance to express their verdict at the polls.

The Toronto Globe, which has had several searching editorial assaults with 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 not lost to all sense of decency. It is not necessary to assume that all the charges made have been completely established, or that every individual beset by both accusations and evidence has been technically guilty of crime, but enough has been brought to light to warrant the assertion that Canadian public life has been deteriorating, and that it is high time for public opinion to become thoroughly alive to the resulting danger. Boasting, fraud, and blackmail have been rampant, and some of these charges with these practices are men who have held high public positions. It is inconceivable that this descent to such an inferno has been a matter of recent origin. The process is always gradual, though it may sometimes be rapid."

The people of New Brunswick want a new deal. It is preposterous to suggest that the Fleming government, or any members of it, should control the expenditure of the \$2,000,000 bond issue which was put through the Legislature last session under circumstances which are now notorious.

From time to time one or two members of the Fleming ministry other than Mr. Fleming are mentioned by Conservatives as likely to attempt to reform the administration and carry on the government without an election. This would mean that the present min-

istry 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. There is no other cure for the situation revealed by the Dugal charges.

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. Loyalty and temperance are used by the Tories in Canada, and by the Republicans of Maine to cover up any defects and lapses in governmental administration.

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. But the effective enforcement he promised did not materialize. The prohibition vote was to be secured with the bluff of enforcement; the run vote was to be nursed by non-enforcement in every town and village where the policy would promise to make votes for the Republican party.

The enforcement of this law lies with the sheriffs of the different towns and cities. Now a delegation of the clergy-men 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. They feel that it would be like throwing money into the sea. The Sheriff's Commission spent considerably more than twenty times that amount without any appreciable results or with only a faint improvement in conditions. Besides that, the enforcement of the law is not a charge upon the city but upon the state at large. The question has always been used as a political football between the parties. The Bangor Commercial says:

"The ministers, the public will believe, are sincere in their efforts for effective enforcement. The hypocrisy of the present situation is repugnant to the feelings of the people generally as well as to the ministers. There is as much liquor sold and as much intoxication in Portland and Lewiston and other Maine cities in proportion to the population as there has been in Bangor, and it is presumed also that there is as much deceit and hypocrisy going on elsewhere. These practices have existed and prohibition has been made a political football of since its early inception. One of the first sheriffs, Elder Weaver, was charged with re-selling the liquors that had been seized to Boston parties, and keeping the money received therefrom, and he was convicted and removed from office. Dishonest practices, it is believed, have been going on from time to time since Sheriff Weaver's administration."

Apart from the unfortunate use of this legislation to demoralize politics, it is well to remember when we get excited over restrictions, that law is only one factor in many in the business of temperance.

MR. CROTHERS.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, is best known in St. John because of his failure to come to St. John on the day he was expected here to settle the street railway strike.

A Liberal writer in Ottawa who has been looking into Mr. Crothers' record finds much worthy of note in addition to his conspicuous failure to come here on the day he was most needed. Let us re-remember what he says, without comment:

"Hon. T. W. Crothers may show little concern for the interests of Labor, but apparently he is not without a certain amount of looking after the interests of Mr. Samuel Price, his close friend and former law partner."

"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. Last year, he got another \$3,000 on the same score, and the payments are not yet at an end. But this isn't all, not by a good deal."

"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."

"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. He had another trip at public expense in 1913, when he spent a number of weeks in British Columbia to inquire into the Labor troubles in the Vancouver Island coal mines. Mr. Crothers' friends, Mackenzie & Mann, were part owners of the mines and Mr. Crothers sent his friend, Price, to report upon the situation. It was a very nice arrangement for everybody—especially for Mr. Price, who got another rich plum in the shape of an allowance of

\$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. So the blame belongs to him rather than to his bosom friend for whom he has shaken the plum tree."

"IN HIS OWN HANDS."

From the evidence given Tuesday before the Royal Commission by John Kennedy of Kennedy & McDonald, Valley Railway contractors:

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

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Tell us about it?

A.—Mr. Fleming came and said: "You ought to help me along with some money." I said I was not going much, but to come along the next day and I would see what I could do.

Q.—Did he not 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?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And told you what he had brought?

A.—He left it in the office.

Q.—Did he tell you what it was?

A.—No, I don't think he did. I went to MacDonald's room and got the package.

Q.—Did you know it contained money?

A.—Yes.

Q.—YOU TOLD THE BOOKKEEPER TO GET \$2,000, DID YOU GIVE THAT PACKAGE TO MR. FLEMING?

A.—YES.

Q.—IN HIS OWN HANDS?

A.—YES.

Q.—WHERE?

A.—IN THE OFFICE AT WOODSTOCK.

Q.—WHAT DAY WAS THAT?

A.—JUNE 13, 1912.

Q.—Was there anybody with Mr. Fleming when he came over and got the money that day?

A.—I don't remember. I think there was somebody holding his horse, but I don't know who it was.

"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 this \$2,000, 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 aduced? 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 \$2,000,000 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 have troops in the place of the police, who failed 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."

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 \$2,000,000 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 asked to resign? The government should resign. If it fails to realize that this is the course demanded by the necessities 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 and economic rivalry, the desire for a world empire, the government at Vienna was, to be sure, well felt that the assassination of the archduke was a series of Serbian plottings, which in their sum had become unendurable. His sharp ultimatum to Belgrade, the refusal to accept the conditions 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 Power controversy, 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 the Serbian front. The Austrian troops were mobilized. It was natural for the military party to feel that they must have something to show for all this; hence the imperious demands upon Serbia. Swift war and speedy absorption of Serbian territory were demanded by the military party. The Emperor's army was not disposed to halt even though Serbia, in her feeble state, had agreed to accept all but very small portions of the Austrian requirements. But the question for Europe is whether this whittled-down issue—the mere refusal to permit Austria to take part in the partition of Serbia in the Sarajevo murder—is to be allowed to destroy the peace of the continent."

"There has been some talk of diplomatic effort to 'localize' the war—to make it merely a 'little one.' But the leading diplomats possess any of these qualities. His 'courage' is somewhat strikingly exhibited in the way he dodged the street railway strike in St. John after promising that he would go to the city from Halifax and endeavor to arrange a settlement. Mr. Crothers' tenure of the department of labor, which hardly will not be very long will be distinguished chiefly for its complete failure. He is most decidedly an administrative misfit."

Gustav Hamel.

In Memoriam.

(By D. C. in the London Times).

The sun into whose beams he flew had its gold and glory rippling through his hair.

His eyes were the clear blue of northern skies.

And seemed to look beyond us and be fled.

With cloudy visions; plainly written there.

The fate which he foresaw but could not fear.

Shone like a prophecy to anxious eyes.

He was too careless of all earthly things, Who made the bosom of the clouds his nest.

He strove not with his kind, deneged not to share.

Their loves and hatreds, on heroic wings He soared above them on some higher quest.

Than they could dream of; and when loneliest He gazed around for dangers new to dare.

The winds of heaven were his chariot-wheels.

He led the cohort of the sky, and dared The elements, and the rebellious air.

Knew him for long her master, and gladly Heard thunderous melodies, and his glad heart.

He knew the roads of heaven like a bird, And like a bird he fell, and none knew where.

The murderous dawn broke on the waves, death white, and makes no amend.

But we who live and laugh, safe, shameless, Will bear in memory that last fierce flight.

Fought by our fire, indomitable friend, The glorious battle to the bitter end.

Along with the blind wind and brutal sea.

ABE MARTIN

It's what a fellow thinks he knows that hurts him. We're all more or less naturally inclined when it comes to fighting around.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard summons the Frederick Gleason as a witness in its behalf. Is this by any chance the same Gleason that gleaned \$1,000 from the Valley railway treasury when the gleaming was still good? The Standard must be hard up for witnesses.

When C. P. R. dropped to 127 Tuesday the stock market sky looked about as black as the average man has ever seen it. When it is remembered that a lot of people bought C. P. R. above 200 and many above 250, it is easy to understand that Austria and other belligerent nations are highly unpopular just now.

The time to end the Dugal inquiry is after every essential witness has been heard. Several of the most important are yet to be heard. There are still chapters which are not only interesting but vital. There is no danger that the inquiry will be prolonged unduly. Who is in a hurry to have it over? Not Mr. Dugal and his comrad. Not the people whose money was spent and whose credit has been further mortgaged for the Valley railway. Not the Royal Commission. Who is uneasy?

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the British cabinet, ought to know something about the Home Rule situation and the danger of civil war. In a speech two days ago he warned the public not to be bamboozled by the newspapers into believing that there would be a civil war in Ireland. He was convinced that such thing would not happen. If it did the government would inevitably interfere.

He says four Ulster counties will vote to remain outside Home Rule and four will vote to go in.

Was.

(Montreal Weekly Witness).

