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and The News

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914

NO. 83

"ANYTHING BERRY TELLS YOU ABOUT TEED IS ALL RIGHT," SAID FLEMMING, AND BRANKLEY GAVE TEED THE MONEY

BRANKLEY MET TEED IN PREMIER'S BEDROOM AND PAID HIM MONEY LATER

DRAMATIC MOMENT AT DUGAL INQUIRY

Scheme Was To Raise \$100,000, Said Berry, and Made Brankley Treasurer

Total in Graft "Bag" Amounted to \$60,197 at Close of Yesterday's Session of Royal Commission—Stetson, Cutler & Co. Paid \$20,000, All in St. John Hotels—James Robinson Paid \$2,167 for Himself and \$1,830 for Lynch Estate—Possibility Yet That Berry May Come and Tell His Story—Intense Interest in Evidence Yesterday—Titus Carter Apologises to F. B. Carvell

There were two outstanding features in the testimony taken yesterday before the royal commission.

One was the proof of additional large sums of money paid into the graft fund by prominent lumbermen, raising the total amount at the end of yesterday's session to more than \$60,000, with more to come.

According to the testimony, W. H. Berry had arranged for the collection of this money, and it was paid over by the various lumbermen to J. W. Brankley, manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., who subsequently paid it over to E. R. Teed, of Woodstock.

Brankley went to Fredericton by appointment with Berry, and Berry contacted him at Premier Fleming's room in the Barker House. When they entered the room Mr. Fleming and Teed were there. Brankley had never seen Teed before, and yet within a few days he was to pay over to him many thousands of dollars of the graft fund.

According to Brankley Mr. Fleming said to him: "ANYTHING MR. BERRY TELLS YOU ABOUT THIS MAN (TEED) IS ALL RIGHT."

Then Mr. Fleming went out, leaving Brankley, Teed and Berry together, and Berry introducing Brankley to Teed, saying: "THIS IS THE MAN YOU ARE TO GIVE THE MONEY TO."

Teed went to the North Shore, and in the Toussaint Hotel in Chatham Brankley delivered the packages of money to Teed, saying: "HERE IS THE STUFF."

Later Brankley brought \$22,500 more to St. John, mostly in thousand dollar bills, and paid it to Teed in the Royal Hotel.

Fred C. Beatty, manager for Stetson, Cutler & Co., advised that he paid Teed and Berry \$20,000 in St. John, having met them by appointment.

The payments of graft shown by testimony up to the conclusion of yesterday's session are as follows:

From the Bathurst Lumber Company.....\$15,000.00
From J. P. Burchill.....2,000.00
From the Dominion Pulp Company.....4,500.00
From Lawrence MacLaren, trustee (J. B. Snowball).....7,200.00
From Allan Ritchie.....4,500.00
From the Sinclair Lumber Company.....3,000.00
Stetson, Cutler & Co. and subsidiary concerns.....20,000.00
James Robinson, on own account.....2,167.50
James Robinson, on behalf of T. Lynch estate.....1,830.00

This testimony introducing Mr. Fleming and Mr. Teed, and showing how Mr. Brankley met Mr. Teed for the first time and learned that he was the man to do business with, was listened to in tense silence by a court room thronged with spectators.

T. J. Carter, of Andover, one of counsel for Mr. Fleming, had charged Mr. Carvell with fishing for evidence.

"Anyways," Mr. Carvell retorted, "the fishing is mighty good."

Mr. Carter made a stinging remark to Mr. Carvell during the morning hearing and Mr. Carvell retorted hotly and sharply. Mr. Carter was rebuked by the chairman of the commission and under the chairman's direction Mr. Carter apologized fully to Mr. Carvell.

Two witnesses testified yesterday that Berry told them that the scheme was to raise a fund of \$100,000. That is to say, this was the amount of graft which it was proposed to extract from the holders of crown land licenses, over and above the regular bonus. More than \$60,000 of this graft has already been sworn to. Although a campaign fund was mentioned there was no campaign in sight at the time, the general provincial elections having been held the year before.

Mr. Fleming was not in the court room during the more dramatic portion of the hearing. E. R. Teed was there, and was identified in court by Mr. Brankley as the man whom he met in Mr. Fleming's room in the Barker House, whom he was to regard as "all right," and to whom he subsequently turned over the bulk of the North Shore "reptile" fund.

The commission adjourned at 1 o'clock until this morning to await the arrival of Senator Jones, George C. Cutler, and J. A. Rundle. Mr. Carvell testified that there was some chance that Berry would return from the United States and appear as a witness.

The court opened at 10:05 o'clock for the morning session. Mr. Carvell offered to the court a certified copy of information required which he had received from Col. T. G. Loggie. This was admitted as evidence.

James Robinson
James Robinson of Millerton, N. B., lumber merchant, was sworn as the first witness. Examined by Mr. Carvell he said:

"I hold about 140 miles of crown timber lands in my own name, about 165 all together. I renewed my licenses in 1913 paying one quarter in cash and giving a note for the balance. The cash payment was about \$3,200. The note was for \$100,000."

Q.—Do you exercise any control over the lands of T. Lynch & Co?
A.—Yes, I am president of the company. We hold 22 1/2 miles and renewed the licenses under the same terms as my own.

Q.—Under the law one-half was payable in 1913 and one-half in 1920. You did not pay any portion of the second half.

He said no and he did not want him to know it.

Q.—Did he give you any reason why you should pay?
A.—No, but he urged me very hard.

Q.—Did you tell him why you did not want to pay on the Lynch lands?
A.—I told him that Mrs. Lynch was a director and that you, Mr. Carvell, always saw the accounts and I did not want to risk it. He said he would take a chance on that.

Went into the Drawer
I agreed to pay and he told me to give the money to Mr. Brankley. I took it to Brankley's office and placed it on the table. I think he put it in the drawer, without counting it.

I paid \$1,580 for the Lynch lands and \$2,167 for my own, in separate envelopes marked with the amounts. This was on June 27, 1913. Mr. Brankley was there, but Mr. Berry was not.

I never talked to Premier Fleming about this before or after paying.

I do not think there was any question about the arrangement for the fixed stampage rate for ten years. I was one of the committee that waited on the government about the matter.

Mr. Teed—The rate and term was fixed before your conversation with Mr. Fleming?
A.—Yes.

Q.—In regard to Mr. Berry coming there in April, he was then getting information about the physical character of the lands to fix the bonus?
A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did what you could to help him?
A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You had understood that the bonus was to be fixed at not more than \$100 a mile?
A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you think of it?
A.—I thought it was too much. I was strongly opposed to it, but the others were paying and I did, too. I think I was paying and I did, too. I think I was paying and I did, too.

Q.—Did you understand that the payment of \$10 a mile would affect the renewal of your license?
A.—No.

Mr. Carvell—If you did not think your lands were worth \$100 why did you pay the extra \$10?
A.—Because the others were doing so.

Q.—Did you consult any other member of the Lynch company before making the payment?
A.—No, I got the cash and paid it.

Q.—What interest have you in the company?
A.—I don't know, exactly.

Q.—Have you any financial interest?
A.—I have no financial interest, just enough to qualify as a director.

Q.—And Mrs. Lynch and her family are the sole owners?
A.—Disallowed.

Q.—You said they wanted a campaign fund?
A.—I am not sure whether Berry said they wanted it or he wanted it.

This contained Mr. Robinson's evidence.

J. A. Rundle, Wm. Sullivan, and Wm. Henderson were called, but were not in court at the time.

F. E. Sayre
F. E. Sayre, St. John, lumber operator was next sworn. He testified that he was a holder of crown timber lands under the name of Sayre & Holly, 387 1/2 miles, and also some in his own name. He renewed his licenses under the new timber act.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with W. H. Berry?
A.—Yes, several conversations, sometime last summer. We arranged what I was to buy under three different classifications. Some of my land was not to be cut for ten years, and I did not pay anything on it. The bulk of it was at \$75 a mile.

Q.—Was anything said about the payment of \$10 a mile?
A.—Not at that time.

Q.—At any time?
A.—Yes.

Q.—When?
A.—About July 27.

Q.—What was it?
A.—I was asked to pay something over and above the bonus, and I told him that I would not.

Q.—Did you tell him this when he first asked you?
A.—No, he did not ask me.

Q.—Then how did you come to the refusal?
A.—Some one else asked me.

Q.—Who asked that?
A.—Mr. Carvell objected to the method of examination, saying that Mr. Carvell was fishing.

Mr. Carvell—Well, I must say that the fishing has been good. (Laughter.)
Question allowed.

