

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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## ARMIES ON EVE OF A GREAT BATTLE

### TENSION ON TWO FRONTIERS MUST END SOON IN DECISIVE CONFLICTS

German Brutality Has Aroused Belgium and France to Rage and Public Feeling is Strong---Belgians Hold Liege Forts with Germans in City and Franco-Belgian Army is Expected to Engage Invaders---Battle Between Main Armies in Alsace-Lorraine Also Imminent---Whole-Hearted Response in Great Britain to Call for Volunteers---France and Austria Officially at War---Balkans Ablaze, with Montenegro On Offensive

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been broken, and the ambassadors have left the capitals. The French foreign office, in a statement, says the initiative was taken by France because Austrian troops were aiding the Germans.

The French are advancing in Alsace, but against what opposition is not known.

The Germans occupy the city of Liege, while the Belgian troops hold the forts. The Belgian official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory. Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Servia are still bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Serbian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea is again closed to the fishing fleets, which is regarded as significant, in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

#### GERMAN CRUISER IN BRUSH

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night off the Bahamas with four British and French cruisers.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualties list, so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops.

#### A WAR OF BRUTALITY

Already there is evidence that the war will be prosecuted with the bitterest feeling, and on the part of the Germans, at least, with Great brutality. Dark reports come in of the wholesale slaughter of defenceless civilians in Belgian villages and of the execution of prominent residents in a raided French town. Paris is inflamed over the sworn statement of a youth, relating the murder by German soldiers of several French non-combatants several days before the declaration of the war.

In the Far East the smouldering ashes left from the Balkan war are springing into flame again and Montenegro has already seized Scutari, in Albania, and entered Austrian territory.

Turkey and possibly Bulgaria may come to the aid of Germany and Austria and the battlefields of two recent wars still reeking with the blood of thousands, may again be drenched.

All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves within twenty-four hours, or they will be arrested as spies.

London, Aug. 11--1.25 a. m.--No great battle has yet been fought on land or sea in the war of seven nations, unless the German assault on the forts at Liege eventually assume the proportions of a battle in history. Both combatants claim the victory there, with the Belgians still holding the forts and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is a unique one. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans, and out of their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men.

The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners on Belgian soil, but military men regard all the estimates of the belligerents as great exaggerations.

Apart from Liege the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually will doubtless be considered insignificant.

One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against the weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if persisted in.

France and Austria, finally are at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Servia for a time, and is apparently co-operating with Germany in the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

Financial conditions in England are returning to normal. Although there is a great dislocation in many trades, the prices of food-stuffs have risen only slightly.

#### Two Princes Killed.

London, Aug. 11, 1.40 a. m.--A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says knowing the German losses in the assault on Liege were Prince William of Lippe and his son, who were killed.

#### A Rich Prize.

London, Aug. 11--(4.10 a. m.)--The Hamburg American line steamer Cap Ortel, with \$4,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British, according to the Daily Mail. The liner sailed from Buenos Aires on July 15, for Southampton.

#### The Sea Is Closed.

London, Aug. 11--(5.00 a. m.)--The Admiralty announces permission may now be obtained for the shipment of coal from England to Norway, and that. This is taken to indicate that

there is no danger from foreign warships.

Stick to Close Fighting.

London, Aug. 11, 2.30 a. m.--The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who witnessed much of the Liege fighting, says that the German artillery was excellent, but expresses surprise at the infantry fighting in close order. "Battalions after battalions were thrown into the fight in solid formation, but he adds the estimate of 25,000 losses was an exaggeration.

Most of the captured Germans were from 18 to 24 years of age. The civilians of the town, says the correspondent, showed the greatest courage under bombardment and in the face of alarms brought in by frightened refugees. The German shells did a little damage to the city in the angle between the rivers Ourthe and Meuse. The factories and

(Continued on page 10)

## GERMAN MURDERS BEFORE THE WAR

### French Lad Makes Sworn Statement Telling of Shooting of Civilians in Cold Blood

Paris Excited Over Stories Published at Great Length in Morning Papers---Under New Policy of War Office French Troops are Making War Silently and Swiftly With Names of Commanders and Identity of Corps Unknown---Loss at Altirch Very Trifling.

(Special Cable From Paris Correspondent to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 10--Today's papers devote much space to a statement sworn to on August 3 before a Paris commissary of police by a young Frenchman, Jean Haucoyry Benoneyes, aged 16, regarding murders of Frenchmen by German soldiers witnessed by him on the frontier on August 1 when he was travelling home just before the war began.

The Math devoted three of its first columns of the front page to this story, including an editorial denouncing the assassin in the strongest terms, all under the heading of "An Empire of Barbarians." Benoneyes says he and about fifty other Frenchmen were arrested at Larrach, a frontier town on August 1 at 5 o'clock. They were marched to the police station amid insults of the populace and marched back to the railway.

When they arrived there a French commercial traveller whose name was unknown to Benoneyes, cried "Vive La France." He was immediately seized, held against the wall of the station restaurant, and shot dead.

Benoneyes continued: "Many among the Frenchmen shouted 'This was so act of assassins' the most vehement being three young fellows apparently students. They were also seized and bidden roughly to shut their mouths.

"When attempting to protest they were placed against the wall, two rows of soldiers were drawn up on each side, while a group of other soldiers faced them at a distance of ten yards. The order 'Fire' was given, a volley followed, the prisoners fell. New tumult broke out among us. The women weeped hysterically, another of my countrymen, a tall man with a great black beard, cried 'Towards, assassins!' The soldiers beat him and thrust him against the wall. Then one, putting his rifle against the man's stomach, bled.

"I heard other shots but closed my eyes. I was unable to bear more. The survivors were placed on a train, still guarded by soldiers. They arrived at Immenhueten on August 2 at 4 o'clock and finally got to the French frontier."

Benoneyes, who also says that he was told that two young Italians were shot in the train between Immenhueten and Walzing on a trifling pretext, is the son of a professor of the school of eastern languages. He lives at No. 9 Rue Joseph Bara, just opposite the American Artists Club in the Latin quarter.

#### FRENCH LOSSES AT ALTKIRSCH 100.

Paris, Aug. 10--The minister of war announces that the French losses in the fighting at Altkirsch Saturday were not more than 100 killed and wounded.

As a homage to the brilliant heroism of the Belgian army, President Poincaré conferred a military medal upon the king of the Belgians. An air scout officer was shot in the leg today but was able to get to Belfort with his aeroplane without further injury.

#### COMMANDERS REMAIN UNKNOWN.

Paris, Aug. 10--The Paris press commends the discretion shown by the war office in not divulging either the names of the general in command or giving further particulars leading to the identification of the troops engaged in the operations in Upper Alsace.

One of the newspapers commenting upon this reticence says that the Japanese taught the French to make war silently and anonymously.

This is in contrast with the methods of the war of 1870-71 when the names of the generals were on every lip and each act was discussed in drawing rooms as contributing to the glory of individual commanders.

#### COL. SAM ORDERS BRIDGE SENTRIES TO SHOOT TO KILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 10--Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, told the newspapermen tonight at a conference he had with them in his office, when discussing the shooting of a tramp under a bridge at River Ouellette (Que.), at a point on the Intercolonial Railway, by a guard on the bridge, that all such sentries on duty had been instructed to "shoot to kill" when their challenge was not answered.

#### American Lister Crosses Safety.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10--The American line steamship Haverford, flying the British flag, arrived here today from Liverpool with 533 passengers, having made the greater part of the trip with lights out. The steamer left Liverpool July 29 and was well out at sea when informed that war had been declared between England and Germany.

## MANY CANADIAN PORTS CLOSED TO SHIPPING

### Halifax Harbor and St. Lawrence and Pacific Ports Were Mined as a Precaution

Authorities Have no Fear of German Cruisers in the North Atlantic Entering the Bay of Fundy---Believe Their Capture or Destruction is Only a Matter of a few Days When Embargo Will be Lifted---Enlisting Proceeds With Great Enthusiasm.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 10--Under directions from the naval department, all shipping on the St. Lawrence route, with the exception, of course, of incoming vessels, was stopped today pending further instructions.

The stopping of sailings on the Atlantic coast has been followed by similar temporary cessation of departures from the Pacific coast, pending the location, and either sinking or capture of the four German cruisers, three on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, known to be hovering about looking for prizes of war.

In addition, mines have been placed in the St. Lawrence, and at the entrances to the harbors at Halifax and Vancouver. The location of these mines is, of course, known only to the naval department, and that is another reason why it is considered unwise, for the present at least, to allow vessels to leave. Special provision will be made for stopping incoming vessels, so as to avoid danger from submerged mines.

#### EMBARGO LIKELY SHORT.

It is not expected that this embargo on sailings will last for more than a few days. The ships of the enemy are almost certain to be picked up by the British or Canadian cruisers this week. The three German cruisers on the Atlantic, the Karlsruhe, Dresden and Seydlitz, are dependent on German colliers for their fuel supply, and their operations cannot be long continued.

There are now five British ships of war on this side of the Atlantic, namely the Essex, Berwick, Lancaster, Bayrol and Suffolk. The cruiser Donkey, now on the way across, and the Niobe will be in commission by the end of this week. With all these vessels searching for the enemy, it should not take long to clear the North Atlantic and make the passage to England again secure.

It is understood that the Essex sighted one of the German cruisers about 200 miles off Halifax last week, but the latter, being speedier than the British cruiser, rapidly got out of sight.

#### THE RAINBOW AFTER GERMAN CRUISER

On the Pacific coast, the Rainbow, a minesubmarine, is looking for the German cruiser Leipzig. The Rainbow is of heavier armament, and has been ordered to engage the Leipzig at the first opportunity.

Reports received from the militia department continue to show a heavy enlistment throughout Canada. It is known that many militiamen are hurrying in from the north country, or from other outlying districts, in order to enlist, and before the list the enlistees will be given an opportunity to receive instruction. These include expert drivers for the artillery, many of whom are at present in the woods.

In addition to the army division of 21,000 men being raised by the militia department, it is expected that the supplementary units to be raised in accordance with the offers received from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Calgary and Montreal, will total about 3,000 men. All these offers have been accepted, and the sponsors for them have been asked to make the necessary arrangements in co-operation with the militia department.

In addition to those already announced there is to be further, a battery of Maxim guns, with special motor car equipment, donated by a private citizen whose name has not yet been given.

#### HAVE NO FEAR FOR ST. JOHN.

The artillery at Halifax, Quebec, the life of Orleans and Esquimaux in connection with the forts at these places, are well supplied with the most modern ammunition, and gun practice is proceeding. The militia department has no fear that any cruiser of the enemy will attempt to come up the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy or to enter the Straits of Victoria.

What a view to preventing any possible sea from the sound of cannonading, contractors on government works at St. John, Halifax, Vancouver and Victoria have been ordered to discontinue.

Halifax, Aug. 10--The port of Halifax has been declared as closed to shipping, and no vessel was allowed today to leave port. This order, it is understood, is only temporary, but although a reason is rumored, it could not be confirmed by either the naval or customs authorities.

In addition to this no shipping of any kind will be permitted to enter port unless it is passed by the examining ship, the C. G. S. Canada.

#### Montreal and Quebec Ports Closed.

Ottawa, Aug. 10--The reply of military authorities here to inquiries for the reasons of the closing of the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, leaves it to be inferred that they are in possession of information that it is not considered wise to make public, though they would not say so in as many words.

A high official told the Canadian Press that from time to time certain information was received pointing to the necessity of certain measures and action must be taken without giving any special reasons. The ports, he said, were not actually closed, though vessels were forbidden to sail. The order might not be maintained for longer than a few days.

Due to the rigid restrictions on news of all strategic moves, it is difficult to obtain explanations of orders issued from military headquarters.

#### No Hurry for Canadian Contingent.

Ottawa, Aug. 10--The first military units to be mobilized at Quebec are expected to reach there by the end of this week, but the whole force will not be in camp for at least a fortnight yet. The troops will be kept in training for probably three or four weeks, under active service conditions, before they cross the Atlantic. The imperial war office has intimated that there is no urgent need for a more speedy departure of a Canadian expeditionary force.

marks on their faces and bodies which resemble splashes of acid. The scene here is like that which follows a colliery explosion. Of the British seamen in the hospital, thirteen are suffering from severe burns, five from less serious burns, two from the effect of lyddite fumes, and one each from concussions, severe injuries, slight wounds, shocks and slight burns. A few wounded German soldiers lie in the hospital.

#### ESCAPEE DUE TO SPEED.

British satisfaction over the failure of the German submarine attack on the cruiser squadron in the North Sea, compensates for the disappointment for the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. It is now generally accepted that this latter incident shows the value of speed. There are no armored ships in the French fleet within seven or eight knots of them, and the British force in the Mediterranean has only one armored ship that is faster than the Goeben, and that is a monitor of only about six knots to the good.

Secretary Harcourt, in accepting the offer, intimates that the imperial government would shortly announce a decision regarding the employment of the naval reserve. Reports here say it is likely the men will be assigned to duty on the Canadian warship Niobe.

#### A McGill Battery.

Montreal, Aug. 10--A battery section of McGill University men exclusively, to make up one of the two extra sections of field artillery is being recruited in Montreal. A battery section is composed of twenty-five men.

## SURVIVORS OF AMPHION TELL STORY

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Aug. 10--A Harwich despatch says the survivors of the cruiser Amphion assert that hardly had they left Harwich than they were ordered to clear the decks for action.