The birds of the storm on the newspaper press, who have not ceased to whistle for a whirlwind, are at last full of gloom. A wolf is going to worry a tiny terrier and these papers show delight in summoning their readers to behold the conflict. The reason they give for their satisfaction at this war, that they have so long been foretelling, is that people—silly people—are saying they would rather have a war and be done with it than live under this continued threat of war. Do any of their readers think that a European clash which would exhaust all the great powers that could not keep out of it, would stop the howling of the lingo press of London and Berlin for blood. The war in the Balkans petrified business on the prairies of America and on the steppes of Siberia, but when we were done with it? The allies, Bulgaria and Greece, no sooner drove Turkey out, than they let her in again by flying at each other's throats, and before that fighting was well done with, we had guerilla warfare in Albania around the throne of a king set up by Austria with the backing of Germany, with the purpose of keeping Serbia from enjoying her conquests. The wolf, having with the backing of Germany swallowed two Turkish provinces without a struggle, wants now to swallow Serbia, her object being to extend her dominions to the Aegean Sea. She has only been waiting for an excuse, and it seems that any excuse will do.

Mr. Crothers' "Courage."

(Halifax Chronicle).

According to an Ottawa paper, the Tory papers are now engaged in an extensive campaign of glorification of Hon. W. T. Crothers, minister of labor. The Toronto News, for instance, in the course of a fulsome eulogy declares that "it takes tact, diplomacy, courage, promptness and broad vision to make a success of the department of labor." That is quite true, but we have yet to learn that Mr. Crothers possesses any of these qualities. His "courage" is somewhat strikingly exhibited in the way he dodged the street railway strike in St. John after promising that he would go to the city from Halifax and endeavor to arrange a settlement. Mr. Crothers' tenure of the department of labor, which hardly will not be very long will be distinguished chiefly for its complete failure. He is most decidedly an administrative misfit.

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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 for the monthly meeting, and it is reported that recent developments in provincial politics have caused it to be held ahead of time.

George B. Jones, M. P., Hon. D. V. Landry and Hon. J. Clark arrived here tonight. Hon. John Morrissey and Hon. J. A. Murray arrived during the day. Arthur Culligan, M. P., and A. E. Stewart, M. P., are also here. H. F. McLeod, M. P., was close at hand when the government members arrived tonight.

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

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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 telegraph services; power to declare war and all questions relating to the army and navy will continue solely within the jurisdiction of the parliament at Westminster.

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

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

In the agricultural midlands, in the rich 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 movement has 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 be able to handle 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.

"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. I'd like to have wealth if I made it by being honest, Or keeness and cleverness, canny but fair; But I'd never get it by cheating and spoiling.

I'd like to be rich, but I'd rather be square!

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUKE (Domestic Science Lecturer)

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 light wherever 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 coats. 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 commended by a Tory M. P. from the Island.

The appointment of useless officials and commissions, the gift of millions to Mackenzie & Mann, the renouncing of P. E. I. 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 close call of the Tory 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 trans-continental tour. Mr. MacDonald's magnificent closing remarks, stress in the island, and the close call of the Tory 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 trans-continental 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 pointed out that the government had to pay out more money than it had received. He pointed out that the government had to pay out more money than it had received.

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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's 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 \$3,417,667.40 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 \$99,840.

Mr. Carvell then offered in evidence a letter from the federal department of railways showing the amounts received and said that it showed a difference of about \$900. The witness explained that T. N. Jones of Woodstock had filed a claim against the subsidy on account of Connors Brothers and the department paid to them direct \$196.50, thus reducing the payment to the construction company.

The next item in the profit and loss account was \$101.17 on March 31.

The explanation of this was that it showed the profit on construction on one section from the time of Mr. Blanche's audit, and that the \$101.17 was credited to the cost of construction and other items credited for the total profit on construction for January, February and March, \$14,117.31.

The Ten Per Cent.

The chairman—Why should this ten per cent be added on the cost of construction?

Witness—You will have to ask a higher authority than me. I was told to do so and did it.

The chairman—This might give the railway stock some value. If the construction company were to earn twenty per cent, but was only allowed ten per cent, the balance would go to the railway.

Mr. Carvell—How would the construction company earn dividends?

The chairman—If the government aid were to amount to more than the cost

Q—To what did you charge the cost of arbitration proceedings?

A—It 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, \$208,250.84; for bridges, direct, \$106,710.79; total \$2,814,961.63; from Dominion government \$389,785.88; grand total of \$3,204,747.51. He also showed the cost of construction, as per the reports to the government, as of March 31, \$4,579,782.18.

A—You told me that this included \$14,151.81 profit at 10 per cent and \$189,684.36 due but not paid to contractors, total \$208,836.17; this left, according to evidence, \$2,995,911.34 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 would have 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.

A—Yes.

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 afternoon.

John Kennedy, of Kennedy & Macdonald, railway contractors, was sworn and examined by Mr. Carvell.

Q—Did you have any part 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 with him.

Q—Did you have any talk with him?

A—Not that I remember.

Q—Who is your partner?

A—John Kennedy.

Q—Did he talk to Mr. Fleming?

A—Yes.

Q—About the contract?

A—Yes.

Q—Was there any talk to you about money?

A—No.

Q—Any promise that you would pay money?

A—Not that I remember.

Mr. Teed objected.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming about money?

Mr. Teed urged that the question should be limited to something more definite.

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

A—No, sir.

Q—Tell us about it?

The Premier's Suggestion.

Mr. Fleming came and said: "You ought to help us along with some money." I said I was not doing much. He said he would see me the next day and I would see what he could do and he would see what I could do and he would send Mr. Teed over.

Q—Did you not tell Mr. Fleming that you would do business with nobody but him?

A—Yes, sir.

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 do.

Q—What you could afford to spare?

A—Nothing.

Q—How much was it?

Q—Now tell us what you did?

A—I told my bookkeeper to get \$2,000 out of the bank.

Q—Who is your bookkeeper?

A—Daniel Macdonald.

Q—Did he bring back a package?

A—Yes.

Q—And told you what he had brought?

A—He left it in the office.

Q—Did he tell you what it was?

A—No, I don't think he did; I went to Macdonald's room and got the package.

Q—Did you know it contained money?

A—I think it was money. (Laughter.)

Q—Did he tell you to leave it in his room or did he tell you that he had left it there?

A—I do not know.

Q—How did you know enough to go to his room?

A—I knew he always put particular things in his room.

Q—Was there anything marked on the package?

A—I can't tell you. I just took the package.

Q—Have you ever seen an entry in the books?

Q—You told the bookkeeper to get \$2,000; did you give that package to him?

A—Yes.

Q—In his own hands?

A—Yes.

Q—In the office at Woodstock?

A—What day was that?

A—June 18, 1913.

Q—Was there anybody with Mr.

Fleming when he came over and got the money that day?

Q—Holding the Horse.

A—I don't remember. I think there was somebody holding his horse, but I don't know who it was.

Q—Did you ever pay Mr. Fleming any other money?

A—At his brother's.

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—You had a good time in Boston; did you meet Bill Berry there?

A—No, sir.

Q—Why did you go to Boston?

A—No, Mr. Teed.

Q—Did Mr. Fleming see you go to Boston?

A—No, sir.

Q—Did you go entirely on your own motion?

A—Yes.

Q—And then you returned to Woodstock—how long were you there?

A—Two days.

Q—Got back on Friday and left on Monday morning?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you see me there at that time?

A—I think I saw you at Lakeville on Sunday.

Q—Did not on a week day?

A—No.

Q—And next Monday morning you went away?

A—Yes.

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.

A—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. Witness then stated that he would require \$88,000 to square the right of way between Centreville and Gagetown. The amount asked for in arbitration was \$21,000.

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 want 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 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.

Q—And the money was for campaign purposes?

A—No.

Q—I suppose in your time you have often made contributions to campaign funds?

A—Not very often.

Q—But sometimes.

A—I suppose so.

Q—No matter what government was in power?

A—Perhaps not.

Q—You have contributed to Liberal as well as to Conservative campaign funds?

A—Very little.

Q—You spoke about seeing Mr. Fleming when you went back to Woodstock that about beginning the second contract?

A—Yes.

Q—Have you a contract above Centreville?

A—It is arranged for but not signed.

Q—You have been contracting for a great many years?

A—Yes.

Q—You had a contract on the Transcontinental?

A—At different places; one in Quebec under M. J. O'Brien and others at Edmundston, under Lrall and White.

Q—Had you any other contracts on the Transcontinental?

A—This concluded Mr. Kennedy's evidence.

Here there was a good deal of cross-examination between Mr. Fleming and others which could not be heard by the commissioners and at the press table but Mr. Carvell said addressing Mr. Fowler, "I never got a dollar out of a campaign fund any time in my life and if Mr. Fowler wants to cross-examine me on that he may begin now."