Q.—Who asked for the money?
A.—E. R. Teed, a traveler for Bathurst.

Q.—What did Mr. Teed say to you?
A.—He said that he had been classified and after the government had discussed the matter they had decided that the highest payment would be \$100 a mile. I did not hear anything about the possibility of the rate being \$150.

Q.—Did he say anything else?
A.—Yes, he told me about the campaign fund. He said that he expected to get about \$15 a mile and the others were paying that. I said if the others were to pay \$100 a mile, I did not want anything to do with it.

Q.—He spoke of the Lynch lands and I told him that I did not feel like contributing anything on them. He urged it and I said I would think it over.

Q.—I saw him the next day and asked him if Hon. Mr. Morrissey knew about this money being sent to him.

Mr. Carvell—Well, I am running that part of it.

The chairman interposed to say that the commissioners were conducting the court, but he thought that Mr. Carter's remarks had been unseemly, and that an apology was in order.

Mr. Carter then apologized to Mr. Carvell for the remark he had used and the questioning proceeded.

Q.—Did Mr. Berry say to whom the money should be paid?
A.—To Mr. Brankley or Mr. Sinclair.

Q.—Did you pay any money?
A.—No.

Q.—Or any your principals?
A.—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Teed—Your licenses were renewed.
A.—Yes.

Q.—And your refusal did not affect your business?
A.—No.

John Wilkyn Brankley,
J. W. Brankley sworn and examined by Mr. Carvell.

Q.—What is your Christian name?
A.—John Wilkyn Brankley.

Q.—What is your occupation?
A.—General manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company.

Q.—With headquarters where?
A.—At Chatham.

Q.—County of Northumberland?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it a fact that the Miramichi Lumber Company is a subsidiary company of the International Paper Company of New York?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Stems is manager?
A.—Manager of the woodlands and president of the subsidiary companies.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Berry get together to be treasurer of this fund?
A.—No, sir.

Q.—You say that Mr. Berry didn't get the money?
A.—He didn't get it.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Berry come back together?
A.—Yes, in the next train.

Q.—About this conversation of June 20, did you and Mr. Berry have some further talk about this fund?
A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were you not asked to act as treasurer or to be treasurer of this fund?
A.—Yes, I was.

Q.—Did Mr. Berry tell you the result of the conversation with Mr. Stems?
A.—He told me that he refused to pay the money up.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Berry ask you to act as treasurer of this fund?
A.—Yes.

Q.—What were the details?
A.—I don't remember what the conversation was with Mr. Teed.

Q.—When Mr. Fleming said "anything this man says about this gentleman is all right," did you understand that it was in reference to the money?
A.—I don't say that.

Q.—Did you believe that Mr. Fleming had reference to the money?
A.—I don't think that.

Q.—You were taken to Fredericton to get instructions about the money?
A.—To meet Mr. Teed.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Fleming again before you left Fredericton?
A.—I don't remember. I don't think I was in conversation with him. I saw him at meals and around the hotel.

Q.—What did you do after that?
A.—Mr. Berry told me that I would pay it to a Mr. Teed. That is all I know of him.

Q.—Did you do after that?
A.—I went down stairs and went about some other business.

Q.—Did Mr. Berry and Mr. Teed go home in the same train with you that night?
A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Teed and Mr. Berry after that?
A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—When and where?
A.—(Continued on page 8.)

Q.—I asked if all the others were paying and he said yes, so I decided to pay. I got the money from the bank next day, but after thinking it over I decided not to pay it.

Mr. Carvell—Well, I am running that part of it.

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Q.—What were the details?
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A.—I don't say that.

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A.—I don't remember. I don't think I was in conversation with him. I saw him at meals and around the hotel.

Q.—What did you do after that?
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Q.—Did you do after that?
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A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Teed and Mr. Berry after that?
A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—When and where?
A.—(Continued on page 8.)

have vouchers and could not put up that amount of money without their consent.

Q.—Was this before the lands were classified?
A.—That was somewhere along about June 20.

Q.—Did he tell you at that time how your lands were going to be classified?
A.—I don't know that he did.

Q.—Didn't you give him some confidence, didn't you in some way lead him to believe that it would be paid?
A.—I told him we might possibly fall into line with the others.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that so far as you were concerned you were willing to pay?
A.—Possibly I did. I won't swear to that.

Q.—But you could not finally settle it?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay?
A.—I did not pay.

Q.—As far as you know, did your superiors pay?
A.—No, they didn't.

Q.—Did Mr. Berry to your knowledge make any other attempt to get the money?
A.—Yes.

The Trip to Portland.
Q.—What took place then?
A.—He went to Portland.

Q.—How do you know?
A.—I went with him. We went to see Mr. Stems.

Q.—It was early in the morning. Stems was in bed and he got up to see Berry?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Stems and Mr. Berry get together?
A.—They did.

Q.—Were you present?
A.—No, sir.

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A.—Oh, yes.

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A.—(Continued on page 8.)

Scene in court room during examination of Angus McLean, manager of Bathurst Lumber Company, who paid \$15,000 to graft fund because he was told, he said, that he would have to in order to have timber leases renewed. Premier Fleming had told him previously that Berry would fix up the bonuses with the witness.

house of good size with a built-in brooder having a capacity of several hundred chicks. The heat is supplied by a gasoline burner—practically a large lamp—which draws its fuel from a storage tank having a capacity of several gallons. This is a labor-saving device and the whole outfit is convenient and efficient. It seems quite improbable, however, that this brooder will ever become more popular than at present, as the modern brooder store seems to possess or equal or greater merit.

For rearing chicks in large numbers the pipe system brooder house is without a rival save the proper stove. The typical brooder house is a long building divided into pens, each of sufficient size to care for fifty to 100 chicks. The hovers are heated by hot water pipes connected with a coal burning heater. The pipes are installed in different ways, but the most popular plan is to place them in a box beneath the floor. Air is admitted at the bottom, heated by the pipes and then passes through drums leading up to the hovers.

Such a brooding system is expensive to install, but it will give good service for many years. It reduces labor, since one heater serves a large number of pens and is also inexpensive to operate.

The latest addition to the brooder family is the coal burning stove or colony brooder. For many years the leading poultrymen in California have been brooding chicks in large flocks with stoves, using the heavy oil known as distillate. Since such fuel is hard to find in many sections the same plan has been worked out with stoves which burn coal.

Briefly described, these brooders are iron stoves fitted with great heat deflectors. Some are equipped with coal magazines of sufficient size to hold enough fuel to last from two to four days and powerful thermostats which automatically operate the draughts and consistently maintain the hover temperature at any desired degree.

These brooders are operated in any small building or pen in the poultry house and accommodate several hundred chicks at one time. The latter may be permitted to run in one flock if of the same age or divided by low partitions into two or more flocks as desired.

Capacity considered, these brooders are inexpensive, they require no special buildings, are economical of fuel and labor, and they seem to be giving general satisfaction. Whether they will become the most popular brooding equipment, as many poultrymen predict, remains for the future to decide.

But whatever the brooding system adopted, the quality of the chicks entering it and the quality of the chicks entering it to determine the results. No matter how perfect the system, no one can grow chicks if the operator fails to do his part. Neither can we expect chicks to be transformed in the brooder into the vigorous, profitable kind. Again, it is as important as anything as possible that the brooder is merely a machine. The operator must supply the brains and manage the machine. Poor results are more often due to mismanagement than to faulty apparatus.

When using the fireless type of brooder the first essential is to "haver" brooder chicks. This usually demands much care. Since the hover is not warmed the chicks are not attracted to it. Instead of running in to get warmed they usually bunch up outside. As a rule it will be necessary to have the hover several times daily until they learn that comfort is to be found there. They usually machine away when they come chills. Once they are in the brood which never leaves this lesson, and these must literally be raised by hand.

Lamp heated brooders are free from this drawback. But the lamps require attention and must be kept burning freely all the time. The oil founts must be filled daily, using high grade oil. The chicks trimmed and the same kept at the right height to supply the needed amount of heat.

Generating coal burning heaters the essential thing is to maintain an even heat, keeping available a sufficient supply of fuel and removing the ashes as required.

Have the brooder running smoothly before placing the chicks therein. The over temperatures as registered three or four inches above the floor should be at least above 90 degrees for the first week or ten days. From that point the heat should be gradually reduced until the chicks are longer require it.

Fresh air in abundance is essential. Brooders in which the air is lacking in oxygen are bound to prove unsatisfactory. Of course, drafts must be avoided. Fresh air is abundant, but it must be secured. Keep the brooders dry, but give the young a opportunity to get a little wet in damp earth. Some successful raisers spray a portion of the floor each day. This does much toward preventing the drying and shriveling of feet and shanks so often noticed in flocks of brooder chicks.