They sighted the Koenigstein and as she refused to stop even when a shot was fired across her bow, they gave chase. The German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. The German captain was beside himself with fury, and with a revolver in his hand threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing ship. He flatly refused to give himself up and was taken by force. He could not control himself, and as he was being taken away from here to the military prison, he flung his bundle into the picket boat with a gesture of angry defiance.

His men, on the contrary, appeared to be quite contented, and laughed, chatted and joked whenever they got a chance, and betrayed their interest in all things English. When the smoke of a big ship was seen on the horizon the Amphion gave chase, firing warning shots as she drew near the vessel, which at once made known her identity as the steamer St. Petersburg, carrying Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador, to the Hook of Holland. While returning to port came the tragedy of the Amphion. As she struck the second mine, she gave two plunging jerks, then came an explosion which ripped up her fore part, shot up her funnels like arrows from a bow, and lifted her heavy guns into the air. The falling material struck several of the boats of the flotilla and injured some of the men aboard them.

The Amphion's men are dreadfully burned and scalded and have

#### WAR MAP TOMORROW.

The Telegraph has secured the rights for the publication in New Brunswick of a full-page war map published by the American Press Association, showing all the countries of Europe with their frontiers clearly marked and all points of strategic and military importance in the gigantic struggle which is now on, and will give its many readers the advantage tomorrow of securing this map free of charge by including it as a part of the regular issue of the paper.

## SEA FIGHT

PRESENTS FLAGS  
TO ANTI-IMPERIAL REGIMENTS



#### Eagerness for news about the war characterized the crowds.

#### WOMEN TO RAISE BIG HOSPITAL FUND.

Toronto, Aug. 8--At a mass meeting of representatives of women's organizations, held this afternoon by the National Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, it was voted that \$100,000 be raised by Aug. 18 by the women of Canada for a hospital ship to be presented to the British admiralty through the Canadian government. Women of every section of the dominion are asked to hold emergency meetings at once to raise their share. A committee will be appointed from nationally organized bodies. In places where there are no local women's societies, mayors are asked to call meetings.

The Duchess of Connaught has signified her pleasure at being associated with the work. Mrs. John Bruce, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, headquarters 228 Bloor street east, Toronto, will receive contributions.

Ottawa, Aug. 6--His Royal Highness the Governor-General today received the following telegram from the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick:

"The government of New Brunswick, now in session, desires me to assure you that this province will be ready to assist to the fullest extent of its ability in maintaining the integrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."

Montreal, Aug. 6--It is estimated that about 5,000 volunteers for the war may be had from Montreal, if that many are wanted. Enlistment at the various armaments in this city is going along steadily, and this is being done with exceptional enthusiasm.

Montreal, Aug. 6--Seven thousand Belgians have reported to Consul Clarence De Sola in Montreal for service in their country's defence. They will be sent home as arrangements for this can be made.

#### "The Genius of Joseph Conrad."

Invention comes but to a plentiful degree, notwithstanding his giving it a second place in comparison with imagination. His novels are the novels of ideas and not of things. He is a man of romance--a Stendhal of the sea. Gustave Kahn called him a pulsant reveur, and might have added, a wonderful spinner of yarns. Such yarns--for men and women and children--of those yarns that seem to be spun for the sake of yarns--true art-for-art, though not in the "precious" sense. From the brilliant glare of the cast to the dim dirt of London's mean streets, from the cool, darkened interior of Malaya warehouses to the snow-covered alleys of the Russian capital, or the green parks on the Lake of Geneva, he carries us on his magical carpet, and the key is always in true pitch. He never sneers up for another book, as Mr. Brownell once said of Henry James, and for him, as for Mr. James, every good story is "both a picture and an idea"; he seeks to interpret "the unconscious," unrounded look of life with its accidents, its broken rhythms. He contrives the illusion of time, and his characters are never at rest; even within the narrow compass of the short story they develop; they grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed; they think in "character," and an ideal unity unites his vision with that of his humans. Consider the decomposition of the moral life of Lord Jim and its slow recrudescence, there is a prolonged duel between the will and the intelligence. And the force of fantasy in the case of Almayer--a book which has for me the bloom of youth. Sheer narrative could go no further than in "The Nigger of Narcissus" (Children of the Sea), nor interior analysis in "The Return."

It has been said that women do not admire him. This I have never been able to verify, but according to my limited experience I believe the contrary. (Where, indeed, would any novelist be if it were not for women?) He has said for women: "She is the active partner in the great adventure of humanity on earth and feels an interest in all its episodes." He does not idealize the sex, as did George Meredith, nor yet does he describe the baseness of the Eternal Feminine, as do so many French novelists.

James Huneker, in the August number

of the Atlantic Monthly, says of him: "He is a man of the sea, and his sea is the sea of the soul."

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#### Two Princes Killed.

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#### A Rich Prize.

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#### PORTS SAYS OTTAWA

land has decided to assign cruisers for seaboard, it is felt here that all danger appeared.







### ST. JOHN'S SHARE IN CONTINGENT LIKELY 450

Expected That This Number Will Form Part of Canadian Army Division

### INFANTRY WANTED

Small Force of Cavalry Going and These Picked Men—Recruiting Progressing Favorably for All Units—Artillery Laddies Whiling Away Time at Island—Dragoons for Home Defence.

The recruiting of men for the foreign service and the Canadian defence still continues with spirit. The army was alive last night with activity and the various local units received many volunteers. The regulars of the 1st company, Royal Canadian Regiment, under Captain Brose are still at the army and beyond doing police work there, are inactive yet. The only new feature noted among the military activities is the movement of the part of Major T. E. Powers of No. 2 Signalling Company to establish a motorcycle corps here and already many cycle riders have volunteered their services.

The garrison battery selected by Lieut. Col. B. R. Armstrong is still stationed at Partridge Island in command of Major Magee. The defence which has been erected is believed by military men to be sufficiently strong to cope with any of the German cruisers running along the coast should they happen in this way. The four 4.5 guns have been entrenched at the southwest of the island and fortifications have been erected temporarily. It is rumored that twelve more guns some of them regular ordnance or artillery guns will arrive within a few days from Quebec and will be used in part to strengthen the defenses at the island and also to fortify some other point commanding the entrance to the harbor.

The soldiers of the garrison battery are camping in the buildings at the island and are temporarily measured from the outside world. No outsiders are allowed on the island without the consent of the soldiers. No message or communication is permitted to or from the island excepting by letter. Those wishing to send mail to the soldiers must leave the same at the offices of Armstrong & Bruce, Prince William street. A request has been made that any person having old magazines should send them to the office of Armstrong & Bruce at the foot of Duke street so that they can be taken to the soldiers to while away their unoccupied time.

Orders were received yesterday by Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, commanding the 62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers and soon afterwards he issued the following:

Officers commanding companies will proceed at once to enroll volunteers for the term of service will be for the duration of the war and the general proficiency of a high standard will be required. Other considerations being equal, applicants will be selected in the following order: Unmarried men, married men without families, married men with families; physical qualifications will be as follows: height 5 feet 6 inches and over; chest 34 inches and over. Age limit 18 to 45 years. All applicants will be medically examined by Army Medical Corps officers.

When all names have been received, descriptive rolls will be sent to militia headquarters, of those who have passed the required medical examinations, after the rolls have been examined the quota to be found by each unit will be determined and companies will be formed and instructions as to the numbers required from their respective units. The individuality of each unit will be preserved as far as possible. Rolls must be prepared without delay so as to reach headquarters not later than 12th inst. The intention is to mobilize a contingent at Vancouver, British Columbia, where the fittest, most men will be assembled in the first instance will be required to embark.

JOHN R. MILLER, Captain, Adjutant, 62nd Regt.

A despatch was received from H. H. McLean, commander of the 28th N. B. Dragoons, at Ottawa yesterday by Major C. H. McLean, acting in command, saying that at present his plans are to maintain the dragoons for the home defence. Only a small amount of cavalry is wanted by the militia, but the militia, but many of the dragoons who wished to go abroad are free to volunteer for the infantry.

Dr. Edward J. Ryan has volunteered his services to the militia department. No physician has yet been appointed to examine the applicants for the foreign service and it is possible that he may be included in the staff to look after this work. The No. 8 Field Ambulance Corps will probably take charge of the examination.

It was announced late last night that 200 men of the 62nd regiment had volunteered for service. The medical test for fitness is started this evening at the army and will continue all during Sunday until Tuesday. Besides these 200 men there has been a large number of the outside persons who want to enter the service.

It is expected that about 450 men will go from this city with the 20,000 men for foreign service. The selection of the number, it is expected, will be made in the middle of next week and the men will go immediately to Quebec to undergo strict training before being transported.

The field ambulance corps and the medical corps, the Scottish infantry and various other units are receiving larger numbers of names of volunteers, eager for service in any way required. The patriotism and staunchness of the young men of our city is very pronounced at this hour when the eagerness is for assistance and the eagerness is regarded with pride by the whole community.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has ordered 4,000 steel freight cars, 105 cabooses, 30 steel passenger cars and 45 locomotives.

## LAST OF CONFLICTING REPORTS IS THAT LIEGE HAS FALLEN

### CITY OF LIEGE IS GATEWAY TO WESTERN EUROPE

Belgian City With Ring of Forts Controls Two Roads Into Belgium

RICH IN HISTORY

City Taken by Marlborough and Afterwards Took Part in Revolt Against Authority—British Government Advised Plan for Forts in 1868—Cathedral in City Most Striking Building.

Legs, for the possession of which the Germans are now fighting, is one of the most important strategic points in Europe, for it controls the Mons and Charleroi roads into Germany and Belgium, and it is over these roads that the German army is now pouring. A successful repulse of the Germans by Liege would keep them from Western Europe. England has long been concerned about the fortifications of Liege, and in 1868 sent a commission to study the city and counsel in the reconstruction of the fortifications.

The outlying forts, which swing south-westerly from the city of Liege along the Meuse River, are twelve in number, having a circumference of thirty-one miles with an average distance between them of two and a half miles. Six are on the right and six on the left bank of the Meuse River.

The strength of it is far greater than has generally been appreciated. All the forts have been kept up to date. The heavy guns, in their concrete casemates, are raised and lowered automatically. The names of the forts on the right bank of the river are Nonchamps, Evigneux, Piron, Chantfontaine, Embourg and Boncelles. Those on the left bank, commencing at the north, are Pontisse, Liere, Louin, Loucin, Holoque and Fiemalle.

The guns of the forts are of various types, mounted singly and in pairs, within armored cupolas—something on the order of battleship turrets—which were built at the latest works. These cupolas are almost impervious to any fire except that of the largest modern guns of the sort that could not be handled to a distance of battle by an army on the march. And the cupolas are visible only three or four feet above the earth.

Liege was made to figure largely in Sir Walter Scott's novel, Quentin Durward, in which Scott made a notable blunder by speaking of the "people of Liege as talking Flemish." The city is, in fact, the centre of the Walloon country. The Walloons are Romanized Gauls in a much truer sense than the Flemish neighbors and speak the French language.

The city first appears in history in the sixth century, at which time a town grew up around the original chapel founded there by St. Monuph, bishop of Tongres. In the tenth century the episcopal city of Liege, which had succeeded the early line, was marked by large territorial acquisitions, and the see became recognized as an independent principality by the French empire. There were many popular risings for freedom from the exactions of the episcopal sovereignty, which were also occupied in preserving their territory from being ravaged by invading armies.

They were only in part successful. Liege was taken by Marlborough in 1702, and the fortress was garrisoned by the Dutch until 1718. The French republicans overran the principality in 1792, and from 1794 to the fall of Napoleon it was annexed to France and was known as the Department of the Ourthe.

The Congress of Vienna in 1816 decreed that Liege, with the other provinces of the Southern Netherlands, should form a part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands under the rule of William I, of the House of Orange. The city took an active part in the Belgian revolt of 1830, and since that date the principality has been incorporated into the kingdom of Belgium.

The principal point of interest in Liege is the great cathedral, or Church of St. Paul, founded in the tenth century and rebuilt in the thirteenth. The university, founded in 1317, is one of the largest in the country and enjoys a high reputation for education.

This furnishes abundant proof that the German army was not ready and that the supply department hopelessly collapsed under the strain. Once more German imperial impetuosity has out run discretion with disastrous consequences, for the Prussian army, which counted on the twin weapons of terror and surprise to overcome Belgian resistance in a thrice.

### THREE DAYS' ADVANTAGE LOST

(By Joseph Reinach, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, Principal Secretary of Gambetta in 1871-2.)

Paris, Aug. 9.—There is today no more glorious town in history than Liege. Its forts have already stopped the forward march of the invaders. More than three days' advantage of deliberate aggression given to the German in mobilization is lost.

It is not only the mass of the Belgian army that heroic defenders of Liege has given time to complete mobilization and concentration, but also to the French army, to our northeastern troops massed between Lille and Montmedy and to the British expeditionary force.

The consequences of the resistance of Liege that has caused the admiration of the civilized world and manifest surprise to the German army, are not even from a purely military point of view, facts of trivial importance. Even on that battlefield it is not only the big battalions that count.

Many fragments of information had already indicated that the German army, strong in numbers and well prepared as it was, did not enter upon this war with the self-confidence it possessed in 1870. Heavily charged with lies though the atmosphere may be, a dim ray of light penetrates the darkness.

Never had any war in such a degree the appearance, as it has in the reality, of a piece of brigandage. It is impossible that Germany should not now have a vague consciousness of the horror with which the action of her government struck the world.

People do not put themselves under the ban of civilization with impunity. One cannot carry into a war against all that is implied in treaty rights, international law and justice when against it is put the pride of peoples who are struggling for the holiest causes.