Mr. Fowler—I think you are mistaken. Mr. Carvell added that Mr. Kennedy's bookkeeper, Daniel Macdonald, was in the city and if there was any question as to the amount in the package he might be called but he thought that it might be taken that the amount was \$2,000.

Mr. Teed—"We do not know, Mr. Fleming may have received the pack-

age and passed it on to the treasurer without counting it."

Mr. Carvell significantly—He may have.

Commissioner Fisher said that he would like to see the money, but he was not ready to do so and to the amount of money that the construction and the railway companies still claimed was due to them from subsidies.

Mr. Carvell—The answer to the one is simple but the other is not.

It was then stated that the witness Hoban was finished with and he was congratulated by Com. Fisher who remarked that he had been on the stand for nearly a week.

Charles K. Howard called and examined by Mr. Carvell, said he was the right of way agent for the Valley road and had been since January, 1913. John Connor worked with him and Patrick Corbett had worked for a short time at intervals amounting to about four months.

Q—I want you to tell me what solicitors were employed in connection with the railway matters.

A—J. C. Hartley, of Woodstock; J. R. Dunn, Gagetown; Percy A. Guthrie, Fredericton; H. F. McLeod, Fredericton; and D. K. Hazen, St. John, S. M. L. Hayward, Hartland.

Q—Anyone in Victoria county?

A—No, unless Mr. Carter has been doing something. (Laughter.) Then had the advice of J. B. M. Baxter in one case.

Q—You forgot J. N. W. Winslow?

A—Yes, I did forget him.

Q—Was there any other among the faithful in Woodstock or Carleton?

A—I might mention you, you got a share though I don't know whether you are among the faithful. (Laughter.)

Q—You don't mean to say you would employ me?

A—Not if I could help it. (Loud laughter.)

Q—Well, I got it in spite of you?

A—Yes.

Mr. Fowler—Is this charged to right of way?

A—Yes.

Q—What proportion of the right of way do you say is now adjusted?

A—I have an estimate made some time ago.

Q—Does the estimate include the cost of the two miles at Fredericton?

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MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, July 30.

The Royal Commission into the Dugal charges resumed yesterday morning Charles K. Howard, right of way agent for the Valley Railway, again took the stand and Mr. Carvell resumed his examination.

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.....	2,924.00
Through Fredericton.....	20,000.00
Total.....	\$38,583.50

His figures for Fredericton were based on a district of \$100 for a part of the road, 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, Gagne, Wm. Fraser, 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 five claimants and estimated that this would take about \$20,000.

In the course of the discussion Judge Wells asked what \$100 for a part of a mile of farm lands seemed high.

Mr. Carvell—It would not have 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 street and a farm. In almost every case the road cuts off the owner either from the river or the greater part of his farm. The result is that the land taken.

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. The land included five or six acres.

A payment of \$112.70 to the same company was shown on voucher 9770. The total price was \$2,600. Voucher 2978 for \$612.21 showed a second payment of \$100 to the same company.

Mr. Carvell—Why did you not buy this direct from the owners?

A—The company got it before we bought it.

Mr. Carvell—At least before you bought it.

Com. Fisher—Who compose this company?

A—Mr. Randolph of Fredericton, Mr. Linton, Mr. Nagle, and Frank Clements of St. John, are all I recollect.

Mr. Carvell—I notice here several vouchers for T. R. Kent & Co. St. George, what are they for?

A—For boring wells. We had to supply water in John that is only one of the wells that I know of and I will give it, not that I am objecting to it, but to be fair all around. Here is a voucher for \$100, for the same purpose.

—Inches & Hazen, St. John, \$1,781.06 for searching lots of right of way in Sunbury County.

Mr. Carvell—There was some mention a few days ago about a \$1,000 voucher for "Cleaner stock; do you know anything about that?"

A—No, I did not.

Mr. Carvell—Then we shall soon arrive at it by the process of elimination.

Continuing Mr. Carvell asked for a payment to Mr. Winslow of \$1,000 for services in connection with right of way after he had submitted a bill for the balance due him.

The witness said that he had helped him on several occasions and had seen other claimants.

He saw Wilmot Wetmore boys.

Q—Did you know that he went out with Mr. Gould to see Wilmot Anderson?

A—No, I did not.

Examined by Mr. Hughes—

Q—You are a director of the company?

A—Yes.

Q—From whom did you receive your stock?

A—From Messrs. Bernard, Lisman and Gould.

Q—Did you pay anything for the stock?

A—No, I hold it in trust for those gentlemen.

Q—The minute book of the St. John & Valley Railway Company was produced and identified by the witness as containing the minutes of the meeting on August 28, 1910, the witness said:

(Continued on the following page.)

Q—Do you know anything of an amount of \$300 paid to A. H. Hanington about January, 1912?

A—Not on the books.

Q—One of those cases where it is paid, but not shown?

A—No, it may have been paid from the New York office.

Q—Where is it charged up?

A—I do not know.

Q—Try to find it. I think it should be there.

A—We generally try to charge up everything we can, I will see if I can. Mr. Carvell said he thought he could show some light on the payment to Mr. Hanington and produced a voucher dated Jan. 31, 1912, showing payment to Weldon & McLean for legal services, \$1,028.75. The details were for retainer, conferences with promoters, government, Hon. Mr. Haasn and bankers, letters, telephone conversations, incorporation of St. John & Valley Railway Company, etc., dating from Dec. 1, 1909 to April 19, 1911. The account also contained charges for disbursements, total \$1,028.75, making the grand total \$2,108.75.

Another voucher dated Sept. 30, 1912, was produced. It covered \$300, an amount received from Mr. Macdonell by Weldon & McLean.

Mr. Carvell—Is not that the same \$300 shown in the disbursements in the other account?

A—I could not swear to that. The date and amount are the same.

Q—Do you know of \$200 charged?

A—I do not know.

Another voucher produced showed a payment of \$400 to Heath and Andrews, August 15, for legal services.

Q—Do you know what services they performed?

A—No.

Q—Any explanation given?

A—No. It was paid by the New York office. Mr. Thompson told me to charge it to construction and I did so.

Q—I found this entry in the suspense account, has it been distributed?

A—Not yet.

Voucher No. 1839, June 30, 1913, shows \$118.12 paid to Pascoe, Cohen and Gordon, New York, for legal services and organization expenses. The first item was \$67.00 shown merely as "balance" and the rest was chiefly for traveling expenses. The witness did not know what the "balance" stood for as the account was paid in New York and he was the only explanation he had.

Q—Who is this firm?

A—I understand that they are solicitors for Lisman & Co.

Q—Lisman & Co. were the bankers who were to buy the second mortgage bonds?

A—Yes.

Q—Who bought them?

A—No.

Q—Mr. Lisman is a shareholder in the railway and construction company and an official of the latter?

A—Yes.

Voucher number 84, showed a payment to the provincial government of \$200 for the purchase of the Quebec Bridge Company.

Q—There was a bridge company?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know of any legal fees for obtaining this charter?

A—No.

Q—Have you record of any other fees paid to the government?

A—Yes, for the incorporation of the Quebec and St. John Construction Company.

There was shown in voucher 3785, April 15, 1914, \$100, as the license fee of an extra-provincial corporation to November 1914. The witness did not know of any payment of fee before November, 1914.

Voucher 328, to J. N. W. Winslow, December 15, 1913, for searching titles, \$170, was not shown.

Voucher 2018, to J. N. W. Winslow, September 26, 1913, registrars fees and balance of account to September, 1913, was added to the list.

Mr. Carvell said that this made a total of \$880 paid to Mr. Winslow to September, 1913.

Voucher 2388, December 1913, to J. N. W. Winslow \$1,000 for services in connection with buying rights of way. This was produced. It was paid by draft October 4, 1913 and bore the endorsement of Kennedy & Macdonald.

Mr. Carvell—That draft was made in December after he had submitted his account showing that his account was closed to that date.

A—Yes, within a month.

Chairman—Does not the account yesterday, I found many large lump sums for survey parties; have you the details of the time and salaries of the engineers and their helpers while on the road?

Witness produced a stack of payrolls giving the details of the time and salaries of the engineers and their helpers while on the road.

The Pipe Bills.

Taking up another feature of the cost Mr. Carvell asked from whom piping had been purchased and was informed that it was bought from W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Hartland Cement Block Co. and James Cunningham. Up to March 31, they had paid \$29,085.98 and to April 30, \$8,247.94. The witness did not know if they had purchased all the pipe they needed. The sum of \$38,443 was paid to Thorne's for corrugated iron pipe, most of which was afterwards taken out and replaced. Since then some cast iron pipe has been used to replace the corrugated pipe. To April 30 the Hartland Company received about \$14,000 and Jas. Cunningham, \$9,441.

Q—Where does the balance come from?

A—Hauling, laying, etc., as shown in the force accounts.

Q—A large proportion would be shown in the progress estimates and the cost of construction?