Provide plenty of litter. Chaff or chopped straw are best for this. Renew the litter as often as necessary to keep it sweet and clean.

Keep everything about the chicks, roosters, pens, yards, feed and water dishes, absolutely clean at all times. Disinfect at intervals. This is good health insurance.

Feed a varied ration and supply it abundantly. Chicks cannot make satisfactory growth unless supplied with a variety of food. Of course one must feed judiciously at the start, but as the days go by the amount of food may be increased. It is best to give the chicks just as much as they can use to advantage.

The ration should contain cracked and round grain, the latter either dry or moist. Several meals to species of animal matter, as beef scrap and so on; succulent green feed, such as clover sprouts or alfalfa. Fresh, pure water in clean dishes, available at all times. This material is inexpensive, but its use is beyond estimation.

H. BERRY AND THE COMMISSION

It was reported some days ago that H. Berry, chief superintendent of a Vermont scalers, who is needed as a witness in the inquiry into the graft fund, had left his home in Charlotte county and gone to the United States. He is said to have gone on or about June 4, and inquiry as to his whereabouts until his name is called in the inquiry and it is then seen whether he is present or not. His absence, of course, would create the worst impressions upon the public mind.

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J. P. BURCHILL SWEARS HE PAID \$2,000 RAKE-OFF TO BERRY "FOR POLITICAL FUND" WITNESS WAS TOLD BY COLLECTOR OF GRAFT

Some Prominent Figures in Probe of Crown Land Charges

Berry Did Not Put in Appearance Although Evidence Showed He Was Hale and Hearty

Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Surveyor General, Testifies That Extra Money Alleged to Have Been Collected Did Not Find Its Way Into Provincial Treasury—Flemming and Berry Responsible—Premier's Counsel Fight Vainly to Exclude Burchill's Hard Hitting Testimony—Commission Rules Against Defense—\$2,000 Conversation Before Bonus Was Finally Fixed and Money Was Not Accounted For.

is now under the new arrangement with the other lands.

Mr. Carvell thought the sale took place before the classification.

Stetson Lumber Co. 548 416

Stetson Lumber Co. 548 416

Eastern Trust Co. 22 1/2

Lorrison Lumber Co. 186 1/2 133

Randolph & Baker 181 1/2 180

A. P. Hamilton & Sons 17 188 1/2

Daniel Sullivan 6 1/2

John J. Sullivan 4 1/2

Dennis P. Sullivan 4 1/2

Q.—As of what date were the bonuses paid?

A.—From the list handed to me on July 10.

Q.—If a man got more land between July 10 and August 1, who would pay the bonus?

A.—He could only get it by transfer from the man who had paid the bonus.

Q.—How were the lands classified?

A.—A, B, C and D, paying respectively \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$20 per square mile.

The witness gave the classification of the various holdings as follows: Bathurst Lumber Company, J. P. Burchill & Company, Dalhousie Lumber Company, all in Class A, Dominion Pulp Company, various classes.

Q.—Was there not some change in the Dominion Pulp Company's holdings after July 10?

A.—I do not know.

Mr. Carvell—"You might let us know when you can make sure."

The list continued—T. Lynch & Company, Class B; Miramichi Lumber Company, Snowball Company, Partridge Company, Richards Company, Allan Ritchie, James Robinson, 118 miles, Class A balance Class C; Sinclair Lumber Company, Class A; Shires Lumber Company, 485 1-2, Class A, 230, Class D; Sayre & Holly, 112, Class C; 219, Class D; Stetson, Cutler & Company, Classes C and D; Lorrison Lumber Company, 348, Class A; balance Classes B and C; Dalhousie Lumber Company, Class D; Randolph & Baker, A and B; Sullivan's, all Class A.

Q.—Who made the classification?

A.—Mr. Berry.

Q.—Do you know of his receiving any instructions?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he do this as part of his regular duties?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he receive any extra remuneration or expenses?

A.—I have no knowledge.

Q.—If there is an amount for this purpose in the Auditor general's report, would it be correct?

A.—I suppose so. (Laughter).

Mr. Carvell—"We will return to that later."

Q.—Do you know of Mr. Berry sending out notices to the lumbermen at that time?

A.—No.

Mr. Carvell—"I received one, myself. Do you know anything about its preparation?"

The witness identified the signature as that of Mr. Berry and the document was put in evidence.

Q.—When did you get the notice of the arrangement for the classification?

A.—The day after it was passed.

Q.—What arrangement was made for the payment of the bonus?

A.—Half payable on August 1, 1913 and half on August 1, 1923. Later this was modified and only one quarter was taken on August 1, 1913. Notes were taken for the balance.

Q.—For how long were these licenses renewed?

A.—For thirty years, if they comply with the act.

Q.—Then it is still in the discretion of the government.

A.—Yes, according to the act.

Q.—How about pulp mill licenses?

A.—Only two were issued, to the St. George and the Dominion Pulp Company.

Q.—For how long are they issued?

A.—For thirty years, with the privilege of extension for ten years more.

Q.—In the Auditor general's report, page 50, I find an entry, paid to W. H. Berry for expenses, \$200; does this apply to the classification?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—How much bonus did the Bathurst Lumber Company pay?

A.—\$22,050, one-quarter, on October 18, 1913, gave note for \$5,512 1/2, payable 1 Aug. 1914, bonus on 882 miles, on additional 18 miles, \$900; J. P. Burchill, \$2,000, Oct. 1913, second payment of same amount due a year later, on 121 miles; Miramichi Lumber Co., \$20,000, on 1913, on 11 1/2 miles; Dalhousie Lumber Co., \$21,184, one-half of their total bonus, \$42,368, on 10 1/2 miles; Dominion Pulp Co., 7 March, 1914, \$26,335, a quarter payment for 8 miles and note for \$5,055 for one-quarter of all their other holdings.

To Prepare Statement

Mr. Carvell suggested in order to save time and half on August 1, 1923, more. The witness agreed upon and the witness continued, giving only those essential as follows:—T. Lynch & Co., Nov. 1913, \$2,287.50 and gave note for same amount due a year later, on 121 miles; Miramichi Lumber Co., \$20,000, on 1913, note for same amount; Sayre & Holly, 112 miles, 219 miles, 610 miles all together, J. B. Snowball Co., L. McLaren, trustee, on 660 1/2 miles, \$12,750, due 1 Aug. 1914; J. B. Snowball Co., \$37,500, one-quarter payment; Edward Partridge Pulp & Paper Co., \$10,135, half payment on account, Oct. 1913, on 21 1/2 miles; \$2,287.50 on 9 1/2 miles; Randolph & Baker, \$260 on 11 miles; Richards Mfg. Co., one-quarter bonus, \$18,462.50, Oct. 1913, on 38 1/2 miles, gave note for same amount; James Robinson, one-quarter, Nov. 1913, \$2,287.50 on 121 miles; J. P. Burchill, \$2,000, Oct. 1913, note for same amount; Shires Lumber Co., \$2,000, Oct. 1913, note for same amount; Stetson, Cutler & Co., \$12,125.00, Oct. 23, 1913, on 478 miles.

Mr. Carvell—"If his evidence the witness has said that the bonus was paid in each case according to their holdings on July 10, but I find his holdings show payments according to the holdings on August 1, 1913."

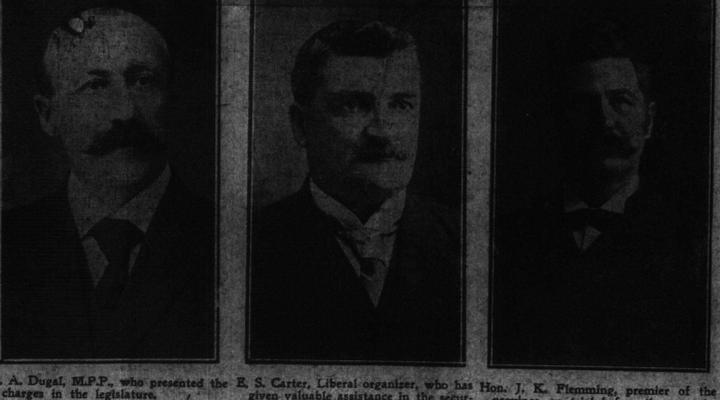
The witness agreed that the latter



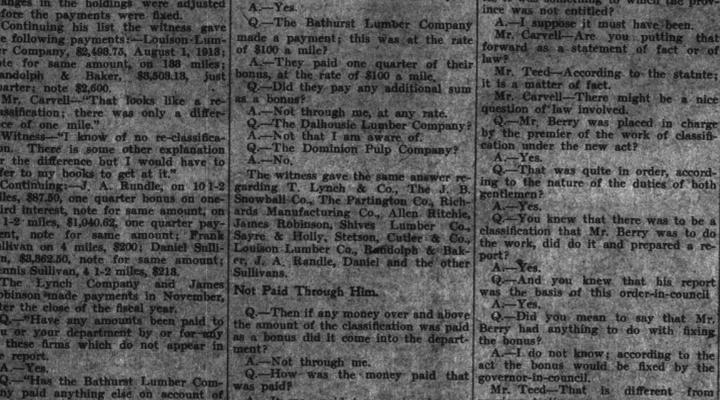
Es-Judge W. W. Wells, member of the royal commission.