It is hard to fight with the sun in one's eye. It was not a sentimental philosopher but the most hard-headed of soldiers, the very genius of war, Napoleon, who said: "In war moral and opinion are more than half of the business."



Besides showing the disposition of the forces of the nations involved at the outset of the world's greatest war this map shows the progress of the French armies beginning Friday into German territory. They have successfully occupied three smaller towns and are now within forty-five miles of Strasbourg, a strongly defended town of much importance on which the Germans have fallen back so that a decisive battle is hourly expected.

## GERMANS LOST THREE DAYS BEFORE LIEGE, 5,000 GERMAN DEAD BEFORE LIEGE, SAYS PARIS OFFICIAL REPORT

### French and Belgian Armies Now Massed in Path of Invaders and Prepared to Offer Stoutest Resistance if Indeed They Do Not Assume Offensive—City Taken But Not Forts is Report.

### On Other Hand Berlin Claims Final Victory—Both Sides Resting on Arms Sunday—French Troops Swarming into Belgium in Support of Native Army.

(Special Cable From Martin H. Donahue, War Correspondent at the Front for The Daily Telegraph and the Montreal Gazette).

Brussels, Aug. 9, 7 p. m.—Everything goes well at Liege up to this hour. Though it is still invested it is holding out heroically against the wave of German invasion which has shattered itself against the forts held by the Third Division and 16th Mixed Brigade, commanded by General Leclerc.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times. Confident of their strength, the 7th, 9th and 10th corps, comprising the Third German army, was thrown in full strength against the Liege defenses, only to recoil broken and shattered. Everything points to the German losses being unusually severe. The reverse has only made the enemy's commander reckless. He determined to take the fortress and the city at all costs.

The forts at Evigneux and Piron to the east and Boncelles on the extreme south bore the brunt of the repeated attacks. Especially was this the case at Fort Boncelles because the ground there was most favorable for an attack. Dense masses of Prussian infantry hurled themselves against the forts, but not a single Prussian ever established himself within a fort.

### MASSED ATTACKS FAILED UTTERLY.

The attack en masse and flinging of immense bodies of men against a selected position is a pet theory of the German general staff. It has been tried and failed lamentably, thanks chiefly to the undaunted courage of a mere handful of Belgian defenders. The great Prussian assault of Fort Boncelles ended in a terrific slaughter, the storming infantry melting away before the desperate masses of the defenders. It reminded one of the early days of the Port Arthur siege, when the valiant Nicol sacrificed thousands of lives in a vain attempt to storm the Russian fortress.

The morals of the Prussians was entirely broken toward the end of the general attack. The men, despite the threats and exhortations of the surviving officers, would no longer return to the Belgian line.

The casualties among the German officers seem to have been considerable, and this has added to the general demoralization. The attackers also ran short of rifle ammunition. On the dead and wounded Germans the Belgians found empty cartridge cases.

Some of the Germans wounded begged continuously for food and water, claiming they had no food for two days. One of the prisoners said that the German army had been rushed to the front without waiting for supplies. This furnishes abundant proof that the German army was not ready and that the supply department hopelessly collapsed under the strain. Once more German imperial impetuosity has out run discretion with disastrous consequences, for the Prussian army, which counted on the twin weapons of terror and surprise to overcome Belgian resistance in a thrice.

### THREE DAYS' ADVANTAGE LOST

(By Joseph Reinach, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, Principal Secretary of Gambetta in 1871-2.)

Paris, Aug. 9.—There is today no more glorious town in history than Liege. Its forts have already stopped the forward march of the invaders. More than three days' advantage of deliberate aggression given to the German in mobilization is lost.

It is not only the mass of the Belgian army that heroic defenders of Liege has given time to complete mobilization and concentration, but also to the French army, to our northeastern troops massed between Lille and Montmedy and to the British expeditionary force.

The consequences of the resistance of Liege that has caused the admiration of the civilized world and manifest surprise to the German army, are not even from a purely military point of view, facts of trivial importance. Even on that battlefield it is not only the big battalions that count.

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## FRENCH WIN ALTKIRCH, IN GERMAN TERRITORY, WITH TOTAL CASUALTIES 45,000

### Germans Killed and Wounded in Fierce Engagement Numbered 30,000 and French Half That Number—Meulhausen Also Occupied by Advancing French Armies which Are Now Penetrating Well into Alsace-Lorraine.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—(Via London, 5.35 a. m.)—The minister of war announces that the Germans suffered 30,000 casualties and the French 15,000 in a battle at Altkirch, which resulted in the capture of that Alsatian village by the French troops.

"It was nightfall on Friday when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch," says the official statement. "The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge soon after which the Germans retired in disorder.

A regiment of French cavalry followed the enemy, pursuing them in the direction of Wallheim and Tugelache, inflicting serious losses upon them. A French colonel and seven of his men were wounded.

### OCCUPY MUEHLHAUSEN.

"The French then marched from Altkirch and their forces passed the abandoned earthworks and fences of Muehlhausen. The populace came out from the town and welcomed the French troops. The cavalry galloping through the streets, pursued the German rear guard. The French established themselves north of Muehlhausen.

"Front is the only word with which to describe the German retreat. The French losses were not excessive, when the result is considered.

"The Germans retired in the direction of Neu-Breisach." Muehlhausen is in Alsace-Lorraine. After evacuating the town the Germans retired to Neu-Breisach, 13 miles to the east of Kolmar on the railroad.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(3.10 a. m.)—It is officially announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse, have occurred.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(11.48 a. m.)—It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

Paris, Aug. 9.—An official announcement by the French was office today, says it is confirmed after evacuating Muehlhausen the German troops retired to Neu-Breisach, thirteen miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

## CANADIANS RESPOND NOBLY TO THE CALL

### Required 20,000 Men Will be Enlisted by Wednesday Night When Recruiting Ceases—Col. Hughes Expects to Have 4,000 Horses in Addition to the Force Ready in a Fort-night.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The minister of militia, Col. Hughes, who returned this evening from a flying trip by special train to Quebec, leaving the capital last night, reports that recruiting is going smoothly in all sections of Canada. The response to the call to arms has been fully up to expectations, and it is expected that the total enrollment will be nearly sufficient for two army divisions, instead of for the one required.

Instead of closing the lists on Monday night, as originally intended, the recruiting stations will be kept open until Wednesday night, so that equal opportunity will be afforded to all parts of the country to answer the call for volunteers.

It will probably take at least a week to sift out the men who have handed in their names, and select the necessary twenty thousand.

Col. Hughes does not expect the actual mobilization at Valcartier to be in progress for nearly a fortnight yet.

Food supplies and transport arrangements have been contracted for, and no difficulty is expected in regard to the equipment of the force. In addition to the 20,000 men, arrangements are being made for 4,000 horses.

## FRENCH PENETRATE ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Canada Press).

Paris, Aug. 9.—(via London)—An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks, and occupied by a German brigade. The French, in about equal numbers, carried the breastworks in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans broke abandoning the trenches, and the town. A regiment of French dragoons pursued the retreating Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Tugelache, inflicting further great losses.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves, and the French entered the city amid the cheers of the people.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols, and the march of the entire brigade on Muehlhausen was begun.

Saturday afternoon the scouts found that numerous and important defenses protecting the city had been abandoned, and in less than half an hour the French occupied Muehlhausen. Later it was learned that the Germans had retired in the direction of Neudach.

General Joffre, who has received the congratulations of the war department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

## Latest Report Tells of German Success at Liege

(SPECIAL CABLE TO DAILY TELEGRAPH AND MONTREAL GAZETTE.)

London, Monday, Aug. 10.—A belated Belgian admission that Liege had been occupied to some extent by the German troops, came in a dispatch from the New York Times correspondent at Maastricht, dated Saturday morning.

It may be supposed that the German force within the city is a comparatively small one, but it is probably big enough for the purpose, namely, to cut off the forts from inter-communication and from being reinforced from the city.

No doubt the forts are fairly well supplied with provisions and ammunition and have their own water supply, but it is unlikely that they will be able to hold out very much longer.

It must be confessed that for the Germans to have forced an entry into the town through the zone of powerful forts around it, is a very considerable success. It must be presumed that a large portion of the Belgian army (the Germans say one-fourth), was within the town, and that it had been withdrawn or driven out. A message from Brussels mentions the king of the Belgians as having reviewed the troops who took part in the defence of the city, though not, of course, from the forts, which are now fighting each foe itself.

The German siege guns have not yet been brought in to play against the forts, and it is doubtful whether they have yet been brought up. These guns are very difficult to move into position.

## Australian Navy To Help Britain

London, Aug. 6.—England officially announced tonight that she had accepted the Australian offer to furnish her navy and pay for its maintenance.

## MONCTON MEN EAGER TO ENLIST IN EMPIRE'S WAR

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 9.—Work of recruiting in Moncton is proceeding enthusiastically. Over thirty have passed medical examinations, and many more applicants are awaiting examination.

## HOW KAISER'S LAND FORCES COMPARE WITH NAPOLEON'S

1813.	1914.
French forces	400,000
Allied forces of England, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Spain	500,000
French troops	860,000
Against	
Austrian troops	310,000
Russian troops	150,000
English-Dutch troops	98,000
Prussian troops	116,000
Total allies	680,000
1914.	
Germany and allies	11,200,000
France and allies	17,721,000

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1914.

THE WAR. It may be well to direct attention to the conviction now becoming general in newspapers of influence that the German War Lord has not only been guilty of forcing an unnecessary and paralyzing war upon civilization, but in doing so he grossly miscalculated his own chances of success. So conservative an observer as the New York Evening Post, for example, says that upon Germany will fall the main fighting with France and Russia alike, in addition to dealing with Great Britain on the high seas, and that "the mere contemplation of what may be called upon to do ought to have been sufficient to convince the Emperor into a peace-at-any-price man for this emergency at least."

The Post, as a result of analyzing foreign military comment recorded just before the outbreak of hostilities, expresses some very interesting opinions concerning Germany's army. It notes the boastful arrogance of certain German newspapers, and says: "Whether this confidence does not perilously border on over-confidence is one of the questions that can be answered only by the arbitrament of war. But there are foreign observers, and some German critics as well, who feel that the Kaiser's army has not only lost great confidence in itself, but that it has not profited by the lessons of the Boer War and the Manchurian campaign. In the annual manoeuvres conditions have constantly come about which would have meant the wiping out of large masses of troops in actual hostilities. There have been cavalry charges as hopelessly futile in conception as that of the French cavalry at Sedan. The Germans have only just adopted a modern campaign uniform for all troops, similar to the khaki of Great Britain and the United States, but of a light gray color; so recently has this been decided upon that it is doubtful whether the whole army can be supplied with it in time to discard the uniforms of 1870, the helmet and heavy blue and red coats of the Prussian infantry. For instance, which were such shining targets from Worth and Gravelot to Paris."

Another observer who is convinced that the German Emperor has made a frightful mistake—a mistake that is both a crime and a blunder—is the Boston Transcript, which says that the manner in which the people of Great Britain have risen to the occasion "must open the eyes of Berlin to the error it committed in banking on the domestic political dissensions as a continuing factor in Germany's favor." It refers to the manner in which all parties in Great Britain have come together, and says:

"Throughout the United Kingdom the heart of the people beats in a strong and high. Sceldom in history have Britons of all degrees and of all stocks offered heartier support to the premier of the hour. If Great Britain strikes now its blow will carry with it the power of a great people slow to wrath, and equally slow to acknowledge defeat, or admit of compromise. In a similar degree the Russian people have dropped domestic dissensions to present a solid front defence against Germany. Here systems apparently there has been a miscarriage of Berlin calculations. France is unanimous in its purpose to do and dare. Its people are carrying themselves with a readiness that argues well for their conduct in the field. Many systems, many personalities, are on trial or shortly will be. The German Emperor will be on trial as well as the French Republic regime. There have been two strains of the Hohenzollerns, one culminating in soldiers and statesmen, the other finding its highest expression

in martinet and secretaries. The result of the war will determine to which strain Kaiser Wilhelm belongs."

The Transcript also pays a thoughtful tribute to British courage and determination under circumstances like those of today. It says:

"The British national temperament and national precedents favor the supposition that Great Britain will face the perils and exertions of the war with old-time steadiness. Steadiness under fire is the British characteristic. A free people, accustomed to govern themselves, the British have never invited battle nor shrunk from it. They go to war deliberately after their manner. They have in them a good deal of that old Teutonic fire which Carlyle said was excellent for smelting metals while the Gallic flame was unexcelled for consuming stubble. They will carry into this the long stored-up feelings of a nation misunderstood by its chief antagonist, which may have mistaken calmness for cowardice. Britons have for years considered the sentiment of Germany as little short of insulting and we all know that insults are more readily forgiven than wrongs."

"A far from impetuous people, the Britons have undoubtedly girded up their loins for a tremendous fight. They may throw the weight of their slow but the navy, and it will employ their army as well, and it is the most reasonable expectation that Belgium will be the first field in which British soldiers will have the chance for demonstrating that they have not fallen away from the ideals of their forefathers of Quatre Bras and Waterloo."

It may be added that the Kaiser evidently made a frightful miscalculation with regard to Italy, and that as day follows day he seems more and more to be ringed around with fire. On every side he has aroused mighty odds, and he finds himself fighting for the existence of his Empire, without reasonable hope of ultimate success, morally in the wrong, and with the bitter knowledge that the hated his shameful course has created will recoil upon him in the end, and make his punishment sure and complete. It is the greatest service possible to civilization now to strike him down for the general safety.