A—Yes.

Q—Now take the station houses, your estimates show a small amount paid on this account.

A—Up to March 31, 1914, \$4,818.19 and to April 30, \$4,970.84.

Mr. Carvell asked for the vouchers and contracts, saying this would prove the exact cost of stations.

Q—Have any monies been paid to Mr. Ross Thompson other than his salary?

A—Not that I recall.

Q—Would that hold good regarding Mr. Ross?

A—Yes.

Q—To Mr. Connor?

A—Not except one case where he reimbursed him for money he had paid

Q—To what did you charge the cost of arbitration proceedings?

A—It 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, \$208,250.84; for bridges, direct, \$106,710.79; total \$2,814,961.63; from Dominion government \$389,785.88; grand total of \$3,204,747.51. He also showed the cost of construction, as per the reports to the government, as of March 31, \$4,579,782.18.

A—You told me that this included \$14,151.81 profit at 10 per cent and \$189,684.36 due but not paid to contractors, total \$208,836.17; this left, according to evidence, \$2,995,911.34 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 would have 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.

A—Yes.

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 afternoon.

John Kennedy, of Kennedy & Macdonald, railway contractors, was sworn and examined by Mr. Carvell.

Q—Did you have any part 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 with him.

Q—Did you have any talk with him?

A—Not that I remember.

Q—Who is your partner?

A—John Kennedy.

Q—Did he talk to Mr. Fleming?

A—Yes.

Q—About the contract?

A—Yes.

Q—Was there any talk to you about money?

A—No.

Q—Any promise that you would pay money?

A—Not that I remember.

Mr. Teed objected.

Q—Did you have any talk with Mr. Fleming about money?

Mr. Teed urged that the question should be limited to something more definite.

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

A—No, sir.

Q—Tell us about it?

The Premier's Suggestion.

Mr. Fleming came and said: "You ought to help us along with some money." I said I was not doing much. He said he would see me the next day and I would see what he could do and he would see what I could do and he would send Mr. Teed over.

Q—Did you not tell Mr. Fleming that you would do business with nobody but him?

A—Yes, sir.

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 do.

Q—What you could afford to spare?

A—Nothing.

Q—How much was it?

Q—Now tell us what you did?

A—I told my bookkeeper to get \$2,000 out of the bank.

Q—Who is your bookkeeper?

A—Daniel Macdonald.

Q—Did he bring back a package?

A—Yes.

Q—And told you what he had brought?

A—He left it in the office.

Q—Did he tell you what it was?

A—No, I don't think he did; I went to Macdonald's room and got the package.

Q—Did you know it contained money?

A—I think it was money. (Laughter.)

Q—Did he tell you to leave it in his room or did he tell you that he had left it there?

A—I do not know.

Q—How did you know enough to go to his room?

A—I knew he always put particular things in his room.

Q—Was there anything marked on the package?

A—I can't tell you. I just took the package.

Q—Have you ever seen an entry in the books?

Q—You told the bookkeeper to get \$2,000; did you give that package to him?

A—Yes.

Q—In his own hands?

A—Yes.

Q—In the office at Woodstock?

A—What day was that?

A—June 18, 1913.

Q—Was there anybody with Mr.

age and passed it on to the treasurer without counting it."

Mr. Carvell significantly—He may have.

Commissioner Fisher said that he would like to see the money, but he was not ready to do so and to the amount of money that the construction and the railway companies still claimed was due to them from subsidies.

Mr. Carvell—The answer to the one is simple but the other is not.

It was then stated that the witness Hoban was finished with and he was congratulated by Com. Fisher who remarked that he had been on the stand for nearly a week.

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Q—I want you to tell me what solicitors were employed in connection with the railway matters.

A—J. C. Hartley, of Woodstock; J. R. Dunn, Gagetown; Percy A. Guthrie, Fredericton; H. F. McLeod, Fredericton; and D. K. Hazen, St. John, S. M. L. Hayward, Hartland.

Q—Anyone in Victoria county?

A—No, unless Mr. Carter has been doing something. (Laughter.) Then had the advice of J. B. M. Baxter in one case.

Q—You forgot J. N. W. Winslow?

A—Yes, I did forget him.

Q—Was there any other among the faithful in Woodstock or Carleton?

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Q—You don't mean to say you would employ me?

A—Not if I could help it. (Loud laughter.)

Q—Well, I got it in spite of you?

A—Yes.

Mr. Fowler—Is this charged to right of way?

A—Yes.

Q—What proportion of the right of way do you say is now adjusted?

A—I have an estimate made some time ago.

Q—Does the estimate include the cost of the two miles at Fredericton?

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MORNING SESSION.

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

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Total.....	\$38,583.50

His figures for Fredericton were based on a district of \$100 for a part of the road, 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, Gagne, Wm. Fraser, Thos. McDonough, Patrick McDonough

PERSONAL MANY PAYMENTS COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED

—Not so far as I know.
 Com. Fisher—How much did the railway company pay?
 A—\$3,500.
 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 \$600 was paid in April, 1913. Witness said it was a land or real estate company with headquarters in St. John and the purchase was for a piece of land at Fredericton for a station. "We are in hope of having a station in Fredericton and it will be the finest in the province."
 Q—Have you not the I. C. R. station?
 A—Yes, it was built for section purposes. It is never worked.
 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 coming into the town and are, entitled, I think, to paid a station.
 Q—Well, you paid \$500 for building which you thought ought to be used for station purposes?
 A—Yes.
 Q—And you are to pay \$3,500 more?
 A—Yes.
 The royal commission then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MORNING SESSION

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

District D	\$ 4,277.15
District C	10,989.90
District B	2,901.15
Through Fredericton	30,000.00
Total	\$38,168.00

His figures for Fredericton were purely estimates, but the others were based on agreements made and comparisons with 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, Glazier, Wad, Fraser, Thomas, McDonough, Patrick, McDonough, Abbott, Bros., Charles Turner, Weston estate and James Weston, the total of the settlements being \$248,700. He had still to settle with twenty-five claimants and estimated that this would take about \$300,000.

In the course of the discussion Judge Wells remarked that \$100,000 was part of an acre of farm lands seemed high.

Mr. Carvell would not have the railway running through my farm for \$100.

Judge Wells—You are prejudiced. Mr. Carvell—in three-fourths of the cases in the section the railway runs through a man's house and his barn. In almost every case the road cuts off the owner either from the river or the general part of his farm. The inconvenience caused is worth more than the mere cost of the land taken.

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

Vouchers issued were produced to show a payment in May 16, 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. The balance of \$100,000 was paid on October 20. The land included five or six acres.

A payment of \$712.70 to the same company for a small pit below Gagetown, was shown on voucher 2770. The total price was \$2,600. Voucher 2975 for \$12,231 showed a second payment on the same property.

Mr. Carvell—Why did you not buy this direct from the owners?
 A—The company got it before we knew we wanted it.
 Mr. Carvell—At least before you bought it.
 Com. Fisher—Who compose this company?

A—Mr. Randolph of Fredericton, Mr. Linton, Mr. Nagle, and Frank Clements of St. John, are all I recall.
 Mr. Carvell—I have seen several vouchers for T. R. Kent & Co., St. George, what are they for?
 A—For boring wells. We had to supply wells where we destroyed them.

Mr. Carvell—There have been some complaints that I have not been treating the lawyers fairly. I know of one after in St. John that I know of and I will give it, not that I am objecting to it, but to be fair all around. Here are vouchers 2848, which represent \$1,000—Inches, Hazen, St. John, \$1,781.06 for searching titles of right of way in Sunbury County.

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 He saw Wm. Wetmore here.
 Q—Did you know that he went out with Mr. Gould to see Wilnot Anderson?

A—No, I did not.
 Examined by Mr. Rogers—
 Q—You are a director of the company?
 A—Yes.
 Q—From whom did you receive your stock?
 A—From Messrs. Barnard, Lisman and Gould.
 Q—Did you pay anything for the stock?
 A—No, I hold it in trust for those gentlemen.

The minute book of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company was produced and identified by the witness.
 During the minutes of the meeting on August 28, 1910, the witness said:

(Continued on the following page.)