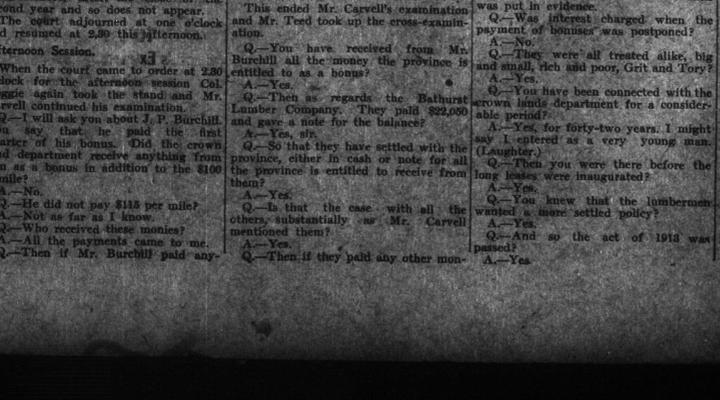
J. H. Stevens, K.C., associate counsel for L. A. Dugal.



F. B. Carvell, K.C., M.P., counsel for L. A. Dugal, acting with Dr. W. B. Wallace of this city.



L. A. Dugal, M.P.P., who presented the charges in the legislature.



E. S. Carter, Liberal organizer, who has given valuable assistance in the securing of evidence.

Q.—What do you think of this act from the standpoint of the bonuses?

A.—I think it is admirable.

Q.—Who worked it out?

A.—Hon. Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Carvell—"We are not impeaching his administration. Is not that rather apart from the question?"

Mr. Teed—"It seemed to me that you were. What else are you doing?"

Mr. Carvell—"That may appear later, informed by Circular."

Resuming the examination Mr. Teed asked if notice was given to the operators of the change in the amounts, arrangements and was informed that circulars were sent out.

Q.—Some little difference has been shown between the areas credited to the lessees and the amounts paid by them. Who adjusted this?

A.—The officials of the department.

Q.—In making up the classification, the record of the previous years would be the only guide?

A.—Unless it was looked into particularly.

Q.—Who worked out the amount to be paid?

A.—The accountant and his assistant.

Q.—I checked over such a report.

Q.—It was done in the office in the usual course of business?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Homesteads were taken off some of the holdings?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And this was adjusted in your department's report?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Stevens—"What is the area of crown timber lands?"

A.—About 10,000 or 12,000 miles.

Q.—Is there any report showing the nature of the lands in detail and the matters affecting the values?

A.—I never saw such a report.

Q.—The act provides that the classification must be completed by August 1, 1914?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Any information on which the classification by which the bonus was fixed must have been secured between March and July?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Carvell—"It is understood that Col. Loggie is to furnish a tabulated statement showing the number of miles, the classification, the amount of the bonus, how it was paid and the dates."

It was agreed and Col. Loggie promised to furnish the statement by Friday.

Mr. Carvell then asked that W. H. Berry be called. The formal call was made by the clerk but there was no response.

Mr. Carvell announced that a subpoena had been served on Mr. Berry's house in St. Stephen but that the affidavit showed this had been sent to Woodstock by mistake and he promised to produce it in the morning.

Saw Berry in Boston.

John S. Leighton, Woodstock, sworn, said he had known Mr. Berry for twenty years; he had seen him quite frequently.

Q.—When did you see him last?

A.—On Sunday morning.

Q.—Where?

A.—When we walked from the Parker House to the Adams House in Boston. I saw him on Saturday in the Parker House. He said, "What are you doing here?" I said, "I have a paper for you," and I gave him the subpoena. He said, "I am sorry you served this." I said, "Someone had to do it."

A copy of the subpoena was produced, identified and put in evidence.

Q.—At what time did you serve the subpoena?

A.—At 11:45 a. m. He took his copy; I took mine and marked the time and place of service.

Q.—Then where did you go?

A.—We went to his room.

Q.—Then where?

Mr. Fowler—"Is this relevant? It may be interesting to follow their peripatetic round Boston but it is hardly material."

Witness—"I went back in the afternoon and we went to Nantasket Beach and took in the sights, returning about 10 o'clock at night, returning about 10 o'clock at night, returning about 10 o'clock at night."

Q.—How was Mr. Berry's health and appetite?

A.—All right.

Q.—He was able to eat?

Mr. Carter—"That is getting pretty far from the subject."

Mr. Carvell—"It seems to bother my learned friend."

No Evidence of Ill Health.

The witness continued and described the hearty meals of which Mr. Berry took and said that there was no evidence of ill health on Mr. Berry's part. Witness returned to the Parker House with him and was with him until about two in the morning. I asked him if he were coming down and he said "no," said the witness.

Q.—Did Mr. Berry protest against the service?

A.—He said I had no right to serve it as he was outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Q.—Did he threaten you?

A.—Yes, he said he would look after me. I said, "I could take my medicine but he cooled down after that and we got along all right."

Mr. Carter—"In cross-examination, are you an officer of the law?"

A.—A justice of the peace.

Q.—Is it customary for a justice of the peace to act as a process server?

A.—I know enough law to serve a paper like this. (Laughter).

Q.—You went to Boston as Mr. Carvell's private secretary?

A.—I went at the instance of Mr. Carvell, but not as his secretary.

Mr. Carvell—"I paid him for it, there is nothing underhand about it."

Mr. Carter, to witness, you know Mr. Berry's first name?

A.—I always called him Bill.

Q.—You swear his name is William H. Berry?

A.—To the best of my knowledge.

Q.—You never heard that his name is William H. Berry?

A.—Yes, for the first time when I served the subpoena and he said that it was not for him because his name is William.

Q.—You are aware that you served the paper on William H. Berry?

A.—That is the name I have always known him by. I swear that I served it upon the deputy minister of lands and mines of this province.

Q.—You are the political agent of Mr. Carvell are you not?

A.—I always supported Mr. Carvell.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion when you were accused of taking a Bible out of a Carleton Court house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you take the Bible?

There was some laughter and Mr. Carter remarked, "That will do, you need not answer."

Mr. Carvell—"But that is not enough. (Continued on page 6.)"

AL Powder Health Money ter Food

HOUSEKEEPING

6 GRAUEL

COOKSTOOLS

of fungi that belong to one great than another. This term, however, from the undesirable variety, and between the two is about as mean as matter is that even scientists who the poisonous kinds from the safe

is fall so many times that the wisest only those you are positive about ned or cooked too long the delicate food is destroyed, so after rinsing drying them gently with a soft or minutes into boiling water that acid with vinegar or lemon juice, own them in very hot butter, add ven on toast that has been moistened

cellent developed. Cook them until directed above, then have ready a last moment add the yolk of an paprika. Put the mushrooms in the sauce over them. Place in the crumbs over the top brown nicely, grow plentifully you may gather section and keep them for use later. little bit of vinegar in it, as this enough to be pierced easily with a the oven. String them as a strong that were to be dried. Take care hang in the sun drying, and after is a good circulation of air.

They may be put through the food in soups and for seasoning.

Use just the caps and put one should be buttered, moistened and lay all on a shallow pan, slide hen draw out the pan and season brush them over with melted but- and very tender. Have ready a mushroom on it, upon this, and

FASHIONS AND FADS.

he absolutely plain robes, bellless Egyptian tunics, are very chic.

here is a fancy for princess slip entirely of very fine embroidery.

me of the new blouses have darts hem and fitted girdles.

ack is going to be in extraordinary for day and evening.

ng kimono sleeves, tapering to the, as are popular as ever.

ie Medici collar, in its modern form, lost much of its firmness.

art suits for little girls have check-kirts and plain white serge coats.

mi-long afternoon wraps of plain flowered silks are a Paris fancy.

try wide "waistcoat" belts are of a leather and have pockets in them.

tle walking hats of black straw are ly like the churchman's beret.

astcoats of white pique, fastened pearl buttons, are fashionable.

pretty new glove is of velvet in mottled shade and of beau-finish.

ffects and crepe dresses are trimmed collars and cuffs of crepe-battis, bordered.