MR. BAXTER UNDER FIRE.

Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. appeared in his own behalf before the Royal Commission investigating the Dugal charges Thursday, and got himself into grave difficulties. We trust everybody who is interested in the public welfare, and in the past history and political future of Mr. Baxter, will read with care the account of the evidence and statements recorded Thursday before the commission. The case for and against Mr. Baxter is entitled to a fair hearing, and if that fair hearing shows that the day went heavily against this legislator he has himself to thank for it. Let us start by saying that any statements Mr. Baxter made for the purpose of exonerating himself from blame are entitled to fair and reasonable examination. Let us then take up the history of the day so far as Mr. Baxter is concerned.

He took the stand, apparently not because Mr. Teed or Mr. Fowler were anxious to have him testify, but for the professed purpose of putting a better complexion upon certain transactions which he had with the Gould interests whereby he received certain sums of money from them, including what was called a \$500 retainer which he subsequently returned—after the legislative committee began to investigate Valley Railway affairs. Mr. Baxter explained that he had made an arrangement with Gould whereby he—a member of the Legislature and one strong in the councils of the Flemming ministry—was to receive \$2,000 a year as general counsel for the railway company, a company created by this Legislature and doing business wholly with and upon the rails passing within the bonds guaranteed by the province. It is for the country to say, and perhaps for the commission to say, what is the color of that sort of transaction, taking Mr. Baxter's own statement for it. We do not clearly understand Mr. Baxter's reason for returning the \$500, but that he did return it fairly indicates that at some stage of the proceedings he felt that it was better to be free—or to attempt to be free—from the financial pro of such a connection. He says that he returned the money as soon as he learned that the company was an applicant for additional financial aid, meaning the extra \$2,000,000 bond guarantee. But the record shows that he did not return the cheque until after the legislative committee had begun to investigate and had probably become aware of the fact that his name figured in the voracious company enrolled upon Mr. Gould's books. He explains the delay by saying he was traveling.

If Mr. Baxter is content with Thursday's exposition of his connection with the Valley Railway Company, he is easily satisfied. It is reasonable to assume that the general public will have its own sober view of such matters. Mr. Baxter made a somewhat spectacular attempt to detract from the importance of the whole Dugal inquiry by asserting that he had been informed that Mr. Carvell and Mr. E. S. Carter had made, or caused to be made, or had knowledge of, overtures to the Conservative leaders looking to an agreement to compromise or limit the Dugal charges before the inquiry was begun, the arrangement to be that Mr. Fleming was to sign a confession and resign his seat in the House, and that some of those behind the charges were to receive a monetary consideration for their merciful attitude, which was to include certain shenanigans in prosecuting the railway inquiry. This statement is a typically Baxterian device, and the sole result of it was to

blow its author out of water. Never was a clearer case of the engineer hoist with his own petard than that of Mr. Baxter Thursday. Mr. Carvell denounced Mr. Baxter's story as false and baseless, saying that he and his associates had had nothing whatever to do with any such arrangement, that it had not been proposed to him, and he had not proposed it to others, pointing out that the prosecution had gone forward steadily without interruption both in regard to the timber and in regard to the railway charges, and had carried through their programme without the slightest modification. He stamped Mr. Baxter's story as slanderous and wickedly false.

Then Mr. Carvell turned to Mr. George W. Fowler, M. P., of counsel for the defense, and asked him as a Conservative leader closely in touch with all of these matters his own statement and that of Mr. Baxter, but Mr. Fowler promptly did so, and accepted Mr. Carvell's statement without qualification as true and correct.

Mr. Baxter had said that he learned of the alleged overtures from a member of the Legislature, and the chairman of the commission, upon hearing that, promptly said that Mr. Baxter had told either too much or too little, but he should name the member of the Legislature and give the commission all of the facts. Mr. Carvell instantly endorsed this demand, and Mr. Baxter would not name the member of the Legislature, although the commission unanimously ruled that he should do so. In the face of that ruling he declined to give body and substance to his tissue of insinuation. That was like him.

As a matter of fact, any statement or insinuation that Mr. Carvell or his associates made any overtures for the purpose of limiting, compromising, or settling the Dugal charges, in any way, is an absolute lie. They made no such overtures. They had no occasion to make them, no object in making them, and they did not make them. The presentation of such a story by Mr. Baxter in court is a device that could only have been resorted to for the hopeless purpose of distracting public attention from the force and effect of the Dugal inquiry, which force and effect have far too effectively seized upon the public mind to be weakened or disturbed by the spitting of a man like Mr. Baxter in good about-face.

And Mr. Baxter fell down twice Thursday. The second time was when he was asked about the famous—or infamous—Porchers' Bill. His name has been frequently associated with this measure, but when he was asked Thursday to say on his oath what he had to do with it he declined to take advantage of the opportunity to clear the matter up straightforwardly and man-fashion. He denied that he had dictated the whole bill to a stenographer, but he refused to deny whether he had dictated any part of it, or that he had any connection with it designed to clear up his connection with it. Mr. Baxter, as was evident on the occasion of his former visit to the Dugal court room, has been rather disposed to look for trouble. Thursday he found quite enough to satisfy a man with an ever greater appetite for trouble than he has. He learned, moreover, that the supply of trouble is by no means exhausted, and that any eager explorer of his type can dig up a plentiful supply at any time. And this is precisely the treatment that is good for one like Mr. Baxter's. He has shot his bolt. His measure has been taken, accurately and in public.

The inquiry Thursday was marked also by a denial from Mr. H. F. McLeod, M. P. who said that he did not take \$1,500 from Scott & Kelly as the price of his influence with the government and the Legislature when he was Provincial Secretary, but that he took the money as a retainer. Comment on that is unnecessary now.

THE WAR.

An anxious public will hear with satisfaction the announcement made Friday by Winston Churchill that the British government is establishing a bureau for the distribution of official and accurate news of the progress of the war, which news will be made available for the newspapers of the Empire. Not only will this be welcomed by the great general public, but newspapers men everywhere will have intended to prepare the public to hear with satisfaction of this excellent plan which will permit the better class of journals to disregard much news that is mere rumor or speculation. To have from time to time an authentic record of events bearing the British government stamp will be of immense advantage, and will obviate many difficulties with which the press of Great Britain, Canada and the United States has struggled ever since the European situation reached a crisis.

The world is still waiting for news of a great naval battle in the North Sea, the British government having made it known that the big fleets had not yet met, and that the only naval actions thus far reported were of a minor character. In some measure the statements given out in London Friday may have been intended to prepare the public to hear with satisfaction of this excellent plan which will permit the better class of journals to disregard much news that is mere rumor or speculation. To have from time to time an authentic record of events bearing the British government stamp will be of immense advantage, and will obviate many difficulties with which the press of Great Britain, Canada and the United States has struggled ever since the European situation reached a crisis.

On this ground Roosevelt is ready to attack the administration with unparalysed ferocity and he is apparently being followed by the old line Republicans as well as by the Progressives. The attack may concentrate on the Columbian treaty but it will be along the whole line of Wilson's foreign

policy. It is the first time in history that the foreign relations of the country have promised to be an issue in an election campaign, and the whole discussion may result in ultimate profit. The rough and ready shiftless diplomacy of the past is utterly discredited, but no modern traditions have yet established themselves in place of the old. President Lowell of Harvard suggests a school for the training of diplomats so that the President may be saved from such appointments to high posts as Wilson, with the best intentions, has made.

The other issues promise to be more personal and they will frame themselves around Roosevelt. The momentous question of his veracity as an explorer will be debated between the parties. The course, direction, velocity and reality of the River of Doubt will have some force in determining the popular verdict. The old issue of the tariff will probably not be so much in evidence, except as affecting the prevailing commercial depression. As a matter of fact there is no clear issue between the parties. Mr. Bryce has said that political parties in the United States never seek in their platform to define and convince; but rather to attract and confuse; that it is a mixture of denunciation, declamation and conciliation. With Mr. Wilson striding many of the Progressive gamblers; with the old line Republicans doing each what is right or wrong in his own eyes, and with the tariff coming to be of vital consequence, the issue will be largely personal and will fall in line with Mr. Bryce's description.

WAR COMMENT. Lay observers are reading with increasing surprise the persistent reports from Belgium as to the tactics pursued by Germany in their attack upon Liege. To advance upon a fortified place and subject closely knit masses of infantry to machine-gun fire would be thought suicidal by British, French and Russian commanders; yet the German infantry seems not only to have been launched against entrenched positions in close order, but to have done so with a purpose that is apparently for no better purpose than to show its mettle. The mettle was good, but the sacrifice was unnecessary. A British or French commander would have pounded Liege with artillery and kept his infantry in an unexposed position until he believed the enemy sufficiently damaged and demoralized to give the infantry advance reasonable chance of success. Even then infantry would have come in extended order, advancing by short rushes if it had to cross a fire-swept zone.

The fate of Liege, should it now be in the enemy's hands, or the fact that Liege is apparently for no better purpose than to show its mettle. The mettle was good, but the sacrifice was unnecessary. A British or French commander would have pounded Liege with artillery and kept his infantry in an unexposed position until he believed the enemy sufficiently damaged and demoralized to give the infantry advance reasonable chance of success. Even then infantry would have come in extended order, advancing by short rushes if it had to cross a fire-swept zone.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

A political writer says that the principal argument at one presidential election was the planting of a hickory pole with an hurrah for Andrew Jackson, yet that election was one of the turning points of American history. There may not be more public education than that in the coming Congressional campaign, but the issues are becoming increasingly clear.

From the welter of discussion the issues are emerging with considerable definiteness. They are converging around two men—Roosevelt and Wilson. It is always easier to gather round men than around measures, and both these men are personally popular. Roosevelt is preparing to direct his attack upon the foreign policy of the administration with special reference to the treaty with Columbia. To quote his language, Wilson has made the United States "an international circus of fun." The treaty with Columbia caps the climax of that folly. It is a "betrayal of the honor and interests of the American people by his belated payment of blackmail with an apology to the blackmailers."

Wilson proposes to pay to the Columbians the sum of \$25,000,000 and to accompany it with a very definite apology for some of the things that happened in connection with the taking of the canal zone. It is equivalent to saying that the revolution which made possible the building of the canal was engineered from Washington. Now Congress has investigated the documents in connection with this case and nowhere is there any indication that the United States acted in collusion with the revolutionists. When it was first suggested that he had, Secretary Hay wrote:

"Any charge that this government or any responsible member of it held intercourse, whether official or unofficial, with agents of the revolution in Columbia is utterly without foundation. Equally so is the insinuation that any action of this government prior to the revolution in Panama was the result of complicity with the agents of the revolutionists. The department sees it to make these denials and it makes them finally."

The action of President Wilson with the substantial repudiation and the expression of regret, which is not unjustly spoken of as an apology, would seem to indicate in the most practical way his belief, and the belief of his whole administration, that the Panama revolt was a shameful chapter in the history of the United States. Roosevelt is most strenuous in saying that what he did in Panama no more entitles the Columbians to reparations than Wilson's course in Mexico, in forbidding the importation of arms and ammunition for the suppression of the revolt there, entitles Mexico to reparations for some future administration at Washington. To quote:

"If the proposed treaty is right, then our presence on the Isthmus is all wrong and we are in duty bound to restore Panama to Columbia, canal and all. If we as a nation have been guilty of theft we should restore the stolen goods. If we have not been guilty of theft we should not pay blackmail."

are agreeably surprised by the fact that the main German forces have made no more progress up to this time, for it must be supposed that the Kaiser did not strike until all of his plans were in readiness. The decrease in the Bank of England's rate and the announcement that fishermen may regard the sea coast from Hull to Londen as safe for the present, have been encouraging features of the news of the last twenty-four hours. While nearly all of the tidings that have reached this side of the water have come through British, Belgian or French sources, there seems no reason to believe that the arms of the Triple Entente have met with any considerable reverses at any point, while, on the other hand, the opposition which Germany has met at the hands of the brave and desperate Belgians has given the world a better estimate of the work which Germany has yet to do before she can make substantial progress into the heart of French territory. Something caused delay in the launching of the principal army movements from the German side, and it is believed that delay has been improved by France to mass enormous forces across the path of the invader.

British and foreign comment, so far as observed up to date, is increasingly favorable to the British cause. In the United States it is particularly noticeable that thoughtful writers are taking it for granted that the outcome of the war must be a terrible setback to Germany.

United States observers are not entirely disinclined to be at least not sufficiently pro-British to disregard the facts as they see them at this time. Canada is showing an admirable spirit. We in St. John are but repeating the scenes and echoing the sentiments manifested everywhere else in the Dominion. Volunteers for service are coming forward in every city and province with alacrity, showing how sound the heart of the country is when it is really touched by a sense of peril to the Empire. Nowhere is the size or quality of the work before the Empire undervalued. It is realized everywhere under our flag that the struggle is one of terrible proportions and that the stake is national life itself; but everywhere there is determination, calm and grim, to see the thing through in right God-faithful fashion, until the bully of civilization has been brought to his knees.