(Continued from preceding page.)
 that he was not a member of the company at this time, but that this was the organization meeting, presided over by A. R. Gould.
 Q—Is there any resolution there regarding the allotment of stock?
 Mr. Teed objected, but was not sustained.
 A—Yes, there is a resolution there.
 Q—What is it?
 A—To provide for the transfer of \$50,000 to fully paid up stock to A. R. Gould, Ross Thompson, A. M. McLeod, James McKeown and Ernest E. James McNaught.
 A—In payment for right to electric for a station. "We are in hope of having a station in Fredericton and it will be the finest in the province."
 Q—Have you not the I. C. R. station?
 A—Yes, it was built for section purposes. It is never worked.
 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 coming into the town and are, entitled, I think, to paid a station.
 Q—Well, you paid \$500 for building which you thought ought to be used for station purposes?
 A—Yes.
 Q—And you are to pay \$3,500 more?
 A—Yes.
 The royal commission then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Thursday, July 26.
 The Royal Commission into the Dugal charges resumed yesterday morning. Charles K. Howard, right of way agent for the Valley Railway, again took the stand and Mr. Carvell resumed his examination.
 Mr. Howard submitted a revised estimate of the additional amount required to complete the purchase of right of way as follows:

District D	\$ 4,277.15
District C	10,989.90
District B	2,901.15
Through Fredericton	30,000.00
Total	\$38,168.00

His figures for Fredericton were purely estimates, but the others were based on agreements made and comparisons with 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, Glazier, Wad, Fraser, Thomas, McDonough, Patrick, McDonough, Abbott, Bros., Charles Turner, Weston estate and James Weston, the total of the settlements being \$248,700. He had still to settle with twenty-five claimants and estimated that this would take about \$300,000.

In the course of the discussion Judge Wells remarked that \$100,000 was part of an acre of farm lands seemed high.

Mr. Carvell would not have the railway running through my farm for \$100.

Judge Wells—You are prejudiced. Mr. Carvell—in three-fourths of the cases in the section the railway runs through a man's house and his barn. In almost every case the road cuts off the owner either from the river or the general part of his farm. The inconvenience caused is worth more than the mere cost of the land taken.

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

Vouchers issued were produced to show a payment in May 16, 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. The balance of \$100,000 was paid on October 20. The land included five or six acres.

A payment of \$712.70 to the same company for a small pit below Gagetown, was shown on voucher 2770. The total price was \$2,600. Voucher 2975 for \$12,231 showed a second payment on the same property.

Mr. Carvell—Why did you not buy this direct from the owners?
 A—The company got it before we knew we wanted it.
 Mr. Carvell—At least before you bought it.
 Com. Fisher—Who compose this company?

A—Mr. Randolph of Fredericton, Mr. Linton, Mr. Nagle, and Frank Clements of St. John, are all I recall.
 Mr. Carvell—I have seen several vouchers for T. R. Kent & Co., St. George, what are they for?
 A—For boring wells. We had to supply wells where we destroyed them.

Mr. Carvell—There have been some complaints that I have not been treating the lawyers fairly. I know of one after in St. John that I know of and I will give it, not that I am objecting to it, but to be fair all around. Here are vouchers 2848, which represent \$1,000—Inches, Hazen, St. John, \$1,781.06 for searching titles of right of way in Sunbury County.

Mr. Carvell—There was some mention a few days ago about a \$1,000 voucher for "Gleaner stock; do you know anything about that?"
 A—No, I did not.
 Examined by Mr. Rogers—
 Q—You are a director of the company?
 A—Yes.
 Q—From whom did you receive your stock?
 A—From Messrs. Barnard, Lisman and Gould.
 Q—Did you pay anything for the stock?
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tration boards the arbitrators were often relatives of the people who owned the land. "When we appointed a man everybody said he was a relative of mine or somebody, and that was all right."
 A—I closed with Williams, the Wetmores and for the Park.
 Q—How much were they for?
 A—Williams was about \$350 and the Wetmores about the same.
 Q—How about the Park?
 A—A syndicate of which I was a member bought it for \$10,000 and we sold five or six acres to the company at \$3,800.
 A—And these were the services for which you were paid \$1,000?
 A—I don't think the Park deal would have been closed if it had not been for me.
 Q—What else did you do?
 A—I cannot tell; it extended over three years and I kept no record.
 Q—Did he have any other Peabody, but the company did not accept my recommendations, although they should have. I saw Lindsay and Wilnot Anderson.
 Q—You said you went some places, where?
 A—To Fredericton, on railway business.
 Q—Were you there with him last night?
 A—He was there, but I was not with him.
 Q—Can you tell me anything else you did to earn the \$1,000?
 A—I did anything he wanted me to do. I did his first draft cover your services up to its date?
 A—No; I needed \$300 and drew for that amount.
 Q—Did you render any services in connection with the organization of the railway or construction companies, or securing the subsidy?
 A—No.
 Q—Did you assist in securing the government contract?
 A—I was with Mr. Gould.
 Q—Did the \$1,000 cover your services?
 A—No; I figured that I was to get \$1,000 a year while I was with him. I was \$500 an acre a reasonable price for that property.
 Q—Is this the check?
 A—Yes.
 Q—You say the voucher is made out to Mr. Gould?
 A—Yes.
 Q—Did you keep any record of your services?
 A—No.
 Q—Did you ever arrange with Mr. Gould to get \$1,000 a year?
 A—No.
 Q—But did you arrange it?
 A—No.
 Q—Did you pay any of this money to Mr. Fleming?
 A—No.
 Q—Did not this \$3,000 go to Mr. Fleming?
 A—No, not that I know of.
 Q—Did he not get any of it?
 A—Not that I know of, unless I used some of it to pay money I owed him.

Borrowed from Fleming.
 Q—You owed him money?
 A—Frequently borrowed money from him. He lent me hundreds of dollars or so, never large amounts.
 Q—And you are sure that none of this money went to Mr. Fleming?
 A—No, I do not know which company it was for; we had to pay the bills.
 Q—Have you seen the stock certificate lately?
 A—No, I have not seen it for a long time.
 Q—Did you not have sufficient curiosity to look for it last week?
 A—No.
 Q—Have you an idea where it is?
 A—Not the faintest idea.
 Q—There was evidence given that it was there before the audit was made and when we made our inspection of the books three weeks ago Mr. Hosen spoke of Mr. Howard knowing and finally Mr. Howard discovered it. Do you know anything about it?
 A—I saw it when the stock was paid for but I have not seen it for some time.
 Q—Do you know whether the stock was in the name of Ross Thompson, the Construction Company or A. R. Gould?
 A—It was not in my name, but I cannot swear in whose name it was. I saw it once, but I cannot tell you on whose name it is made out.

Payments to Mr. Winslow?
 Q—Mr. Winslow has given evidence of having received \$2,000. As chief engineer, do you know anything of retaining Mr. Winslow?
 A—Mr. Gould retained him.
 Q—Did there a record in the minutes authorizing any person to retain Mr. Winslow?
 A—No.
 Q—There is a record on the books of either of the companies authorizing the payment of any sum of money to Mr. Winslow?
 A—No, that I can remember.
 Q—Are there any records or documents in the offices of the railway or construction companies showing the services performed by Mr. Winslow? Other than right of way, I mean?
 A—There might be some correspondence about commencing claims.
 Q—Right of way was paid for differently. He says he was to get \$10 for the sections and that there were between 70 and 80 claims or titles, and he got \$385, and that the account was settled; leaving that out of account are there any records or documents which would show any services performed by Mr. Winslow?
 A—Not that I know of.
 Q—Did Mr. Gould authorize you to issue checks for \$1,000 and \$3,000?
 A—Yes.
 Q—Are those the occasions when you used the words "blood money"?
 A—By Winslow or Westfield.
 Q—Didn't you say that to Mr. Blanche?
 A—No, not in connection with this.
 Q—Didn't you tell him it was blood money?
 A—Not in connection with Mr. Winslow.
 Q—Perhaps you can tell us in what connection it was then.
 A—I don't know.
 Q—What did you refer to as blood money?