FREE OFFER.

ow a woman's trials.

ow her need of sympathy and help.

in, my sister, for household duties, of ill-ness, or daily employment, write and tell me your suffer, and ask for my free ten days' home treatment.

to have regained health, strength, and energy, I want to tell you my absolute successful method of home treatment for my reader, for your daughter, your sister, mother. I want to tell you how to cure as at home as trifling cold, and without anyone. Men cannot understand women's ways, but we women know from experience how better than any doctor; and I have proved that it is to see that the scales do their work properly.

Q.—Do the scales make returns direct to the government, or to Mr. Berry?

A.—The final returns are to Mr. Berry.

Q.—Mr. Berry would have the right to—

A.—Yes.

Q.—An act was passed in 1913, Chap. 11, Stat. of N. B.; under section 8 of this act the Lieutenant-governor in council shall determine the amount of bonus to be paid by crown land lessees, was that bonus arrived at and decided upon by Berry and Fleming?

Q.—What official arranged about the bonus?

A.—Mr. Berry.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

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No graft! No deals! "The Thrill, the Shock, the Romance, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and News ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 20, 1914.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION. Mr. Justice McKeown and his fellow commissioners made a ruling Tuesday on the wisdom and importance of which will be appreciated by all who desire to see the whole truth brought out in the investigation now proceeding.

Most of the problems that confront the statesman and man of business are psychological. What are the people thinking, desiring, feeling, demanding? In trying to answer that question politicians pass anxious hours seeking to read the public temper, and the longed-for solution of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition.

With the testimony of Mr. Burchill and Colonel Logan Tuesday the investigation at its first session struck deep into the body of the matter at issue. Further testimony will be awaited with keen interest.

NEW IDEAS ON NAVAL DEFENCE. Canada's naval experts of the "emergency school" should give attention to the discussion now proceeding in Great Britain, and in naval circles elsewhere with respect to Dreadnoughts.

Britain built the turbine battleship, and other countries adopted that improvement. Europe imitated the British battleship-cruiser, and probably Europe will follow Britain's example in decreasing the size of the primary ships and the largest guns.

The United States has just authorized the construction of two battleships to cost \$14,000,000 each. As showing what becomes of the money, Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell two battleships launched only six years ago, the Mississippi and the Idaho, which cost \$6,000,000 each, but which are in the first line of battle.

Now, to those, like the Evening Post, who believe that the squandering of the most wanton waste of public funds in this day and generation, all these doubts are most encouraging. The battleship is certain to go in the long run, because it is ruinously costly.

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Mr. Borden's emergency Dreadnoughts are likely to become "obsolescent" indeed to use a term favored in Conservative official circles—long before he succeeds in getting them built. By the time he launches his permanent naval policy it is more than likely that today's Dreadnoughts will have been sent to the scrap heap by the experts.

President Wilson has recently been explaining the continuance of industrial depression in the United States as due to a state of mind, that is to say, the condition is as much psychological as industrial. "There was," he said, "no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition."

When Dr. Parkin spoke the other day about "saving the King" his idea was that some measures were necessary in order to protect the monarchy against the growing radicalism of the nation. His Majesty the King is popular and respected throughout the Empire, and the monarchy has seldom been in less danger than it is at the present time.

When Dr. Parkin might well have drawn attention to a very real form of danger which is not infrequently subjected. The cable has recently given us some idea of the disgraced proceedings of the militant suffragettes who have begun to include royalty in their radius of action. Apparently their idea is that if they succeed in making themselves a sufficiently great public nuisance the nation will give them what they want, not because of the justice of their case but because of the row they make.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, yesterday afternoon attended a special performance of the Silver King at His Majesty's Theatre in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. The theatre the curtain went up for the performance a woman in the stalls began to address His Majesty on the subject of women's suffrage and the treatment of women, and was eventually removed with the seat still chained to her.

"After this outbreak the play was proceeded with, only to be interrupted five minutes later by a woman who scrambled over the footlights on to the stage and began shouting, but was promptly removed, while a fourth interruer was ejected. Altogether seven women and two men were ejected.

"On two occasions the orchestra struck up to drown the cries of the women, although this naturally stopped the performance also. A number of letters were thrown from the upper seats all over the auditorium.

"The King and Queen and Princess were apparently quite unmoved, kept their eyes on the stage, and never looked

by the slightest sign that they were cognizant of what was going on. The last woman ejected, before the end of the first act, an elderly, grey-haired woman, was so violently set upon by the crowd that the police detained her for her own protection.

Two women were later charged at the Marlborough Street Police Court, with obstruction outside the theatre. Both refused to give their names. One denied the offence alleged against her and she was bound over to keep the peace. The other prisoner endeavored to interrupt the proceedings in court, and on refusing to pay a fine of 25s. was, in the alternative, sent to prison for fourteen days.

Conduct like this has been becoming very frequent of late. On one day there were fifty-seven arrests of militant suffragettes. The number included six arrested at His Majesty's Theatre. On the same day five pictures at the National Art Gallery and one at the Royal Academy were injured by these women. One of their number went to Lambeth Palace, entered uninvited, and announced that she intended to remain as the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury until women got their rights. The Archbishop declined to be imposed upon and the woman was removed to Holloway jail. Then followed attacks upon historic churches, particulars of which have come by cable.

It was hoped some time ago that this form of madness among English women was dying out, but recent events indicate that it has developed a new intensity. The government is continually receiving suggestions as to how the problem might be dealt with, and some of the proposals are harsh enough. One is that the women be denied police protection and left to the mob. A more common one is that they be treated as violently insane. A third is that they be deported to some distant island and left to themselves. Up to date no one has suggested anything that can fairly be regarded as approaching a cure for this form of insanity or giving promise of reasonable protection of society.

THE TIMBER CHARGES. Mr. John P. Burchill's frank testimony before the Royal Commission is the subject of some sorrowful remarks by a contemporary, which is astonishing that he did not refuse to pay blackmail and hold the whole wretched business. He holds no brief for Mr. Burchill, who is eminently able to look out for himself, and who should be an excellent judge of the proprieties in any circumstances; but it may be said that it is a bit early to shake Mr. Burchill, or to base any large assumption upon his testimony.

The real nature of the transaction to which he was an unwilling party will be disclosed more fully if the Royal Commission is successful in getting at the whole truth in connection with the Dugal charges, and judgment as to Mr. Burchill's course might better await the full disclosure than be delivered now. Men testified Wednesday that their whole business was, to be virtually at stake unless they complied with the demands made upon them, and when a hard-headed group of men like the North Shore lumbermen are misled to the tune of \$100,000, it is reasonable to assume that the real or seeming peril of refusal was very grave.

It is too early to judge anyone connected with the case. The evidence is as yet incomplete. It shows already the collection of a "rake off" exceeding \$86,000 from a small coterie of business men, and it is anticipated that this total will be increased to \$100,000 or more. Broad-gauge rulings by the commission on several occasions during the last few days indicate that the attempt to limit the inquiry will fail. The general desire, of course, is that sufficient latitude may be given to introduce all testimony bearing upon the issues involved, and these issues extend far beyond any activities, schemes, or statements by W. H. Berry. The facts are good enough. They will guide the commission, and the public, to the point where the door will be kept wide open for testimony and that the people will go to the bottom. The public life of the province will be the better for the most complete disclosure. No doubt all the facts will be forthcoming, and soon. Before the case is complete it is to be regretted that Mr. Burchill singled out as a text on which to hang a sermon regarding a conspiracy from which the veil is not yet half lifted.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. A recent English writer—H. N. Brailsford in "The War of Steel and Gold"—says: "One may doubt whether any statesman in his inner mind ever desired a balance, if the world means what it conveys—an exact equipoise—in force, and influence among the Powers of Europe. What every statesman desires is that the scales of power shall be more heavily weighted on his own side. He begins to talk of balance when the scales descend on the other side. He piles a weight on his own or snatches a weight from the other, but he never stops at the crucial moment when the scales are even. The balance is a metaphor of venerable hypocrisy which serves only to disguise the perennial struggle for power and predominance."