A great soldier said years ago "that regiments from practically all the first nations of the world would stand an equal percentage of the loss. That is, that any regiment of British, French, Russians, Germans, or Americans would break after its killed and wounded reached a certain percentage of its total, and that there was no material difference between them in this respect. This is a doctrine which each country is disposed to apply to everybody else, making an exception of its own soldiers. Europe is now to see it tested by the iron facts of war. There is good reason for thinking that in generalship and in leadership Great Britain and France will be at no disadvantage, and that in point of courage, steadiness and the invaluable quality of sticking to it under punishment, they will at least have no cause for reproach. German troops have not been tested since 1871, and while they showed tremendous fighting capacity then foreign observers have been saying of late years that the German soldier individually is without initiative, and that the system of drill and training has been such as to make the German forces too stiff and mechanical to wear well under all the circumstances of a long campaign. These of course are only opinions, the value of which is to be proved presently. At best that sort of thing is as yet largely speculation. There is, too, an old warrior, recently expressed by Price Collier just before his death, and by others who have spent some time in Germany, to the effect that the Germans who are above the peasant class have developed a certain softness of fibre, physically and mentally, which unites them for the supreme test of an exhausting war. To what extent that is true, or to what extent it would apply also to the people of other countries, must remain for the present a matter of doubt.

Observers everywhere are now trying to forecast the leading features of the struggle yet to come. In some quarters it is suggested that the German fleet will not be risked on the high seas unless an opportunity should present itself to engage one-half of the British fleet, or less, at one time, the idea being to keep the German fleet intact pending

some great German victory on land. It is evidently thought at first that Great Britain might hesitate to place any of her own troops in Belgium or France until the German fleet had been defeated; but evidently Great Britain is moving troops across the Strait of Dover already under convoy, with the idea that the great issues will justify the risk of so stiffening French and Belgian resistance to the German army advances. It was reported yesterday that British, Belgian, and French troops had already formed a junction, and if that be true it is already clear that the quick reverses of 1870-71 are not again to be experienced by France.

Meantime it remains to be seen whether Austria can hold the Bear in check to the eastward, or whether the grey Russian wedge will come driving through while Germany is engaged in death grips on the borders of France and Belgium. In so terrific a struggle both sides must have many victories and defeats, but scant as the news is up to date, and difficult as the chances are to estimate, a fair reading of the case at this moment indicates at least that Germany is finding the land warfare much more difficult than was anticipated, while the neutrality of Italy, the uncommon fighting ability shown by Belgium, and the decisive course of Great Britain, have all operated greatly to improve the chances of the Triple Entente.

The Kaiser has many times rattled his sabre in the scabbard, and now, at length, he seems to have drawn it without fully estimating the odds opposed to him. In men and in money, and in all of the resources which count in a prolonged war of immense proportions, the British Empire, France, and Russia, greatly outnumber Germany and Austria. These are basic facts not to be disputed, and whatever may be the result of the first clashes, when the Triple Entente is able to bring its full strength to bear it must be thought that their triumph is the only end in sight.

respect those who do propose to go, and let them be wise and generous in making preparation to support the government in its present plans for mobilization and, and for all measures looking to the national safety, and to the protection of the wives and families of those who are going to defend the Empire on foreign soil. Let it be remembered that Canada may well have to make such sacrifices as little Belgium has already been making, in order that the Empire may be kept secure, inviolate and triumphant, and that the men who are presenting themselves for foreign service are entitled not only to respect, but to the gratitude of all who for one reason or another are to remain at home.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Read Mr. Carvell's closing argument in the matter of the timber graft. Read it with an open mind. That's enough. Springfield Republican: "There is no fundamental hostility between France and Germany save the bitterness on one side over the lost provinces, and the fear on the other side that France meditates revenge. Thus each side has been obliged to keep arms to the teeth for fear of a sudden blow by the other, and with the enormous growth of Russia the financial strain on both France and Germany has increased unbearably. German rivalry with Russia was perhaps inevitable, but it would not have taken so acute and menacing a form if Bismarck had not made France a permanent enemy and given her a powerful ally. Bismarck was a great man, but he overestimated blood and iron."

LOOKING BACKWARD.

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers the shadow of Bonaparte was still upon the British Isles. He had overrun Europe, he beat one country after another, and the marvelous support which the people of France gave him, though it bled that nation white, enabled him to become the very nightmare of civilization. The narrow sea and stout hearts at Waterloo saved Britain. At length the alliance against Napoleon became so strong that his downfall became only a matter of time. He was universally execrated as the common enemy. The German Emperor-to-day occupies a similar unenviable position, and is all the worse of because neither he nor his generals can hope to develop that military genius which made Napoleon unique. After Napoleon went off the stage there came a time when Russia was the country with which Great Britain expected a great struggle. Middle-aged men of to-day recall that when they were boys the word of foreboding was always "Russia." Russia was forever going to invade India. But the collision with the Czar never came. He turned his eyes eastward finally, and met Japan. Then, fifteen years ago or a little less, ill-feeling between France and England arose once more, and we had the incident of Fashoda. That, happily, passed off without war, and since that time, thanks largely to Edward the Peacemaker, our relations with France have been increasingly cordial, until today events have brought about what is virtually an offensive and defensive alliance between the two richest nations in Europe.

And now, instead of contention between Great Britain and France over territory in Africa, we may expect that they may divide German territory there between them. That should be one outcome of the war, and another should be definitely to check the advance of Germany and Austria to the southward. It will be strange if at the end of the struggle that is coming Russia does not take and hold some portions of both Germany and Austria.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

In time of war everybody must feel, and should show, respect for those of their fellow-citizens who volunteer for active service on the firing line. In time of peace there often is loose talk among civilians about regular soldiers and militia, about "fuss and feathers," and about the possibility that the time will never come when such organizations will be needed. The first breath of war blows away all of that mist from the essential facts. The militia is the skeleton about which and upon which the army for defence must be built.

Life is dear to all of us, and so are our comfort, our home ties, our responsibilities, our private interests. But a nation which is fighting for existence has to depend upon men and upon money; chiefly upon the number of brave and patriotic citizens who, for life and home, and country, and the flag, stand ready to submit themselves to the supreme test of war, who volunteer to go to the front, who make it known that they are ready to endure the perils and hardships of a campaign, be they what they may. Canada is to-day showing that it realizes its responsibility, and is giving rapid and satisfactory proof that it contains thousands of men who are ready to face the enemy, and who, now that they see how grave the issue is, are only asking to be equipped and placed side by side on the firing line with the men of the British Isles, with the men of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

These are thoughts which our people generally should keep in mind. Some do not propose to go to war. Let them

TEACHERS WANTED—A second female teacher for district No. 2, parish of St. John, Kings county, N. B.

WANTED—A first or female to take the duties of a teacher in district No. 4, parish of St. John, Kings county, N. B.

NURSES WANTED—Young women for a training school. Address P. O. center, Mass.

WANTED—Young women to take the training at the Hart House, Goodwood, N. B. Refer to Mrs. G. C. Hart, Superintendent, Washington St., Hart House.

AGENTS WANTED.

RELIABLE representatives to meet the requirements of the present. We wish four good men to represent us in the fruit-growing districts of New Brunswick. Opportunities for men of energy and initiative. Refer to the right man, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick fruit-growing districts. Agents now in evidence. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good references. No Wright street.

OFFER ACCEPTED TO FORM ONE OF ENGLAND

A mass meeting of clerical employees of the Empire, held at the Empire Hotel, London, Aug. 9, 2.4 million has accepted women of Canada to ship for the British Navy.

Not to Be Disparaged. "Pedestrians," said the angry motorist, "are the greatest nuisance every way."

Maybe so, maybe so," replied the philanthropist, "but don't go on so about them. I do hate to see them run down."

ABE MARTIN

Francis & 19 KING

Advertisement for Francis & Co. featuring a 10% reduction in prices. The ad includes a portrait of a man in a military-style uniform and text promoting various goods and services. Key text includes: '10% Reduction in Prices', 'We offer this on any purchase of large stock of Footwear', 'This discount which are all the city, gives splendid opportunities for savings and', 'We have a number of goods at special prices and less.', 'Watch our Bargain Counter Open Saturday', 'Francis & Co. 19 KING'.

respect those who do propose to go, and let them be wise and generous in making preparation to support the government in its present plans for mobilization and equipment, for pensions, for insurance, and for all measures looking to the national safety, and to the protection of the wives and families of those who are going to defend the Empire on foreign soil.

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Detroit Free Press: "Common patriotism demanded that the British people should be plunged into war, and those who feel interest in the fortunes of the Empire must contemplate with satisfaction the prompt response given Premier Asquith's appeal for forgetfulness of all partisan differences. This indicates that the British nation is still sound at heart and that no matter how much its people may engage in family quarrels they are a unit against outside danger. The Ulster trouble has gone only skin deep."

Speaking of the reduction of the bank rates, the Boston Globe says: "The reduction of bank rates by the Bank of England and the Bank of France is susceptible of several interpretations. One is that in the two great centres of European financial opinion German victory is not anticipated. Another is that the two great banks intimately associated with their respective governments have reasons to believe, or at least hope, that the war will not be prolonged. A third is that the purpose of raising the rate to a point preventing the outflow of gold having been accomplished a reduction may now be safely granted. Whatever is the right interpretation the action of the banks is a ray of light from among the clouds. It will stimulate the reopening of our stock exchanges. The report is current that the London Stock Exchange will resume business tomorrow on a 'strictly cash basis.' If the report is confirmed there is nothing to prevent our exchanges following suit."

New York Journal of Commerce: "Those who now regard the war situation in Europe as likely to be beneficial economically to the United States are the shallowest of superficial reasoners. The immediate phenomena will be scarcity and higher prices of necessities; the next, readjustment of industrial demand and of manufacturing; the ultimate, falling off of consumptive power, the destruction of markets and the erection of inflated and temporary enterprises. Every careful business man of foresight will find his duty and his final advantage in proceeding cautiously, refraining from speculative undertakings and commitments that depend upon continued expansion and bandwagoning his resources. To consumers it is a time for economy of means and provision against sudden changes in employment and opportunity. Nationally the emergency demands large economic state-manship, for the providing of transportation, the safeguarding of revenue. Complete economic readjustment and reorganization necessarily result from such a world struggle as new threatens."

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ABE MARTIN. This discount, off prices which are always the lowest in the city, gives the public a splendid opportunity to buy reliable shoes and save money. We have a number of lines, which accumulate in any large business, that will be sacrificed. These goods are marked half price and less. Watch our Windows and Bargain Counters. Open Saturday Until 10.30 p.m. Francis & Vaughan 19 KING STREET

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED-A second or third class female teacher for Primrose School, district No. 2, parish of Upham. Apply to the trustees, South Nelson P. O., Northumberland Co., N. B. 14802-8-12.

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, c/o trustees, South Nelson P. O., Northumberland Co., N. B. 14818-8-12.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED-Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 8880-7-11

WANTED-Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford Connecticut Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Clendinning, Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-47

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, for fruit, trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal terms. Apply to the right men, Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THREE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly, liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.: 47-11

WANTED-Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 157 Wright street.

OFFER ACCEPTED; WOMEN TO MEET TO FORM PLANS. A mass meeting of members of societies composed of women, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, has been arranged to take place in the Imperial Theatre next Wednesday. Mayor Fink has expressed approval of the movement and will probably preside. It is hoped that women of St. John and outside districts will attend whether they are members of any society or not.

Co-operation with the Toronto ladies in the scheme of a hospital will be accepted as the "meeting" and it is expected that this will be the form of the local offer of aid to the Imperial forces at war, the offer having been formally accepted by the home government. The despatch confirming the acceptance of the offer read as follows: London, Aug. 9, 2.06 a.m.-The admiralty has accepted the offer of the women of Canada to provide a hospital for the British navy.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S SEA-DOGS



Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. J. Colville, Commander of Britain's First Battle Squadron. He is on the "Collingwood."

10% Cash Reduction Sale. We offer this Cash Discount, on any purchase, from our very large stock of new first class Footwear.

This discount, off prices which are always the lowest in the city, gives the public a splendid opportunity to buy reliable shoes and save money. We have a number of lines, which accumulate in any large business, that will be sacrificed. These goods are marked half price and less. Watch our Windows and Bargain Counters. Open Saturday Until 10.30 p.m. Francis & Vaughan 19 KING STREET

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Aug. 6. St. Eastington, 688, Stevens, Parrboro, Starr, coal.

St. Governor Dingley, 2,886, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mdsce. Schr. Coral Leaf, 847, Spicer, New York, coal. Schr. Waula, 272, Ward, New York, coal.

Friday, Aug. 7. St. Governor Cobb, 1,656, Simpson, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mdsce. Schr. Hiram B. Cousins (Am), 560, Gayton, New York, coal. Schr. Sallie E. Ludlam (Am), 199, Smith, Boston, bal.

Saturday, Aug. 8. B. M. Maria Lorenzo (Urag), 299, Acosora, Perth Amboy, coal. B. M. Maria Lorenzo (Urag), 299, Acosora, Perth Amboy, coal.

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CANADIAN PORTS.

Parrboro, Aug. 5-Cld, Lucille, Randall, Inceyard Haven, 1, 208,000 ft. lumber. Ard Aug. 4, Scotia, Queen, Masters, Moose River for Vineyard Haven, 1, 0, with 140,000 ft. spruce lumber.

Halifax, Aug. 4-Ard, star Mauretanica, Liverpool; Cedric, Liverpool; Rappahannock, London; Carthaginian, Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John's (N.B.).

Montreal, Aug. 7-Ard, str. Anglo Bradlan, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Morwen, St. John (N.B.); Inishowen Head, Belfast; Penven, Port Said.

St. Stephen, Aug. 6-Ard, schr. Eddie Theophilus, Bridgetown, Barbados. Montreal, Aug. 7-Ard, str. Anglo Bradlan, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Morwen, St. John; Inishowen Head, Belfast.

Aug. 7-Sld, str. Kroppin, Olaf, Sydney. Flat Point, Aug. 7-Signalled, str. Mountblacks, Digby, Sharpness for Sydney; Collingham, Shirley, Lexcos for Sydney and Montreal.