A—What do you mean by blood money?
 Q—Special services.
 Mr. Guthrie—Special, extraordinary, hazardous and useless services. Would you go so far as that?
 Q—Have you anything to do with the retaining of counts?
 A—Yes, it is part of my business.
 Q—Did you retain counsel in the right of ways?
 A—Yes, all except Woodstock.
 Q—Who retained counsel in Woodstock?
 A—Mr. Gould.
 Q—What counsel were retained in the right of way in the province?
 A—Mr. Hartley, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Hayward.
 Q—And they all performed services also were paid, was it not?
 A—Yes, I don't know whether they have all been paid in full.
 Q—Did you have any special retainers?
 A—I think Mr. Hartley got a retainer of \$100.
 Q—In how many cases was Mr. Hartley engaged altogether?
 A—I cannot say exactly.
 Q—Is not Mr. Hartley one of the best lawyers in the province?
 A—I do not know about his standing.
 Q—Well, I am not here to give him a certificate, but I will tell you that he is one of the best lawyers in the province of New Brunswick. You gave him a retainer?
 A—Yes.
 Q—Then in Fredericton you had Mr. McLeod, did you give him a retainer?
 A—No, I don't remember.
 Q—Well, we have his account and there is no retainer in it. Then there was Mr. Guthrie and Messrs. Inches & Hazen, St. John; did they receive any retainers?
 A—I don't think so.
 Q—Then you had Mr. Baxter in one case?
 A—Yes, in one case, I think.
 Q—Take voucher 2952, what is it for?
 A—\$821 for consultation with A. P. Barnhill and trust deeds. The question of service in the Odell matter, \$75, attending at Fredericton all day, \$75, and expenses.
 Q—Was a matter of \$140 in connection with the Odell case?
 A—Yes.
 Q—That was a case that came before the arbitrators, was it not?
 A—Yes. We considered it pretty important.
 Q—I think the award was \$3,500.
 A—Yes.
 Q—It has since been settled?
 A—Yes.
 Q—Did Mr. Baxter receive any retainers in that case?
 A—None.
 Q—He got his fees for his services?
 A—Yes.
 Q—Take voucher 2957, what is it for?
 A—Copy of an original voucher for receipt of \$800 as retainer.
 Q—In connection with what business?
 A—"General" Services.
 A—General counsel it was supposed to have been.
 Q—Tell me what services you expect to be rendered?
 A—General legal advice in connection with the business.
 Q—You expect to pay fees in addition to that?
 A—Yes.
 Q—That is only the beginning of it. If there were any other consultation he would receive pay for those as well?
 A—Yes.
 Q—There were not some other reason for the payment of that \$800?
 A—No, that I know of.
 Q—Did you do the retaining?
 A—No, I paid him the \$800.
 A—Who retained him?
 A—Mr. Gould.
 Q—Were you present?
 A—No, but I know the arrangement.
 Q—Who will pay Mr. Gould's bill?
 A—No, but Mr. Gould's bill was given to Mr. Baxter. When was it?
 A—The check is dated February 9, 1914.
 Witness then took the distribution register and replying to Mr. Carvell, said that the account was shown in the month of January. Mr. Gould's arrangements made with Mr. Baxter were made in January?
 A—No, at that time there was there another account still owing Mr. Baxter.
 A—It was owing him in December.
 Q—When was it paid?
 A—January 15.
 Q—That is a fact anyway and that is the month that the arrangement was made by which he received \$800 as a retainer.
 A—It must have been.
 Q—Did you consult him yourself about the matters?
 A—Yes, I spoke to him on several occasions.
 Mr. Teed objected to the next question, but later witness went on to say that he had consulted in connection with construction matters.
 Mr. Carvell—Would you carry the word "construction" so far as to include the financing of the company?
 A—There was absolutely nothing outside the building of the road, and building the road.
 Q—Would you go so far to say in connection with the money for building the road?
 A—No, I would like to qualify that answer.
 Q—That would be second mortgage bonds?
 A—Yes.
 Talked in February.
 Q—And you discussed that with Mr. Baxter when the house was sitting?
 A—Yes, some time in February.
 Q—After that you had a conversation with Mr. Baxter?
 A—When he told us he could not get the matter required legislation?
 A—Yes.
 Q—There was some evidence given here of accounts paid to Lewis and Smith, of Ottawa, a reputable firm of lawyers whom I know very well. Do you know anything of their accounts?
 A—Yes, they were the firm acting as our agents at Ottawa during the subsidy contracts. I don't remember the date but I think it was about September, 1912. I saw them myself about it several times.
 Q—But your subsidy contract must have been long before? Explain what it is, is something new.
 A—The subsidy act was changed and that necessitated a new contract.

Q—How long is it by the Royalton route?
 A—About twenty-four miles; it is on the profile.
 Q—But he have not seen the profiles for this district; where are they?
 A—I find I have a memo. here of 28.5 miles.
 Mr. Teed objected that this section was not covered by the act providing for the inquiry. Mr. Carvell argued contra. Judge McKeown and Wells supported Mr. Teed. Com. Fisher took the opposite view. Mr. Fowler was asked for his opinion and said that he thought the commission might well do as they had in the past and not feel themselves bound down by the wording of the act. After further argument it was decided to restrict the inquiry to the 117 miles under construction.
 Mr. Carvell asked permission to ask a few questions on matters of fact relating to the northern section, as he considered it in the interests of the public that the information he wanted should be secured, and also because payments had been made by the company on account of that section and included in the cost of construction.
 Mr. Carvell was allowed to proceed.
 Witness answered that the distance from Centreville to Andover was 25.5 miles, the Transcontinental was about 24.75 miles. The difference in the levels of the two roads was only about twenty feet.
 Q—The survey has not yet been made.
 A—Then you have no data regarding it?
 A—Nothing, except the survey of the Transcontinental.
 Q—The Transcontinental was for a four degree 6-10ths road?
 A—Yes.
 Q—And when you build your railway from Andover to Grand Falls would it be your intention to build it of the same character as the road from Fredericton to Andover?
 A—Yes, same kind.
 Q—You could not utilize the Transcontinental survey?
 A—No, but they would give information.
 No Grand Falls Survey.
 Q—But there have been no surveys made by your company of the route between Andover and Grand Falls.
 A—No.
 Q—Have you discussed an alternative route to reach the Transcontinental at Salmon river?
 A—That is the probable way we shall go.
 Q—How far from Grand Falls would you strike the Transcontinental?
 A—About four miles below. It would be between the viaduct and the Falls.
 Q—Have you made the survey?
 A—No, but I have discussed it.
 Q—It is only on paper?
 A—It is in your mind.
 Q—And that is as far as you have gone in the construction of the road between Andover and Grand Falls?
 A—Yes.
 Q—You have the definition subsidy? Mr. Teed objected.
 That Gleaner Payment.
 Mr. Carvell—Last week there was evidence given that there was \$1,000 for the purchase of Gleaner stock, in October or in September, 1913; do you know anything of that?
 A—Mr. Gould made the purchase.
 A—As a business investment?
 A—I think so.
 A—Not that I know of.
 A—I suppose so.
 Q—Or the construction company? I am anxious to know which?
 A—No, but I know the arrangement.
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 Q—But your subsidy contract must have been long before? Explain what it is, is something new.
 A—The subsidy act was changed and that necessitated a new contract.

Q—When was the subsidy act changed?
 A—I think in the session of 1912. Witness added that the act was changed to read so as to exclude the section from Andover to Grand Falls, and that the firm had acted as agents for other matters for the contract. He also explained in detail the account of Health and Andrews, of Augusta (Me.), in connection with the charter of the Eastern Canada Traction Company.
 Q—Then we have \$1,100 in the name of Paskus, Cohen & Gordon, who are they?
 A—they are New York lawyers acting for Lisman & Company. Their services are retained mainly for preparing mortgage bonds. They prepared the second bonds as well as the first. They have been in consultation with the lawyers in Montreal for a month.
 Q—Do you know that Barnhill, Ewing & Sanford prepared the first bond deed?
 A—In consultation.
 Q—Do you know they were paid for it?
 A—I think it was prepared in New York and revised here.
 Q—Did Mr. Baxter receive any retainers in that case?
 A—None.
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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 present term. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience. J. Gleason Bleumrook, 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 (male preferred) to take charge of school in district No. 18, for the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to 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 take charge of school in district No. 18, for the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to C. H. Gould, secretary, Forestville, York county, N. B. 14829-8-1

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 5, Westfield parish. Apply stating salary to T. J. Buckley, secretary, Long's Cove, Kings Co., N. B. 14299-7-28

WANTED—A first class teacher, male or female, to take charge of school in district No. 4, parish of Chatham. Apply stating salary to Dennis Sullivan, secretary to trustees, South Nelson, P. O. Northumberland Co., N. B. 14912-8-1

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for school district No. 5, Westfield parish. Apply stating salary to T. J. Buckley, secretary, Long's Cove, Kings Co., N. B. 14299-7-28

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MAINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Monday, July 27. Str Governor Dingley, 2,888, 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, Ingraham, Wilson's Beach; schs King, Dana, 29, Morison, Noel; Effie B. Nickerson, 22, Morehouse, Sandy Cove.

Tuesday, July 28. Str Chalcar, 2,880, 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, 2,853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, July 29. Coastwise—Strs Malcom, Cann, 95, Nickerson, Yarmouth; Margaretville, 40, Baker, Margareville; Ruby L. 51, Baker, Margareville; Valinda, 49, General, Bridgetown; schs Kitchener, 110, Livingston, sea; schs Fred & Norman, 31, Lepreau.

Thursday, July 30. Coastwise—Strs Bear, River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; John L. Cann, 72, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, 40, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Friday, July 31. 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.

Saturday, August 1. 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 299,960 feet spruce lumber. Schs Wm L. Eldins (Am), Duffy, Schs Mosma, Burnie, Vineyard Haven, Lo, Stetson, Cutler Co, with 3,221,000 spruce lumber.

Sunday, August 2. Coastwise—Strs Vallada, Geenen, Bridgetown; Ruby L. Baker, Margareville; Margaretville, Baker, Port Williams; Grand Manan, Ingraham, Wilson's Beach; Wasson, Morrell, Westmouth; schs Myrtle, Chittick, Lepreau; Harry Morris, Kenne, Harvey; Fred & Norman, Cheney, Grand Harbor; Edna May, Wells, Fairboro; Aggie Curry, Beck, Hillsboro; Susie N. Merriam, Spencer's Island.