Still the ranging of the European Powers in groups—the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance—makes for the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance is a sort of a self-denying ordinance between Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany. Like wrestlers in the ring, they cling to one another to prevent new grips or blows which would be given or exchanged if the arms were free. Italy hates Austria, and Austria has no love for Germany. It is said that when Italy made war on Turkey and seized Tripoli she was almost forestalled by Germany on the same ground. Germany was looking for a North African cooling station, a Mediterranean compensation for the loss of the Atlantic port

of Agadir. In her plunder of Turkey on the Mediterranean, Italy was supported by Britain and France, partly because her activity there caused so much embarrassment to Germany. From the very first Italy has been active in closing the Mediterranean to German expansion, and though she is an ally of Germany she has had, and has now a Mediterranean agreement with France. The members of the Triple Alliance hate one another very cordially. Austria has converted the Tyrol into a fortified camp to dominate Italy, in spite of the alliance, and Count Aehrenthal, on more than one occasion, told the world what his country thought about Germany.

Yet that alliance, balancing the Triple Entente, has almost certainly prevented more than one European war. In the entente Britain and France are united by common interests and strong reciprocal regard. In an earlier day they fought on all the continents and over the Seven Seas, but time and the fortunes of war have solved the historic problems that divided them, and today they are united by a real and cordial alliance. With Russia it is different. She is an Asiatic power rather than a European, and the "bear that walks like a man" can only form fugitive truces instead of real alliances with any European nation. The old proverb "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar," is still true; but entente and alliance make for European peace; and this, after all, is their great justification.

A CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESS. The Co-operative Petrol Company in England has issued its first annual report. It was formed as a protest against the ever increasing prices charged by the Standard Oil interests, and has apparently met with much success. The motor owners who entered the association now find that they have nearly £50,000 in profits for distribution. They charged the ruling price for gasoline and are able, according to this report, to pay a bonus of 4d. per gallon to shareholders-purchasers.

Co-operation is up to the present, the only answer to monopoly. Government interference and legislation has not proved the success its advocates hoped. The United States plan of securing "competition without monopoly" has had a decently fair trial, but the project of regulating trusts by a succession of laws is not now in high favor. After the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust it was shown in the courts that Rockefeller still had control of the Waters-Pierce Company—a supposedly rival concern. The American Tobacco Trust has only given a colorable obedience to the court decree. There are nine and sixty ways of evading a decree of the courts and every one of them is right—successful.

Co-operation has always been popular in England. Ever since the days of the Lanark weavers England has been the classic home of co-operation. The aim of this first co-operative society over a century ago was to supply its members with "wheaten bread and four and butchers' meat." The long war with France had deprived the workmen of these luxuries, but the co-operative movement removed their privations. It now promises to do as much for motor owners in the matter of petrol.

STRIKING MATCHES. One, Mr. Goodfellow, an ingenious traveler in New Guinea, writing of the people in the interior, says: "We seemed to be extremely stupid." We need to strike matches in front of them, and do other things which we thought might interest them, but they would not look; they turned their heads away.

The artless Minister of Militia is striking matches in front of the primitive peoples in the interior of Ontario, but they must be getting at least a glimmer to the match-striking trick as their brethren in New Guinea. His Lucifer-box is no novelty to them. They will not look, and later the primitive children may tell him what they think of the performance. Rifles of the latest calibre were not used by the 68th Regiment at the Corpus Christi procession in Montreal, so the regulations were observed and the Orangemen justified. But the regiment paraded carrying rifles, and "presenting" them as usual. Yet the arms were not the Ross rifles of modern calibre, says the Hon. Sam. He should also explain that they were not supplied with ball cartridges. So the politician who is forced to resort so often to the match-striking trick trembles like a panic-stricken compass when the needle is beset in turn by influences from all parts of the horizon.

NOTE AND COMMENT. John Bull still seems to be able to play polo a bit. The sum "in the bag" is \$36,200 up to date. Watch it grow! Bennett Burleigh, dean of war correspondents, is dead. He saw most of the world which men of today can remember, and he understood and enjoyed the great grim game. His type is passing; but it was to continue the world's great newspapers will have aeroplane men to get the news. They must have it, and there always will be men ready and fitted for the work.

London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian: "An extraordinary speech was made tonight at the dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute by Dr. George R. Parkin. The Institute is, of course, a non-political and non-party body. Two members of the Royal Family, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Alexander of Teck, were present; also prominent Liberals like Lord Emmott (a member of the government) and Lord Bryce. This was the occasion chosen by Dr. Parkin to make a violent speech on the text: "During the last few years the prestige of the House of Commons has steadily

gone down, while the prestige of the Crown has steadily risen; it is the one anchor of hope we have in every part of the Empire; and in the need of a reconstituted House of Lords to save the King's Throne, there was more to be done than to call for a new House of Lords. A few of the guests cried out 'No, no!' but in spite of the embarrassment of certain distinguished persons the greatest number of those present applauded wildly."

There is no occasion for such talk. The incident will not enhance Dr. Parkin's reputation for wisdom or good taste.

John R. Cummings. Tuesday, June 16. The death of John R. Cummings occurred yesterday morning at his home in Prince Street, after an illness extending over two or three years. He was 67 years of age, and was well known in the city. Mr. Cummings was about seventy-two years of age; he survived by his wife, five sons and three daughters. The sons are John R., Frederick, Walter, William, and Arthur of Lethbridge, Alta. Miss Maud, of the Victoria school teaching staff, and Miss Edith with Mr. McAvity, and Miss Hattie, at home, are the daughters. The funeral will be on Wednesday from his late home 101 Prince Street.

Thomas Coen. Tuesday, June 16. At St. Peter's Redeemptorist rectory in North End, where he had so faithfully and diligently labored for the last thirty years, Thomas Coen, known to the world as Brother Hugh, C.S.S.R., passed away yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He had not been in good health for some time, but had remained actively at his duties until a short while ago when pneumonia set in, resulting in his death yesterday morning. Brother Coen was 65 years of age, and a native of Roscommon (Ire.). The motor owners who entered the association now find that they have nearly £50,000 in profits for distribution. They charged the ruling price for gasoline and are able, according to this report, to pay a bonus of 4d. per gallon to shareholders-purchasers.

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AGREEMENT Under W Gain, Although So Good This Crop—Official

In a bulletin issued Census and Statistics estimates are given of the principal grain crops as reports on the crop according to returns made by correspondents on reports show that through provinces seeding was the lateness of the spring and Quebec the condition generally satisfactory, a long spell of dry weather, however, the beginning to suffer from drought. Conditions there were reported as good, though rain would be likely in Manitoba and so on. The total area under crops is provisionally estimated at 2,188,000 acres in 1913. The area under is reported as 10,230,500 acres more than in 1912. The area expected to be harvested is 5,720,000 acres more than last year. The area is placed at 10,811,000 acres with 10,484,000 acres increase of 327,000 acres over 1912. The area under last year and year compared with 1912,000 acres. The estimated area under crops is 5,306,000 acres with 5,169,000 acres in 1912. In the three north-western provinces, Saskatchewan, the total wheat area is 10,247,000 acres as compared with 9,860,000 acres in 1912; 6,060,000 acres as compared with 5,720,000 acres in 1913; that is, 347,000 acres as compared with 1912. These figures represent an increase of 211,000 acres for oats and barley; or a total increase of 300,000 acres for wheat, 1913. The wheat area is somewhat less than last year and year compared with 1912,000 acres. The estimated area under crops is 5,306,000 acres with 5,169,000 acres in 1912. In the three north-western provinces, Saskatchewan, the total wheat area is 10,247,000 acres as compared with 9,860,000 acres in 1912; 6,060,000 acres as compared with 5,720,000 acres in 1913; that is, 347,000 acres as compared with 1912. These figures represent an increase of 211,000 acres for oats and barley; or a total increase of 300,000 acres for wheat, 1913. The wheat area is somewhat less than last year and year compared with 1912,000 acres. The estimated area under crops is 5,306,000 acres with 5,169,000 acres in 1912. In the three north-western provinces, Saskatchewan, the total wheat area is 10,247,000 acres as compared with 9,860,000 acres in 1912; 6,060,000 acres as compared with 5,720,000 acres in 1913; that is, 347,000 acres as compared with 1912. These figures represent an increase of 211,000 acres for oats and barley; or a total increase of 300,000 acres for wheat, 1913. The wheat area is somewhat less than last year and year compared with 1912,000 acres. The estimated area under crops is 5,306,000 acres with 5,169,000 acres in 1912. In the three north-western provinces, Saskatchewan, the total wheat area is 10,247,000 acres as compared with 9,860,000 acres in 1912; 6,060,000 acres as compared with 5,720,000 acres in 1913; that is, 347,000 acres as compared with 1912. These figures represent an increase of 211,000 acres for oats and

J. I. BERRY TELLS OF PAYING \$2,000 TO BERRY

(Continued from page 8.)