Halifax, Aug. 6-Ard, str. Mauretanica, Liverpool; Cedric, Liverpool; Rappahannock, London; Carthaginian, Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John's (N.B.).

Quebec, Aug. 7-Ard, str. Enishowen, Sunderland; Georgetown, Dalhousie; Salmonpool, Rotterdam; Heatherdale, Shields; Otto Sverdrup, Baltimore; Cornua, Sydney; Algaris, Liverpool; Royal Edward, Annapolis.

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Aug. 6-Sld, str. Waccusta, Sydney; Morwen, St. John (N.B.); Scamlin, Vancouver, British Columbia; Liverpool, Manxman, Bristol; Monmouth, Tyrolis, London; Letitia, Glasgow; Alauis, London.

Aug. 6-Ard, str. Laurentie, Liverpool. Aug. 6-Sld, str. Blackhead, Sydney; Millpool, Quebec.

BRITISH PORTS.

Queenstown, Aug. 6-Ard, str. Carmania, New York. Inishtrahull, Aug. 6-Passed, str. Rolf (Dan), Rees, Zugswald (N.S.) for Manchester.

Newry, Aug. 6-Ard, str. News (Dan), Dahl, Campbellton (N.B.). Barbados, July 25-Sld, str. Evelyn, Moncton (N.B.); 27th, schr. F. C. Lockhart, St. John.

Queenstown, Aug. 7-Ard, str. Baltic, New York. Liverpool, Aug. 6-Ard, str. Dominion, Philadelphia; 7th, str. Carmania, New York.

Southampton, Aug. 6-Ard, str. Oceanic, New York. New York, Aug. 4-Ard, schr. Jeremiah Smith, Bridgetown (NS); Kennebec, Calais (Me).

Glochester, Aug. 4-Ard, schr. Lewis C. Cottingham, Windsor (NS). Sld Aug. 4, schr. Percy B. Windsor (N.S.). Cape Henry, Va, Aug. 4-Passed in, str. Belfast, Glasgow via St. John for Baltimore.

New York, Aug. 4-Cld, str. Madrieno (Sp), Gorriño, Herring Cove (N.B.). Portsmouth, Aug. 6-Sld, schr. Silver Spray (from Sackville, NS), New York; James Rothwell (from Long Cove), Baltimore, Aug. 4-Sld, str. Edda (Nor) Hillsboro.

Glochester, Aug. 4-Ard, schr. Lewis C. Cottingham, Windsor (NS); Priocilla, St. John (NB). Vineyard Haven, Aug. 4-Sld, schr. Rappana, St. John (NB) for City Island.

Quebec, Aug. 6-Ard, str. Trinidad, New York; Hesleyde, Cardiff; Sticlistad, Sydney; Manchester Comarces, Manchester; Sacine, Nantashung; Penven, Port Said.

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL. The St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday, were \$1,613,309, for the corresponding week last year, \$1,766,077, an increase of \$62,129.

CHARTERS. Schr. Crescent, Baltimore to Portland, oyster shells, p. 1; I. K. Stetson, Philadelphia to St. John, coal, 12.5c.

OBITUARY

Elizabeth Florence Hunter. Saturday, Aug. 8. Much sympathy will be expressed at the death of Miss Elizabeth Florence Hunter, who passed away yesterday at the home of Miss Harriet Hunter, 54 Paddock street. She was a young woman who was loved by all. She was a graduate of the Philadelphia Hospital and had been suffering from lingering illness. One brother - W. Cook Hunter, of Moncton, survives.

Samuel G. Irvine. Saturday, Aug. 8. The death occurred yesterday at his residence, 242 City road, of Samuel G. Irvine, after an illness of several months. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Rev. G. W. Irvine, of New London (P. E. I.), and William S. Irvine at home. Mrs. John Grey, of Milford, is a sister. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from his late residence. Service begins at 2:30 o'clock.

Deacon James McCrea. Deacon James McCrea passed away suddenly at his home, Shannon, Queens county (N. B.), Aug. 6, in the 78th year of his age, leaving to mourn five daughters and four sons. The daughters are: Mrs. George T. Earle and Mrs. Wm. Earle, St. John; Mrs. H. J. Pugsley, Woodstock; Mrs. R. B. McCrea, Shannon, and Miss Gertrude, at home. The sons are: A. Mays, McDonald's Point; J. Garfield, Chatham; John F. Springfield, and J. Hugh, at home. Also four granddaughters. The funeral services will be held this Saturday morning in the United Baptist church, Shannon.

Mrs. Julia Blackwell. Saturday, Aug. 8. Mrs. Julia Blackwell, wife of Mr. F. W. Longhurst, who had been visiting her daughter for a few days died after a short illness yesterday at Douglas avenue. She was a husband and family. The funeral will take place tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JOHN NURSES READY FOR SERVICE. Miss Leah, head of the Victorian Order of Nurses here, has notified the board of governors that she is a member of the Red Cross and will go to the front if her services are required. Last night Miss Daisy K. Gayton, of 28 Harrison street, also a graduate nurse, volunteered her services and said she would go wherever her services were required. It is understood that several other young nurses in the city are willing to enter the Red Cross service and to Europe if they are required.

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

S. KERR, Principal.

DEATHS. HAMLIN-On August 8, Frances C., widow of Captain William Hamlyn, aged 83 years.

WISTED-In this city today, Aug. 5, Mary L. Wisted, aged 40 years, leaving husband, four sons and three daughters to mourn her loss.

MORAN-At her residence, 80 British street, on the 1st inst., Anna widow of the late John Moran, aged 96, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn.

McCREA-Suddenly, at his home Shannon, Queens county (N. B.), Deacon James McCrea, aged 79 years, leaving five daughters and four sons to mourn.

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CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Methodist conference of N. B. took strong grounds on temperance and moral reform at its annual meeting in Chatham in June last.

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On the size of the district and the great importance of young people's work, two assistant S. Y. P. W.'s were appointed-Rev. F. M. W. Bacon for Kent county and Rev. F. M. McCreary for Northumberland-following the reading of a communication from the Grand Patron, Miss L. Mae Kirby, on the subject.

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1. We find the statistical and financial reports correct as read. 2. We regret the provincial government failure to state after repeated requests, their reasons for dismissing Mr. Geo. N. Clarke, of Rexton, from the position of liquor license inspector for Kent county, and we strongly urge, as a matter of justice, that the said government grant Mr. Clark an investigation without further delay.

3. We heartily recommend the work of the Grand Patron and of the district superintendent of young people's work, and assistants, and we call upon each division to take steps to organize the children of its vicinity into a Band of Hope.

4. We rejoice at the advanced position in matters of temperance and moral reform taken by the different churches of our land; and we again heartily endorse the work of the Dominion Temperance Alliance in New Brunswick, and of its field secretary, Rev. R. H. Staver, and urge its claims upon all our divisions.

Submitted in L. P. and F. F. M. W. BACON. HAROLD C. STOTHART. D. R. L. McKEY. O. BLACK. HENRY H. STUART. The D. W. P. acknowledged receipt of \$5.00 from Douglas town division for Dominion Alliance work.

The district division formally expressed its pleasure at the elevation of D. W. P. to the post of most worthy president of North America, and a check of \$5.00 was made to the National division to help pay off its debt.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Newcastle, Aug. 5-The 36th quarterly session of Kent-Northumberland district division, Sons of Temperance, was held at Richibucto yesterday afternoon.

Rev. R. H. Staver, D.W.P., in the chair. Following representatives were present: Douglastown-Harold C. Stothart, D. W. A. Newcastle-H. H. Stuart, D. S.; Miss Ellen O'Donnell. Harcourt-Rev. R. H. Staver, D. W. P.; Misses Debbie E. Lankey, Nina George and Miss Laura McCreary. Richibucto-Rev. F. M. W. Bacon, O. Black, Alex. Haines, R. W. Beers, Hamilton Irving, Edward Lawton, Miss Ethel White.

The W. P.'s report spoke of the strong attendance of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the temperance question, his pleasant visit to the Dominion Alliance, and his Dominion Alliance work in Restigouche, Kent, Westmorland and Kings during last quarter. That the Canopy Temperance, and last quarter and during July, when a new division had been organized at Protectionville, and Mr. Geo. N. Clark and he had organized a division at Nicholas River.

The district secretary's report was in part as follows: I have again the pleasure of reporting a prosperous quarter and a substantial increase of membership. On June 30, Northumberland county had thirteen active divisions, with 282 members in good standing, and three bands of Hope, with 284 members. Total 566. Kent county had four divisions with 132 members, and two bands of Hope, with fifty-two members; total 211. Total for district 777, a decrease of twenty, and 384 juniors, an increase of forty-four, total 1,161, an increase of twenty-four during the quarter. Five of the nine Bands of Hope in the province were within this district.

Since July 1, two new divisions, not included in the above, have been organized-Protectionville, with eighteen members at the end of the month, and Nicholas River, with seventeen members. Redbank Band of Hope has also been reconstituted during July, giving our district six of the ten in the province.

That the Canopy Temperance Act can be enforced so as to greatly lessen and restrict the illegal sale of intoxicants has been recently proved in Newcastle, where, by means of a fine several hundred dollars worth of liquors was seized and, after fruitless attempt at replevin, destroyed; and fine for second offence was successfully imposed. And since the town election, two convictions for second offence have been secured, and an order for the return of the seized liquors issued to Newcastle. The recent dismissal by the Supreme court of the appeal in the Richard case from another district, involved in making this case here and there, show that in honest and determined hands, the Canada Temperance Act is a powerful weapon for dealing with the illegal liquor traffic. So also with the N. B. License Law. When the people of the province take the proper steps to compel the government to support and enforce the law, the license law will also be found to be of great use.

What is needed most urgently is the strengthening and crystallizing of the existing temperance sentiment so that the doctors will see that only such men as can be depended upon to do their duty without fear or favor or graft are elected or appointed to responsible positions.

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Ye Mariners of England

Ye mariners of England! That guard our native seas; Whose flag has braved, a thousand years, The battle and the breeze! Your glorious standard launch again To meet another foe! And sweep through the deep, While the stormy tempests blow; While the battle rages loud and long And the stormy winds do blow.

The spirit of your fathers Shall start from every wave- For the deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave; Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell, Your manly hearts shall glow, As ye sweep through the deep, While the tempests blow; While the battle rages loud and long, And the stormy tempests blow.

Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is in the deep. With thunders from her native-oak, She quells the floods below- As they roar on the shore, When the stormy tempests blow; When the battle rages loud and long, And the stormy tempests blow.

The meteor flag of England Shall yet terrific burn, Till danger's troubled night depart, And the star of peace return. Then, then, ye ocean warriors! Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of your name, When the storm has ceased to blow; When the fiery fight is heard no more, And the storm has ceased to blow.

Thomas Campbell. Adjoined to meet in Chatham, on Thanksgiving Day. A public meeting in the evening was addressed by R. W. Beers, H. C. Stohart, Rev. Mr. Bacon, H. H. Stuart, Rev. Mr. Whiteside, O. K. Black, Wm. Curwin and Rev. R. H. Staver. A solo was rendered by Hamilton Irving; a reading by Miss O'Donnell, and several choruses.

ESSEX ON JOB LEAVES HALIFAX AGAIN ON CRUISE. Halifax, Aug. 7-Amid the cheers of thousands of people lining the wharves and housetops, H. M. S. Essex steamed out of Halifax harbor this evening, her band playing "Rule Britannia" in which the citizens joined as she glided down the stream. It was exactly ten minutes past six when the gallant ship passed down. The cheers of the people could be heard over in Dartmouth, across the harbor, where the residents immediately flocked to the waterfront and their enthusiastic farewell re-echoed across the harbor. It was one of the never-to-be-f

# J. B. M. BAXTER ENDS MATTERS BY REVERSE BEFORE DUGAL COMMISSION

## BAXTER'S YARN DENIED BY GEO. W. FOWLER AT THE DUGAL INQUIRY

### Local M.P.P., in a Passion, Told a Story of Attempted Compromise, But it Wouldn't Go

### Messrs. Gould and Guthrie to Make Trip to New York to Secure Missing Ledgers—Query Thursday Regarding Tuesday's Conference at Moncton Between Guelius and Ross Thompson—Some Figures Which Looked Like Those of Mr. Brown.

Never was a man caught in his own act and exposed more quickly and completely than was J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. P., Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Baxter was given an opportunity to make a statement before the royal commission which is inquiring into the Dugal charges, and attempted to take advantage of his opportunity to make statements about F. B. Carvell, leading counsel for Mr. Dugal. His statements were denied absolutely and unequivocally by Mr. Dugal. His statements were denied absolutely and unequivocally by Mr. Dugal. His statements were denied absolutely and unequivocally by Mr. Dugal.

When called upon to answer, Mr. Baxter refused to do so, and was ordered to answer. He then refused to answer, and was ordered to answer. He then refused to answer, and was ordered to answer.

Mr. Baxter came forward, was sworn and took the stand. There was another pause. "Am I to examine myself?" asked Mr. Baxter. "Apparently," said the chairman. "Then Mr. Teed relieved the embarrassment of the situation by volunteering in a perfunctory manner to undertake the task."

With a few questions from Mr. Teed Mr. Baxter proceeded to tell the story of his business relations with the Valley railway in the capacity of solicitor. He told of accepting the \$500 check as a retainer or as advance payment for his services, and explained his action in returning it by saying that he did so voluntarily when he learned that the company was to seek additional aid of the legislature of which he was a member.