Monday, August 3. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Tuesday, August 4. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Wednesday, August 5. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Thursday, August 6. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Friday, August 7. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Saturday, August 8. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Sunday, August 9. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Monday, August 10. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Tuesday, August 11. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Wednesday, August 12. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Thursday, August 13. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Friday, August 14. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Saturday, August 15. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Sunday, August 16. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Monday, August 17. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Tuesday, August 18. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Wednesday, August 19. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Thursday, August 20. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Friday, August 21. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Saturday, August 22. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Sunday, August 23. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Monday, August 24. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Tuesday, August 25. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Wednesday, August 26. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Thursday, August 27. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Friday, August 28. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Saturday, August 29. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

Sunday, August 30. Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, Mackinnon, Westport; Stadium, Rollins, Almas; Harbinger, 46, Simpson, Rives, A. Fleming, pass and mds. Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 64, Rowe, Grand Village; Lena, 50, Desmond, Bass River; Eild Hazel, 30, Trabony, Yarmouth; Fanny B., Rowe, Matfield.

Monday, August 31. Strs Saga (Nor), Schonybe, Limerick (Ire), W. M. Mackay, lumber. Strs Normandy (Am), Bullock City Island, F. C. DeLeon, Cutler Co, 379,943 feet spruce lumber.

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 L. 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 Balthurst Northern Light is in danger of being destroyed. The light is situated on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and the structure is in a very bad state of repair. It is feared that the light will be destroyed by the action of the elements.

The potato market in the city at present is almost entirely bare and the price of food is selling at a very fancy price, especially the new crop, which was estimated as being about 10 per cent. below the price of last year. It is about done and the dealers are asking fancy prices for what is left of the production.

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.

Send for Catalogue. S. KERR, Principal.

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

MORSE—On the 30th inst., at St. John's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse, a daughter, ten pounds.

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 inst. after a short illness, Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Hodd, leaving a mother, four sisters and four brothers to mourn.

SKINNER—On Sunday, July 26th, 1914, Elizabeth C. Skinner, widow of R. Chipman Skinner, aged 67 years. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, Mrs. F. P. McDermott, and one son, Jesse B. Prescott, all of Westchester, N. Y. Her husband died in 1908, and she has since been a widow.

McINTYRE—At his home, Elm Hill, Quebec county, on July 29, McInnes, son of John B. and Adella McIntyre, in the twenty-third year of his age, leaving his parents, five brothers and five sisters to mourn.

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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 ammunition 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 departure, and the attitude that the crisis is being held all over the country. Rumors of 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. A military duel is proceeding at Vienna, about three and a half miles down the river from Belgrade."

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. An official statement issued tonight says: "No measures have been taken by the military authorities which are of the nature of mobilization—a kind of death grip, which have been given a purely precautionary and defensive character. The naval measures are also precautionary. No mobilization has been ordered."

Paris, July 29.—France continues quietly to prepare for war. The troops of mobilization are gradually concentrating near the frontier. A military guard has been placed in the great four mills at Corbel, near Paris, which is the point of concentration for the army, while the barracks in Paris are laying in large stocks of flour, and the city authorities, to prevent all possibility of famine in the capital, started 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 is in two.

ONLY MIRACLE WILL AVERT WAR.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—In Russian eyes the die is cast. Only a political miracle can avert war. Russia does not swerve from her determination to support Servia, and her mobilization for the same destination. There is every indication that the whole vast military machinery of Russia will soon be set in motion. An imperial manifesto is awaited tonight. Should, as is understood, Emperor Nicholas become generalissimo of the forces an immense wave of enthusiasm will sweep over Russia. The political parties have sunk their differences. The general attitude is not "linguistic" but one of resolute confidence in the justice of the country's cause, and readiness to make all sacrifices.

The proposal attributed to Austria to discuss terms when Belgrade has been occupied is regarded as impossible. It is pointed out that before the opening of hostilities Russia proposed to Austria a direct exchange of views, which Austria rejected.

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 secretary 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 lead. All true Hungarians will stand on our rally to the flag."

St. Petersburg, July 29.—A great patriotic demonstration took place on the Nevsky prospect this afternoon. A procession was formed and with banners flying, marched to the Servian legation, where there were speeches, singing and shouting. The procession was headed by the French and British embassies where similar scenes of enthusiasm were indulged in, the crowds still growing.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted today to the rank of officers. In addressing them the emperor said: "I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your services as officers do not forget what I said, 'trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country.'"

The Maritime Bureau has announced the closing of additional lighthouses both on the Baltic and Black Seas. By order of the emperor the enforcement of the legislative resolution restricting the acquisition of real estate by companies and also restricted the inclusion of Jews on directorates has been temporarily suspended.

Paris, July 29.—France continues quietly to prepare for war. The troops of mobilization are gradually concentrating near the frontier. A military guard has been placed in the great four mills at Corbel, near Paris, which is the point of concentration for the army, while the barracks in Paris are laying in large stocks of flour, and the city authorities, to prevent all possibility of famine in the capital, started 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.

London, July 29.—It is stated in connection with the blowing up of the railway bridge across the River Save by the Servians that the Austrians have another bridge in sections, on the side of the river, which they can put up in a few days.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The public was anxiously awaiting late tonight the result of a cabinet council held today in the presence of the emperor. 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.

Measurably news continued to pour in from 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, and that Germany would not regard a Russian mobilization for the same destination.

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

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 holidaying.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—An imperial decree issued by the emperor tonight calls upon the government and all seventy-one districts in fourteen other governments. First, all the reservists of twenty-three years of age, and all seventy-one 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, Terck, 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.

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

Brussels, July 29.—The military movements in Belgium are being pushed rapidly, and by tomorrow evening 100,000 men will be equipped and ready. The forces around Liege and Namur are being sent to the front.

A special train is at Arlon, capital of Belgium Luxembourg, ready to carry the garrison to the north. There was a run on the banks today.

An international Socialist meeting held here tonight to protest against the war was attended by James Keir Hardie, leader of the British parliament, and M. Jaures, leader of the Socialists in the French chamber of deputies. The meeting was held in the streets, followed the streets.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The Bourgeois will remain closed for three days. Belgium Affected.

Antwerp, July 29.—Financial and commercial business in Antwerp is paralyzed as the result of the Austro-Servian war. The Austro-Servian war has closed today. It is anticipated that business with the United States will increase enormously if a general war should erupt.

London, July 29.—A despatch to the Times from Durazzo says the Austrian Lloyd steamship service from the Adriatic Sea is completely interrupted. There were 400 Austrians and Servians in London in insurance against war risks. The rates trebled and quadrupled, as compared with those of Tuesday.

Paris, July 29.—Late tonight there had been no change in the gravity of the situation. At the Helve Palace President Poincare was engaged until a late hour in conferring with Premier Viviani and the cabinet ministers. The government was continuing to use every means to reach a basis for the conciliation of the hostile countries.

As a result of the crisis President Poincare has abandoned his contemplated vacation in the Alps. Moscow, July 29.—A monster patriotic demonstration in favor of Servia was held here tonight.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The Novoe Vremya says that the Austrian emperor has addressed a personal letter to Emperor Nicholas, which is likely to have an important influence on the crisis.

London, July 29.—Notwithstanding the order of the government prohibiting an anti-war meeting, called by the revolutionary labor organizations, thousands of workmen assembled, and tried to march the cordons of police in order to enter the meeting place. Fierce scuffles ensued, and 250 of the rioters were arrested.

Strasbourg, Germany, July 29.—The commander of the Fifteenth German army corps stationed here announced to the press today that important night maneuvers 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.

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 first reservists recommended to return home now on the 29th inst. will reach the city in about eight days.

"Thunderer" on Situation. If France is attacked, or the safety of the Balkan routes which we guard, is threatened 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 Bourgeois 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.

PROSPECT OF WAR AROUSES INTENSE INTEREST IN CITY

Steamer Line to Trieste Will Probably Be Withdrawn by the C. P. R. While War is in Progress—No Further Advance in Sugar Since Preliminary Jump Due to Curtailment of Speculation—Seventy Austrians in Province in 1911.

FINANCIAL PANIC FOLLOWED ANXIOUSLY BY LOCAL INVESTORS ALTHOUGH NOT MUCH MOVEMENT LAST

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 crisis 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 seventy-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 Greenwich. John Lemmon to Albert Darlow, property in Sussex. R. J. Huggard to Vincent McIlroy, \$2,100, property in Norton. Arthur Thomson to Albert Darlow, property in Westfield.