A question has been asked in this court and I demand that it shall be answered. That may be the proper way to do business in Antwerp, but I do not think that this court will allow such a course.

Mr. Carter again asked his question. Did you take the Bible out of the court house?

A—No.

Q—Did you conceal it?

A—No. I did not touch the Bible. I have been accused of that and this is the first time I have ever had a chance to deny it on oath and I am glad you have given me the opportunity.

Mr. Carvell—I must also express my gratitude to my learned friend for giving the witness the opportunity to make this statement on oath and so dispose of this old story.

Mr. Carter—Could you tell who did take the Bible?

A—Yes, I might be able to do so.

This concluded Mr. Leighton's evidence and he was allowed to stand down.

John P. Burchill.

John P. Burchill was the next witness called. He said in answer to Mr. Carvell that he lived at Nelson, New Brunswick, and was a lumber merchant. He held in his own name about 130 miles of lumber or altogether about 14 1/2 miles but some of this he held for others. Answering Mr. Carvell he went on to say that he paid the whole of the bonuses on the total of 14 1/2 miles. He had held the lumber land ever since the general land sale of 1893. He had been a member of the legislature prior to 1902 and had always known Berry as W. H. Berry and though he was not sure always thought that the name was William.

After the passage of the Timber Act he met Berry at Newcastle and had a conversation with him on the classification clauses. Berry asked for particulars and witness sent his wood foreman to give him all the particulars he wanted. Mr. Burchill next met Berry sometime in June at a gathering of lumbermen when they came together, as he thought, to talk over the provisions of the Lumber Act. There was a general conversation and witness continued the conversation, understood that Berry was then acting as the representative of the department of lands and mines.

"I asked him about the sections of the act and one point was whether lumbermen would be allowed to drop sections of land which had been abandoned as put over. He said the government would be able to allow some but that where a man had land which he was not sure he would have to take all as it came." Berry also spoke of the stampage being fixed for ten years and of the bonuses. The general feeling at that meeting was that the rate should not be raised, that \$75 maximum was about all that the land was worth as a financial undertaking.

Creation of Fund.

Witness was then asked by Mr. Carvell about the next meeting he had with Berry at Chatham. Berry then suggested that the lumbermen should put up a fund of money.

How much?

"Fifteen dollars a mile."

Counsel—What did you say?

Witness—I asked him what the money was for.

Mr. Teed rose to make an objection. He said he would like to know the scope of the inquiry. "The charges" he said, "is that Mr. Fleming or Berry by the direction or instruction of Mr. Fleming has extorted from the lumbermen large sums of money which he has not accounted to the province, the charges being, I presume, that he has improperly used it for his own purpose."

Witness—I do not think that counsel should be asked to prove along any certain line in presenting his case. I take the larger ground that this is not a matter between two men; it involves the government of this country and every man and woman interested in a substantial interest in the outcome of the case. If the charges be proved true it is a grave and the public demand that the matter be gone through to the bottom.

Mr. Teed argued that the procedure was wrong.

Mr. Fowler entered into a long argument based on the assumption that if Berry had committed the offence he was not the lawful agent of Mr. Fleming. He did not think he said, that the commission was to be a fishing expedition. He read the terms of reference of the commission. He concluded with the words: "You must first show the agency."

Mr. Carvell—"If the opposition would send a short telegram to Boston, they would supply me with the names of the men."

Mr. Teed—"You have no right to make such a statement."

Mr. Carvell—"I make it. I have done everything I can to get Berry here. I think I appreciate the importance of this bill but I can only prove one thing at a time. I intend to prove the payment of the money but surely in a great big matter like this the names of the gentlemen making the charges should be allowed to take his own line."

Mr. Teed—"It is a strange proposition."

Mr. Stevens, supporting the argument, said that W. H. Berry was the agent or means through which the money was taken and for that reason counsel had several ways of proving agency. There was the simple way of doing it and there would have been a nice way by a personal question to Berry if he were there, but he submitted that in matters of that kind, a question of this nature should be taken the evidence by bit and build up the case. The evidence so far went to show that Mr. Berry went to one of the most prominent lumbermen to negotiate a certain arrangement and to settle the classification.

"We expect to bring home the full charge of agency but the fact of agency will be proved by the evidence and the affidavits proved by the adoption of the affidavit by the principal."

The chairman, Mr. Carvell, said that he would prove the connecting link.

Mr. Carvell—"I assure you again that we shall be able to prove it. I am disappointed and surprised at the action taken up by my friends opposite. I said here I will connect it and I shall say I shall show agency."

The chairman—"You need not argue the point. Please proceed to the evidence."

Mr. Carvell (to witness)—You were

telling us about the fund at \$15 a mile. What was it for?

Witness—He said there had been some expense in connection with this thing and they would require a lot for election purposes and that this proposition had been made to collect money.

Q—Did he say by whom the proposition was made?

A—No.

Q—Did you do you say?

A—I asked him if the proposition was made to other lumbermen and he said it would be to those having 100 miles or more of land.

Q—Did you promise to give the \$15,000 a mile then?

A—No. I told him that if he wanted an answer at the moment it would be a positive 'no' but that if he would give me a day or two I would consult friends and talk it over. Berry then said that the bonuses had not been decided upon but he thought that the maximum would be \$100 a mile for class A.

Q—Did you mention this to anyone?

A—Yes; I mentioned it to Snowball, Brantley and Ritchie. Mr. Brantley is manager for the Miramichi Lumber Company.

Q—Did you see Berry again?

A—Yes, I think it was the following day.

Q—Did you have a talk with him?

A—Not much.

Q—Did Berry tell you to pay the money to him?

A—The question was objected to by Mr. Carvell and not answered.

Q—Did you have a talk with Mr. Brantley as to when and where and to whom the money was to be paid?

A—I think it was on the following day.

Q—Where did you see him?

A—At his (Mr. Brantley's) office.

Q—Did you take anything with you?

A—Yes, a package of money.

Q—How much?

A—\$2,000.

Q—Was it in the form of a cheque or bills?

A—Bills.

Q—What did you do with it?

A—I took it out.

Q—What did you say?

A—I told him it was \$2,000 and asked him if it was satisfactory.

"Not Touch Dirty Stuff."

Q—What did he say?

A—He said 'let it stay if I am not going to touch the dirty stuff or words to that effect. Mr. Berry is in the next room; you better speak to him about it.'

Q—Berry then came in and said 'All right' and I left it.

Q—Was your land shortly after this classified at \$100 a mile?

A—Yes.

Q—You say that that was practically promised you by Berry?

A—I have already said so. Berry said that the matter was not settled but that he thought that the maximum would be \$100 a mile.

Q—You told us that at the meeting at Newcastle Berry promised that the stampage would be fixed at \$130 a thousand for ten years?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know it was?

A—Yes.

Q—Tell me what you know about it.

A—I saw a copy of the order in council fixing that.

Order-in-Council.

A certified copy of the order in council was read and put in as evidence by Mr. Carvell. It read:

"The Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines Reports for the information of the committee of the executive council:

"The Minister of Lands and Mines reports that on July 10th, 1913, in accordance with authority provided by Section 4 of Chapter II of the Statute in force, the rate of stampage under said Act was fixed at \$130 a thousand for ten years, and that when new licenses were issued first of August, 1913, this provision was inserted at the end of section four of the form part of said section of the Statute regulations as passed 10th of July, 1913.

"And the committee of council concurring in the report and recommending that the Minister of Lands and Mines be and he is accordingly so ordered. Certified passed April 20th, 1914. Jos. Howe Dickson, Clerk of the Executive Council of New Brunswick."

Mr. Burchill was still on the witness stand when at 4:45 p.m. the commission adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

TIMBER GRANT FUND OF \$36,200 DISCLOSED IN COURT.

Largest Contributor Told "He Had to Pay" to Secure His License. Another North Shore Lumberman Thought He Would Get Renewals "Quicker if He Made General on North Shore."

Evidence Taken by Royal Commission Shows Collector of Angus McLean Was Told by Premier Fleming That Berry Would Attend to Fixing the Bonuses and was Induced by This in Making \$15,000 Grant Payment.

Wednesday, June 17.