The effect of his statement was altered when, under cross-examination by Mr. Carvell, Mr. Baxter was forced to admit that it was after the appointment of a committee of the legislature to investigate the affairs of the company that the check was returned.

Explaining that he was doing so to test the veracity of the witness, Mr. Carvell asked Mr. Baxter if he was the author of the Forebush bill. Mr. Baxter refused to answer, but after some further probing declared that he would tell what he knew about that bill if he were asked under the proper circumstances.

"You mean that if you are under oath in an inquiry relating to the matter, when you cannot escape answering, you will do so?" asked Mr. Carvell.

After further questioning Mr. Baxter denied that he had dictated the entire bill to Miss Kirk at Fredericton, but that was as far as he would go in his denial.

"You mean that if you are under oath in an inquiry relating to the matter, when you cannot escape answering, you will do so?" asked Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Baxter made a movement as if to take the stand again and attempt to oppose his word to that of the gentlemen who had thus branded his statements; then thought better of it and turned away.

This portion of the session was one of the most dramatic that has marked the inquiry and was listened to with breathless interest by an audience which crowded the court room. There were some subdued cheers for Mr. Baxter when he began, but none when he left the stand.

The morning session was also marked by a denial when Hon. H. F. McLeod took the stand and said that he did not take \$1,500 from Scott and Kelly as the price of his influence in securing a contract for them. He explained that Mr. Scott came to him about the contract and told him many times before the contract was arranged that if he got the work he would give Mr. McLeod a retainer of \$1,000 or \$1,500 to act as his solicitor in connection with the matter.

Ross Thompson testified that this completed his list of witnesses, but that he did not want the inquiry to close until Hon. Mr. Fleming had been given an opportunity to be heard or until the New York books of the railway company had been produced.

and sublet to Mr. Stevens, then Smith & Merrithew, composed of Luther B. Smith of West St. John and Sunbury county and Mr. Merrithew of York county; then Young & Pray; Young & McNutt, Pierpont Dexter and Connor Brothers.

Q—Did they all come to you to get you to exercise your influence?

A—That is true regarding Young & Pray and Young and McNutt and Jim Forbes.

Q—Not about Smith & Merrithew?

A—No.

Q—Did you have anything to do with securing the main contract for the Hibbard?

A—No, not a thing.

Q—Was there any Mr. Hibbard in Fredericton in 1910 when the contract was made?

A—Yes, but it is my belief he had nothing to do with this contract.

Q—Your brother is a member of the Hibbard company?

A—He is with them. I don't know if he stands the contract.

Q—Do you know if Norman Winslow is a member of the company?

A—Not that I know of.

Q—Do you know about another Woodstock man?

A—No.

Q—Any interest in it yourself or through your brother?

A—No.

Q—Has your brother any financial interest?

A—He signed a note for some stock but I don't know if he took it up. My belief is that it is simply an employe.

Q—You did not know that Smith & Merrithew were seeking a contract?

A—I knew they were after work, but did not know they got it until afterwards.

Q—You did not know very much for a man in your position?

A—I knew a good deal about what was going on, but I did not try to influence the company and these men could have got the contracts just as well without me.

Q—How did your brother happen to be in the company, practically as manager?

A—I do not know.

Q—Quite by accident?

A—It may not have been by accident, but I had nothing to do with it.

Mr. McLeod complained that Mr. Carvell was making insinuations.

Mr. Carvell said when he had anything to say he did not stop at insinuations.

Mr. McLeod—You did make insinuations about me and Mr. Holland.

Mr. Carvell—I have not told anything of what I know about Mr. Holland. You know that after his name came up you went to him and since then he would not come to give evidence.

Mr. Carvell asked Mr. Baxter if he was the author of the Forebush bill. Mr. Baxter refused to answer, but after some further probing declared that he would tell what he knew about that bill if he were asked under the proper circumstances.

Q—Do you know if the Prudential Trust Company have given any security for the funds in their hands?

A—I understand there is a deposit at Fredericton.

Q—Do you know the amount of this deposit?

Mr. Guthrie—"It is \$250,000."

Mr. Carvell—"It is an accident that it is not one-third of that amount, and that you cannot produce any evidence to the contrary."

Q—Do you know of any other security?

A—Well, the government has the right to scrutinize all investments of the funds.

Q—What protection is that?

Mr. Teed—"The government would object to any investment."

Mr. Carvell—"What good would that do?"

Mr. Teed—"They would charge the investment."

Q—Well, would they? I have no information that the government ever did object, but I have a very good idea why my friend is objecting so seriously.

Q—Are you a stockholder in the New Brunswick Land and Colonization Company?

A—Yes.

Q—And Mr. Lismuth?

A—Yes.

Q—Mr. Teed the witness said that he paid \$1,000 of June for engineering work, but he had a board account of \$900.

Some of the water stations supplied by gravity systems might cost less, but thought, \$600 each would be a fair average.

Mr. Teed began to question the witness about the grades and curves, which Mr. Carvell said he had already been said about it.

Mr. Carvell—I cannot do that. The evidence is on the records. I had heard that you were going to take up this matter again, and I warn you that I have prepared for it.

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Mr. Baxter—Not by your orders. Drop this brutality.

Chairman—I must tell both of you to stop this nonsense and go on.

Witness then went on to say that after he had spoken to Mr. Guthrie about the payment being slow he received a check for \$821. "I do not think I sought this business."

Mr. Teed—In regard to the other charge in your books for the \$500, please tell us your connection with the transaction.

Witness—I heard Mr. Gould's evidence on the subject, and I understood him to say it was some time in December, 1913, that he spoke to me about it. My best recollection is that Mr. Gould is in error. It was in the latter part of January or the early part of February that he spoke to me. He is correct, at all events, in that it was the first meeting of the committee to my office and said he would like to secure my services for work in connection with the railway and that he wished to see the local counsel he had in Fredericton. After that there was some talk of what the remuneration should be. I was not able to name the amount nor was I able to say what I would do. He said he would do anything for me as long as I would do anything for him. He said he would do anything for me as long as I would do anything for him. He said he would do anything for me as long as I would do anything for him.

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# CARVELL DRIVES THE CHARGES HOME

## Summed Up in Timber Inquiry Friday, and His Logical and Merciless Marshalling of the Evidence Was the Work of a Master—Under Oath, Messrs. Carvell and Carter Effectually Dispose of J. B. M. Baxter's Wild Effort to Create an Eleventh-Hour Diversion in His Favor.

The sensational inquiry into the Dugal charges against Premier Fleming in connection with the extortion of a large fund of money from the holders of leases of crown timber limits came to a climax Friday afternoon.

Falling the appearance of W. H. Berry who, apart from the premier is the man best qualified to tell the story, the case was declared closed and the arguments of counsel on both sides were heard.

At the morning session the case for Mr. Dugal was opened by Mr. Stevens who reviewed the evidence and outlined the case for his side.

Mr. Teed followed very briefly arguing that the case hinged upon the charge of extortion and that no extortion had been shown.

George W. Fowler made the principal argument for Mr. Fleming and, apparently feeling that arguments were not sufficient, closed with a plea for sympathy for the man against whose charges he directed.

In a masterly display, clear and clean-cut, logical from start to finish, built on the solid foundation of facts produced in the evidence, Mr. Carvell closed the case for the complainants.

Beginning with the introduction of the new timber lands legislation Mr. Carvell showed how impossible it was to execute the provisions of the law in the time allowed and that the pretence of doing so was in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion.

The classification of the lands and the fixing of the bonus were left in the hands of two men, Premier Fleming and W. H. Berry, the two men whose names were afterwards the most prominent in connection with the collection of the fund.

That the fund was collected at such a time and under such circumstances, Mr. Carvell argued, was enough to point to it as evidence of bribery and corruption rather than as the voluntary contributions of friends of the government.

That it was not voluntary was shown by reference to the evidence that not one of the contributors came to offer the money but that each of them had to be approached by a collector. Not one of these men had been approached, and there was no evidence to show that one of them had ever heard of the fund, before June 20. Mr. Carvell could not reconcile this evidence with the statement of Mr. Fleming that Mr. Berry came to him on or about this date and told him that the lumbermen wished to make up a fund.

The charge of extortion was upheld by the counsel with the argument that any demand for money by a man in Berry's position was one which could not be disregarded by those of whom the demand was made without the possibility of serious consequences to themselves. In these circumstances the simplest request became extortion.

In addition to this it was shown that in almost every case the lumbermen, instead of volunteering the money, refused to pay when asked and insisted at least on a day to think it over and consult their friends. Individual cases were quoted to show the actual pressure brought to bear, that of Angus McLean who was told that he had to pay the money that of Walter Stevens who could not learn what bonus he must pay until he agreed to contribute, that of James Robinson who was forced to give money belonging to the Lynch estate in spite of his protest, and others more or less similar.

From this Mr. Carvell proceeded with his illuminating exposition of the evidence showing detail after detail fitting together in harmony until out of the disconnected stories told by various witnesses, Mr. Fleming among them, he pieced together the picture of Fleming the arch-conspirator plotting and planning to secure the results which were afterwards accomplished.

Berry, Teed and Brankley all had their parts to play but it was the premier of the province who brought them together in his own room in the Barker House and put the plot on an organized basis, Mr. Carvell said.

Mr. Fleming's connection with the fund, his interest in it, his apparent supervision of it, his custody of it while Mr. Teed was sick were all brought out to form the background of the picture.

Without display of malice or friendliness, but with the cold, calm logic of a man dealing with facts, Mr. Carvell built up his argument in support of the charges and when he sat down there seemed to be no detail missing except the finding of the commission which will come in good time.

The morning session was made notable by the finishing touches put to the discomfiture of J. B. M. Baxter as the result of his vicious and unfounded attack of the night before upon Mr. Carvell and E. S. Carter.

Both of these gentlemen went on the stand and gave their evidence under oath denying in the most absolute manner, Mr. Baxter's allegation that they had made overtures for the withdrawal of the Dugal charges. Instead of this they were in a position to swear that the only advances made were those made by lumbermen interested and by members of the Conservative party and that these advances were treated with the scorn that they deserved.

When the court adjourned last evening it was with the understanding that they should not resume until Friday of next week when the Valley railway charges will be taken up. Mr. Carvell again served notice upon the commission that he could not complete his case without the books of the New York office and that he would not close the case until they are produced.

During the intermission the members of the commission intend to make an inspection of the railway as now built and of portions of the route over which it is to be carried.

**MORNING SESSION.**  
Friday, Aug. 7.  
Before proceeding with the argument when the morning session opened, Mr. Carvell drew attention to statements made yesterday by J. B. M. Baxter regarding a proposal to pay \$100,000 to the Dugal Inquiry. He said that E. S. Carter felt very deeply the reference made to him in this connection and desired to go on the stand to make a statement. He had notified Mr. Baxter's office of this intention, and that Mr. Baxter would have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Carvell then left the court-room to telephone Mr. Baxter and return with the information that the latter would be in court later.

Mr. Teed submitted a statement prepared by Mr. Blanchet showing the interest charges in the railway account. Mr. Fowler asked if the commissioners intended to go over the road before hearing the argument on the railway account. The chairman said that they hoped to do so Monday or Tuesday, but would probably be later in the day. In that case they would not be able to resume before Friday.

Mr. Carvell suggested that the inspection of the road be postponed until the evening, but the court did not seem to take kindly to the idea.

**E. S. Carter on Stand.**  
Mr. Carter then took the stand, examined by Mr. Carvell the witness said that he was present in Fredericton during the last session of the legislature, in the capacity of Liberal organizer. While he received information regarding the timber lands, when satisfied that the story was correct he informed Mr. Carvell and after conversation with him later met him in St. John. In consequence of this meeting, and after consultation with their arrangements for the collection of the fund.

Q—Is that your principal occupation?  
A—I'm something of a farmer, too.  
Q—You've heard of campaign funds, haven't you?  
A—It is necessary to pay expenses.  
Q—Who has to do with gathering campaign funds?  
A—I know. I don't do it.  
Q—Do you have to do with expending them?  
A—Never had anything to do with campaign funds that weren't legitimate. I have paid traveling expenses, printing, noting, advertising, etc.  
Q—Suppose you have heard of disbursements other than legitimate ones?  
A—Yes.  
Q—From what source do your campaigns ever make, by the way?  
A—I don't know definitely. I couldn't give you definite information.

**Mr. Carvell Takes Stand.**  
Mr. Carvell then demanded that he should be sworn and when he took the stand said:  
Everything Mr. Carter has related up to the time of laying the charges is correct. I wish to state that no proposal was ever made, by me or by my counsel, with the intention of bribing this inquiry or lessening its scope. I never heard of a proposed payment of \$100,000 or of the document mentioned by Mr. Carter. My proposals were made by Mr. Teed or by my consent.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baxter.  
Q—Why did you ask Mr. Fowler to substantiate your denial?  
A—Because he represented the government.  
Q—Do you swear Mr. William Pugsley never suggested the possibilities of a bribe?  
A—He never asked me for a settlement.

Q—You knew negotiations were made?  
A—Yes.  
Q—How?  
A—Two lumbermen told me they might be asked to contribute.  
Q—Did you discuss it with Dr. Pugsley?  
A—Yes.  
Q—Did he speak of terms?  
A—I don't think so.

Q—Were you not aware that a gentleman of the Conservative side was discussing a modification with Dr. Pugsley?  
A—I knew nothing of my own knowledge.  
Q—Have you never heard of this from your political associates?  
A—No.  
Q—Did it never come to your knowledge that a gentleman associated with the Conservative party discussed the matter with Dr. Pugsley?  
A—No.