Augusta R. Murray to Mabel G. Barbour, \$1,800, property in Westfield. Arthur Thomson to Albert Darlow, 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 ADOPTED 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 far as is known the bicycle was not returned for 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, 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 hemorrhage, 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 covered 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. Ballast 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 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 him removed, but the government has trouble enough on its hands without looking for more.

It is expected that Mr. Fleming will make a loud protest against his shelving 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.

TRAIL OF PAYMENTS TO GOULD, ACCOUNTED FOR

MORNING SESSION

When the commission resumed yesterday, Mr. Carvell asked if Mr. Gould had been in the city.

Mr. Guthrie said that he had been in Fredericton and would have been there on Wednesday but for the request of Acting Premier Clarke, who had asked him to stay over. He expected him at noon.

Mr. Carvell asked if the books of the New York office had arrived.

Mr. Guthrie said that Mr. Gould had wired Mr. Goodman to send the books and he had wired again that morning.

Mr. Carvell—Do you wish the commission to believe that the president and the majority of the directors cannot get the books here? It is an insult to their intelligence.

Not Mr. McLeod.

At Mr. Guthrie's request Mr. Carvell announced that the member of the government whom he had mentioned yesterday as being on Judge Carleton's list regarding the appointment of arbitrators was not Hon. H. F. McLeod. It was in connection with another matter that Mr. McLeod's name had been mentioned.

Ross Thompson, managing director of the construction company, took the stand and Mr. Carvell resumed his examination.

The witness said that the charge of \$10,000 in connection with J. D. Seely's claim had been constructed from the records as a charge on construction and had been charged up to the railway company as a claim of the construction company against the railway company.

Q—Then it is charged in the same way as the construction company's claim against the railway company for the per cent of cost of construction up to April 15?

A—Yes.

Q—And \$14,000 on the interest account has been corrected and charged in the same way?

A—Yes, but the correction was an error.

Q—\$4,000 was also taken off?

A—It was removed from the account to which it was charged but not charged to the railway company.

Q—Why was this \$14,000 paid to Mr. Seely?

A—He had a claim for promotion and it was settled in this way.

Q—Are you sure that was his only claim?

Mr. Teed objected that this was not relevant as the claim was no longer charged to construction.

Mr. Carvell said that it would make a difference when the \$20,000,000 of bonds were divided up.

Mr. Teed—What has that to do with it?

Mr. Carvell—If you live for a while longer you will see.

Mr. Teed—They only get the proceeds of the bonds as the expenditure on the road justifies.

The \$2,000,000 Bonds.

Mr. Carvell—If it had not been for that issue there would have been no investigation and if it had not been for this investigation there would have been every cent of the \$2,000,000 bonds.

Mr. Teed—Do you mean there would have been no diversion if the additional aid was not granted?

Mr. Carvell—Perhaps not; they might have had to put up some of their own money.

Mr. Carvell then asked for the stock book but it was not to be found although Mr. Guthrie said it had been brought into court.

Mr. Carvell—Who were the members of the legislature's investigating committee?

A—Messrs Carter, Tilley, Black and I think another.

Q—Was it Mr. Jones?

A—I don't remember.

Q—How many times did they visit your office?

A—I don't remember; different members came at various times. I know they took a good deal of my time.

Q—What are the names of the members of the foundation company which appear on your books?

A—For investigation of sites for bridges for crossing the river at Gagetown to Centreville route.

A—It would not.

Q—How many shares of their account.

A—About \$7,000.

Q—How will the charges in the expense account be divided to eliminate sections A and B, which are not to be included in this investigation?

A—We are to divide the total of the account in the proportion of 120 to 214 miles. The government's bill for preliminary engineering expenses, \$80,000 is the largest item; the total is \$68,900.

Q—How much should be eliminated.

A—About \$20,000.

The witness suggested that if the amount to be charged up should be reduced the amount of government aid received should also be reduced proportionately.

Q—Do you know anything of \$300 paid to A. H. Hamilton?

A—I believe that it has been paid in New York but I have not yet received a voucher for it or charged it up.

Q—Do you expect that it will be charged up to construction?

A—Yes, on account of legal advice he gave early in the promotion of the railway.

Q—Is it not a fact that he was a stockholder, that his stock was cancelled by act of legislature and this \$300 was paid in recompense?

A—I do not think so.

Q—But his stock was returned with the \$300 draft attached.

A—Yes, I believe the payment of his bill for legal services was a condition of the return of the stock.

A. R. Gould's Salary.

In reply to Mr. Carvell the witness said that the construction company paid A. R. Gould his salary of \$5,000 a year; that it was done by way of witness after conversation with Mr. Gould; that there were no instructions to that effect from the directors although it was understood by them that the construction company paid it as they paid all the bills of the railway company.

The witness did not know when the government was first approached with regard to the issue of the second series of bonds. Mr. Gould conducted the negotiations. He did not know when Mr. Lisman informed him that he could not handle the second mortgage bonds. He thought it was some time in the summer of 1911.

Q—Do you know what Mr. Lisman had done up to December, 1911, toward placing these bonds?

Mr. Teed objected; question allowed.

A—I don't know.

Q—Do you know if he did anything?

A—I cannot say.

Q—Who is Mr. Lisman?

A—Mr. Lisman & Co. bond brokers, New York.

AFTERNOON SESSION

When the court resumed in the afternoon, with Ross Thompson again on the stand, Mr. Carvell asked witness if he had the agreement between the railway company, the Prudential Trust Co., the Bank of Montreal and the government for the sale of bonds, mentioned in the minutes of the company.

Witness said he did not have it, did not know who did, but thought Mr. W. Gould, the secretary, might. The same reply was given regarding a subsequent agreement appointing the Bank of Montreal registrar instead of the Prudential Trust Company.

Witness thought the Prudential Trust Company received \$100 a year for their services as trustees over and above what they are able to make on the money deposited with them.

Regarding a payment of \$105,000 by the trust company the witness said this was part of the deposit of \$1,000 a mile placed in the hands of the government to guarantee the interest on the bonds during the period of construction. If, after three consecutive years, the forty per cent of the earnings of the railway, which would be paid over to the government, have been sufficient to meet the interest charges, the deposit will be returned and will become the property of the railway company.

Mr. Carvell—T. J. Carter, in an interval in the witness' evidence, called attention to a question asked by Mr. Carvell on Wednesday: "Do you know that Mr. McLeod suggested the name of Mr. Holland as a candidate that he went to Mr. Holland and offered him the appointment if he would not give an award more than the company's offer. So the bonds which Mr. Carter, as based upon what might be construed or be considered a fact that Mr. McLeod did this. There is absolutely nothing in the evidence to justify the question in that form or to cast even a suspicion that Mr. McLeod did such a thing."

Witness—My learned friend intends to bring Mr. Holland here. I am raising the question to give notice to Mr. Holland as a witness. The question is asked the question is not to do with comment on the question but if he doesn't come I will comment.

Mr. Carvell—I am a brief witness, but I am not in the habit of taking instructions or bluff from counsel. (After reading the reported question in the Telegraph.) "The question is, I understand I asked it. I did not intend to state that Mr. McLeod suggested the name of Mr. Holland as a candidate, but I asked the witness if he had suggested the name to another member of the government, and that he had not known Mr. Holland as a candidate of third arbitrator if he promised he would give a greater award than the company's offer. So the bonds which that part of the question is concerned, I stand by it."

Mr. Carter—"Having practically made the statement in the form of a question he is now making the statement against Mr. McLeod. I ask as a matter of common decency if you mean to let it go as an unsupported statement?"

Mr. Carvell—"I presume you will have Mr. McLeod's own defence as you wish."

Mr. Carter—"In view of the fact that the matter would be libellous if Mr. Carvell were to state that Mr. McLeod suggested the name of Mr. Holland as a candidate to interfere. It is the first time I have been called upon to say what witnesses should be called. I withdraw a word I stated. I don't make statements in court I cannot prove."

Mr. Carvell—"Then you have changed your opinion very lately."

The incident then closed with Mr. Carter saying something that was inaudible to the commission.

Sale of Bonds.

Mr. Carvell (to witness)—When did your company commence negotiations with the Prudential Trust Company?

A—In the spring of 1912, between February and June.

Q—Did you have applications from any other trust company or bank?

A—I think the Royal Trust Company approached us.

Q—Do you know what the bonds actually sold for in London?

A—I think 98-4.

Q—Mr. Brown gave evidence that he received 98-4.

A—That would be right, then, there was no commission to be deducted from what they received.

Q—There is evidence that you and your associates borrowed about \$800,000 from the Prudential Trust Company; had you ever borrowed money from them?

A—I think an advance of \$75,000 was made in April, 1912, pending the arrangement of the bonds.

Q—Where did that go?

A—Into construction.

Q—Was there any loan previous to that?

A—No.

Q—The account shows as the first entry \$75,000 on May 28, 1912; is that as far back as you can go?

A—I have no recollection of anything else.

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