Q—Or with anyone else?  
A—I heard that a prominent St. John Conservative approached a prominent St. John lumberman on the matter.  
Q—Did it involve any portion of what I mentioned yesterday?  
A—Yes, Mr. Fleming's resignation, the dropping of the timber charges.  
A—Yes.  
Q—The dropping of the railway charges?  
A—No one ever asked me to do that.

Q—Were you ever asked to drop the timber charges?  
A—No one asked the lumbermen I mentioned. I will give you their names if you want them.  
Q—No, I am proprietor of the Carleton Place.  
A—No, I hold \$400 stock and am a director.  
Q—Have you heard of any meeting made at the time Mr. Fowler and I exchanged words on the matter?  
A—No.  
Q—Was Dr. Pugsley left free to make any statement?  
A—No so far as I was concerned.  
Q—Was it never suggested to you that Mr. Fleming was to make an admission?  
A—The proposition was for him to resign and he would have to make an admission.

Q—How long have you been active in politics?  
A—About twenty years.  
Q—What information have you as to campaign funds?  
A—There is more money spent in New Brunswick than there should be. I believe money is used in elections.  
Q—More than there should be?  
A—Where do these funds come from?  
A—I don't know, except that I've always managed to pay my bill after elections. He went on to say that he had no information regarding the source of the money, but that he had always managed to pay his own election bills although never in the past eighteen years had there been a time when he did not have debts from this origin hanging over his head. He had never received a dollar for any campaign fund and he had paid his election bills with money earned by himself in his law practice.

He believed that money had been used of which he had no knowledge, but he had always deprecated it and he hoped the time would come when an end would be put to such expenditure on both sides.

**Argument in Timber Charges.**  
J. M. Stevens, K. C., then opened the argument in the timber lands charges by reading the formal charges.  
After reviewing the previous legislation regarding the crown timber lands and the new act passed in 1913, Mr. Stevens turned to the incidents surrounding the passage of the legislation. He argued that the classification has not yet been completed according to the act and that if the commission finds that the classification was effected by corruption that it would thereby be vitiated.

He described the position held by Mr. Fleming in the councils of the government and the estimation of the people and the influence which he had on this score. He showed how the premier had taken advantage of this position by raising a fund from the men who were to be affected by the new legislation, before the legislation was adopted. The premier's participation in the plot was shown by references to the evidence regarding Messrs. Teed, Brankley and Mr. Fleming's connection with their arrangements for the collection of the fund.

Mr. Stevens quoted at length from the authorities regarding what constituted bribery and quoted from the evidence to show that the description fitted the premier's conduct. He traced the relations between the premier and Berry and the fact that Berry went out to make the terms of the agreement, virtually gave to Berry the authority of the premier and that it was clothed with this authority that Berry went out to make the terms of the agreement, reviewed the evidence to show that every charge was fully supported and that the control of the fund was in the hands of Mr. Teed, K. C., leading counsel for the defence, then took up his argument. He said that the classification had been arranged under the direction of Mr. Berry, the official most competent to direct the work and that no evidence had been submitted to show that the classification was effected.

Mr. Teed also argued that the rates of bonus were reasonable and that no harm or damage had been done to the province by reason of it.  
He declared that the only point to be considered by the court was the alleged fact that the classification had not been completed. Whatever Mr. Berry did, we are convinced that Mr. Fleming believed that it was a voluntary fund and that he had no knowledge of anything to the contrary," said Mr. Teed in closing.

George W. Fowler, K. C., counsel for the attorney-general, said that the case resolved itself into the following matters: (a)—The agency of Berry from Fleming to extort money; (b)—the control and direction of Berry by Fleming for extortion and (c)—that money so extorted was paid to Berry by Mr. Fleming's knowledge and consent before the classification.

Mr. Fowler interrupted his own argument to say that he was not necessarily engaged with campaign funds and that so long as men were constituted as they were they would be necessary and he would not be necessary as long as they were corrupt or immoral. He quoted Mr. Ames, M. P., regarding campaign funds saying that Mr. Ames was a man whom he would not have considered as a corrupt or immoral. He himself would not profess so much but he contended that his record was as clean as that of any man in the province and that he was not ashamed of it.

Com. Fisher suggested that the evil might be lessened by the publication of the names of the contributors, but Mr. Fowler went further and suggested the publication of the names of the contributors. He was still dealing with his first point when the court adjourned for luncheon.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Mr. Fowler went on with his address to the commission when the court resumed after lunch.  
Continuing his remarks upon the subject of campaign funds, Mr. Fowler said that they were as old as party government and that they were necessary as long as that system continued.

Referring to recent events in Great Britain, Mr. Fowler pointed out that there was no occasion for indignation regarding the existence of a Liberal campaign fund, and that the chief wrong was not the dropping of the timber charges, but the dropping of the railway charges.

Q—No one ever asked me to do that.  
Q—Were you ever asked to drop the timber charges?  
A—No one asked the lumbermen I mentioned. I will give you their names if you want them.  
Q—No, I am proprietor of the Carleton Place.  
A—No, I hold \$400 stock and am a director.  
Q—Have you heard of any meeting made at the time Mr. Fowler and I exchanged words on the matter?  
A—No.  
Q—Was Dr. Pugsley left free to make any statement?  
A—No so far as I was concerned.  
Q—Was it never suggested to you that Mr. Fleming was to make an admission?  
A—The proposition was for him to resign and he would have to make an admission.

Q—How long have you been active in politics?  
A—About twenty years.  
Q—What information have you as to campaign funds?  
A—There is more money spent in New Brunswick than there should be. I believe money is used in elections.  
Q—More than there should be?  
A—Where do these funds come from?  
A—I don't know, except that I've always managed to pay my bill after elections. He went on to say that he had no information regarding the source of the money, but that he had always managed to pay his own election bills although never in the past eighteen years had there been a time when he did not have debts from this origin hanging over his head. He had never received a dollar for any campaign fund and he had paid his election bills with money earned by himself in his law practice.

He believed that money had been used of which he had no knowledge, but he had always deprecated it and he hoped the time would come when an end would be put to such expenditure on both sides.

**Argument in Timber Charges.**  
J. M. Stevens, K. C., then opened the argument in the timber lands charges by reading the formal charges.  
After reviewing the previous legislation regarding the crown timber lands and the new act passed in 1913, Mr. Stevens turned to the incidents surrounding the passage of the legislation. He argued that the classification has not yet been completed according to the act and that if the commission finds that the classification was effected by corruption that it would thereby be vitiated.

He described the position held by Mr. Fleming in the councils of the government and the estimation of the people and the influence which he had on this score. He showed how the premier had taken advantage of this position by raising a fund from the men who were to be affected by the new legislation, before the legislation was adopted. The premier's participation in the plot was shown by references to the evidence regarding Messrs. Teed, Brankley and Mr. Fleming's connection with their arrangements for the collection of the fund.

Mr. Stevens quoted at length from the authorities regarding what constituted bribery and quoted from the evidence to show that the description fitted the premier's conduct. He traced the relations between the premier and Berry and the fact that Berry went out to make the terms of the agreement, virtually gave to Berry the authority of the premier and that it was clothed with this authority that Berry went out to make the terms of the agreement, reviewed the evidence to show that every charge was fully supported and that the control of the fund was in the hands of Mr. Teed, K. C., leading counsel for the defence, then took up his argument. He said that the classification had been arranged under the direction of Mr. Berry, the official most competent to direct the work and that no evidence had been submitted to show that the classification was effected.

Mr. Teed also argued that the rates of bonus were reasonable and that no harm or damage had been done to the province by reason of it.  
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cleared of these charges or should go out of the court a disgraced man, and referring to the collections he added that there was nothing reprehensible about Berry, except the fact that he kept so much of the money for himself.

**Mr. Carvell's Argument.**  
Mr. Carvell, after a reference to the speech of Mr. Fowler as an able "political declaration," said he would begin his argument from the point of view of the point of law. The lumbermen of the province would have expired in 1913 and that prior to legislation they would have reverted to the province. They were outside the dominion subsidies, the only great source of revenue to the province and accounted for one-third of the total revenue. By the legislation that was passed in 1913, the ownership of the timber lands would have been handed over to the lumbermen for twenty or thirty years, on the payment of the bonus which was to be fixed by July 1st. The handing over could be done at the time thought there was some "doubt" of one man, Hon. J. K. Fleming.

There was only three months for the classification of the lands. In that time Mr. Berry went round getting some sort of information about the lands. Mr. Fleming knew that by the act only the lumbermen were allowed. It never was intended that the government should make the lumber classification. Both Mr. Fleming and the government knew that the spring months were not the best months to get round for classification. When he saw the advance copy of the act, Mr. Carvell said he was in Ottawa and at the time thought there was some special reason for the proposal.

It had been argued that the question of the contributions was one of a political nature, but when the lumbermen of the province were asked on the eve of the renewal of their licenses to contribute in the way that had been done, Mr. Carvell said that there was no record of any one man who had given evidence who could be said to have volunteered a dollar of the money until after the Barker House trial on June 20, between Berry, Fleming and Teed. Mr. Carvell claimed that prior to that Mr. Fleming knew from Berry that a fund was to be raised. It might be said that Mr. Carvell's judgment Mr. Berry did what he was told to do or what he knew would be accepted by his superiors.

**Extortion Claimed.**  
Mr. Carvell then entered into a long argument to show that there was extortion on the part of Berry. Berry was an official, a man with whom the lumbermen had been dealing for years, and he was the only man who was asked to say that the amount of stampage should be on the government land, and especially assigned by the premier to the amount of the amount of the bonuses should be.

Replying to Judge Wells, Mr. Carvell said that the act of extortion could be done by an official in his position when the same act in another person would not have the same weight. He was not giving any evidence, but he was giving the circumstances which would make the request of a different kind.

Answering the chairman, he said the extortion in this case was not shown by the fact that he paid the money because it would be good business, he thought. He added that many of the witnesses given evidence in evidence to keep within the law, and that he had much trouble with many of them before they would give evidence. He was not only a man who was a man to contribute unwillingly and without extortion. He distinguished between the Conservative party and the Liberal party, and he was not a man to contribute to the church to spread the gospel of religion as he said it.

Dealing with the charge of extortion Mr. Carvell said that he was not a man to contribute unwillingly and without extortion. He distinguished between the Conservative party and the Liberal party, and he was not a man to contribute to the church to spread the gospel of religion as he said it.

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Why should not a man contribute funds to spread the gospel of good politics? He said that he would contribute to the church to spread the gospel of religion as he said it.

But in the first place we know that he got rid of the payment of insurance on \$15,000 on his lumber, and if you want any evidence that Mr. Fleming was the whole beginning and end of this it was man (indicating Mr. Teed) you see to say the money? It is exactly the same thing as if Mr. Fleming said "You will pay the money to Mr. Teed." Mr. Fleming took the direction of this matter from the beginning. He named the treasurer and after he had been telephoned to be ratified the arrangement by consent. Fleming sent for Teed through Berry and Berry sent for Brankley and when they came together in his room he said the money should be given to Teed. He took charge right up to this point.

It is true that not a dollar had been paid or promised but Mr. Fleming had set the whole machine moving and had laid the trap and brought the whole conspiracy up to the point and then he sends his men out. He who now wears the cloak of innocence about him sent the men out to relieve the lumbermen of \$100,000 just before he was going to receive the "pennies."

"And yet," said Mr. Carvell with infinite scorn, "we are asked to believe that Mr. Fleming was not the man who directed the whole thing." "I have no word against E. R. Teed," went on counsel for Mr. Dugal. "I don't think there is a man who would so sincerely regrets his transactions more than does Mr. Teed. I feel it is my duty to say this. He and I have been townsmen ever since we were young and I in the fact that when Mr. Teed thought he was about to pass out of this world he handed the whole thing over to me and I handed it over to Mr. Fleming and Mr. Fleming had the money under his control and subject to his direction for five or six weeks during the winter."

**A Social Tale.**  
"I do not wish to say anything harshly. I have tried to present this case all through as a lawyer and as counsel for Mr. Dugal. But I submit that the tale told here has been so grossly distorted that I have heard disclosed in a court or listened to from witnesses. Mr. Fleming must have been cognizant of this and must have known everything that Berry was doing and directly or tacitly told Berry to go ahead and put the seal of his approval upon every act which Berry was going to do before he did it. But he took care to find a treasurer, for he could not trust the others to handle so large a sum. He did not allow Berry to get the money but he said, 'Go ahead but you must not handle it. E. R. Teed is the only man I trust to handle it.'"

"It may be a hard matter for Mr. Fleming but I have no alternative and I am not going to give up. I cannot conceive how it will be possible to bring in a report other than that these charges have been proved. The chairman then announced that the commission would adjourn until Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

The chairman asked if the evidence in the Valley railway case would take up much time. Mr. Carvell replied that there had not been any attempt made to get the books of the company. It was, he said, a pretty hard thing to say, but he did not believe any one would be able to get the books. He would like to see Mr. Gould brought back and ask him why.

"This is an adjournment long enough," added Mr. Carvell, with some warmth. "Let the government of this country do its duty and order the books. We will close the argument in one day. This is no play, I mean business. If we get the books here I will tell you something which will startle you. I have no hesitation in making the statement. It is evident that there is something there which ought to be here."

Com. Fisher—Well, the government knows the views of the commission.  
Mr. Carvell—I will tell you that the other side have no intention of bringing the books here. They have been laughing up their sleeve. They don't intend to do it and they will not bring the books here until the commission makes a demand for them. It has got beyond the time for soft words.  
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