The court opened at ten o'clock Mr. Carvell announced that he wished to file the affidavit regarding the efforts to serve a subpoena upon W. H. Berry at his home in Oak Bay, Charlotte county, by the town marshal at St. Stephen. The affidavit detailed the visit to the house where he was informed by Mrs. Berry that her husband had left and taken two trunks and a suit case with him and she did not know when he would return. The custodian at St. Stephen, Mr. Berry, was informed by Mrs. Berry that her husband had left and taken two trunks and a suit case with him and she did not know when he would return. The custodian at St. Stephen, Mr. Berry, was informed by Mrs. Berry that her husband had left and taken two trunks and a suit case with him and she did not know when he would return.

Mr. Fowler objected to the introduction of the affidavit but it was admitted. The affidavit was as follows:

I, John E. Gibson, of the town of St. Stephen and county of Charlotte in the province of New Brunswick, town marshal, make oath and say: That for several days prior to June 12, 1914, A. D. and on June 12, A. D. 1914, I made diligent inquiries as to the whereabouts of William H. Berry, a man in the subpoena hereto annexed but have been

unable to find the said William H. Berry.

That on the 11th and 12th days of June, A. D. 1914, respectively, I called at the residence of the said W. H. Berry, Oak Bay, in the county of Charlotte and was told by the wife of the said W. H. Berry, that the said W. H. Berry was not at home; that he left home on Thursday, June 4, A. D. 1914, that she had not heard from him since his departure and that she did not know when he would return; that he might be in Boston or New York; that when he left home he took two trunks and a suit case.

That I was informed by a customs officer, employed in the customs office in the city of Calais, State of Maine, that the said William H. Berry had stopped at said customs office to have two trunks and a suit case examined shortly before the departure of the evening steamer leaving Calais on Thursday, June 4, A. D. 1914.

I did on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1914, deliver a true copy of the annexed subpoena to the present witness and now I have in such writ of subpoena, situated at Oak Bay, in the parish of St. David, in the county of Charlotte, into the hands of the said W. H. Berry, and an adult person, and that such house was the last or usual place of abode of the said William H. Berry.

Mr. Carvell said that he had used every effort to secure the attendance of Mr. Berry and had failed and now he called upon the court to require the government of which Mr. Berry is an official to compel Mr. Berry to return and give evidence. He had been informed that T. J. Carter appeared as special counsel for Mr. Berry and he would ask his assistance.

Mr. Carter vigorously denied that he represented Mr. Berry.

Mr. Carvell—"Thank you. I thought Mr. Berry was under a misapprehension when he said that Mr. Carter would represent him here and now I have the denial from Mr. Carter's own lips."

Mr. Carter—"Mr. Carvell wants to insult me I wish he would do so outside of the court and I would know how to deal with him."

Mr. Carvell—"I am sorry he takes that attitude. If Mr. Carter wishes I will give him privately the source of my information."

Mr. Teed protested against counsel making statements to the court.

Mr. Burchill Again on Stand.

J. P. Burchill, recalled, again took the stand and Mr. Carvell continued his examination.

Q—Did you receive from the defendant a notice of the classification of your land and of the stampage rates in July, 1913?

A—Yes.

The witness produced the documents, which were offered in evidence to complete the evidence supplied by the order-in-council, and he passed it to Mr. Carvell.

Q—You said yesterday that Mr. Berry promised that this rate of stampage would continue for ten years.

A—Yes.

Q—What was the question and the question was put in a modified form.

A—Mr. Berry said that the rate on spruce and pine would be \$150 for ten years.

Q—Did you make any attempt to secure the fulfillment of this promise?

A—Yes, I with others, called upon the premier and he promised to see that an order-in-council was passed to rectify the omission. It was in Frederick Junction when the order-in-council was passed. James Robinson of Millerton and Mr. Curdy, manager of the Royal Bank at Chatham, were with me the first time and Mr. Robinson the second time.

Q—Do you remember the date on which you paid the \$2,000 to Mr. Berry in July, 1913?

A—Yes, June 27, 1913.

The city was as follows:—1913, 27 June, full proportion of installment on bonus \$2,000.

Q—Was that a portion of the bonus for the renewal of the lease?

A—No.

Q—What payments did you make on the bonus?

A—On Oct. 14, I paid \$7,075, half in cash and half by note, and paid the same on December 1st.

Q—Then the \$2,000 was over and above that amount?

A—Yes.

Q—When you paid the \$2,000 did you give a receipt of any kind?

A—No.

Q—Have you ever received a receipt from anybody for that money?

A—No.

Q—Did you have any discussion with Mr. Berry about what the bonus ought to be?

A—Mr. Berry had told me that some of the money was for the government and to make it \$150, other \$100 and he thought it would be too high. I told him I thought \$100 was fixed. Some of my lands were worth that, but others were not.

Q—On what did you base your estimate of value?

A—Yes.

Q—Did Mr. Reed go to Woodstock?

A—Yes.

Q—To see Mr. Fleming?

A—Yes.

Q—Before July 12?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you visit Mr. Reed afterwards?

A—Yes.

Q—Who was with him?

A—Mr. Fanning, one of our directors.

Q—Did you discuss the amount of bonus?

A—Yes.

Mr. Teed objected, and Mr. Carvell pointed out that the commission was not bound by ordinary rules of evidence.

Mr. Teed—"You are trying a man on the gravest charge possible, and you would discuss the rules of evidence. This is awful."

The question was allowed and the witness said they did discuss the bonus.

A—What course did you pursue as a private conversation?

Objection.

Q—Did you see any official of the government?

A—No.

Q—Did you have any conversation with the premier?

A—No.

Q—With Mr. Berry?

A—Yes.

Q—When and where?

A—On June 26. He telephoned me to meet him in Newcastle. I did so.

Q—Did you discuss the bonus?

Objection, but allowed.

Witness—"I asked 'what do you want me for?' He said 'what do you want me for?' I considered it too high for the amount of my bonus will be. He said 'I cannot tell you until you see Mr. Brantley.' I saw Mr. Brantley in his room at his hotel."

Here Is The List

These Are Payments of Grant Alleged to Have Been Made Under The Dugal Charges

In the matter of certain charges preferred by Mr. L. A. Dugal, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick. The following are the particulars of the Lessees of the Crown Timber Licenses who paid money and the amounts paid by each, namely:

Bathurst Lumber Company, The	\$13,740
Burchill, J. P.	2,000
Dalhousie Lumber Company, The	5,545
Dominion Pulp Company, The	1,830
T. Lynch & Company, The	1,150
Miramichi Lumber Company, The	7,200
Edward Partridge Pulp & Paper Company	8,770
Richards Manufacturing Company	2,580
Ritchie, Allan	2,510
Robinson, James	2,310
Shives Lumber Company	9,570
Shives Lumber Company	2,580
Sydney & Holly Lumber Company	1,985
Stetson, Cutler & Company	7,140
Louisa Lumber Company	1,995
Daniel Sullivan	2,700
James A. Handle	973

This list was supplied to M. G. Teed, of counsel for Hon. J. K. Fleming, by F. B. Carvell, of counsel for Mr. Dugal.

you invested in sawmills in that country.

Mr. Teed—What has that to do with it?

Mr. Carvell—It would show how much money he had to protect his interests.

The question was disallowed.

Mr. Carvell—How long have you had these lands?

A—Since 1892 or 1893.

Why It Was Paid

Q—Why did you pay this \$15 a mile?

A—I thought it a business proposition.

Q—How?

A—Our business was in an unsettled condition and I thought it well to be on the right side with those in authority.

Q—Did you think that you were according to the wishes of Hon. J. K. Fleming?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you see Mr. Brantley?

A—Yes.

Q—And Mr. Berry again?

A—Yes.

Q—What did he say?

A—He asked if I had agreed with Mr. Brantley.

Q—Agreed about what?

Objection.

Q—Was there anything heard between you and Mr. Berry about \$15 a mile for political purposes?

A—No, I merely told him I had agreed with Mr. Brantley.

Q—And did Mr. Brantley ask you for \$15 a mile for political purposes?

Objection.

Q—What happened next?

A—I asked Mr. Berry what our classification would be.

A—He said Class B, \$75 a mile.

Q—I asked if that was on his own authority.

A—He said he was delegated by the government to put this thing through.

Q—But some of your lands were first put on Class A.

A—Those were lands we took over but they were all reduced afterwards to Class B.

Q—Did you agree to Mr. Brantley's proposition?

A—I agreed to Mr. Berry's proposition through Mr. Brantley.

Q—What was that?

A—To put up \$15 a mile for political purposes.

Q—Did you do so?

A—Yes \$4,500 on June 27, the next day.

Q—Did you receive instructions from Berry as to how it was to be paid?

A—Yes. I was to pay it to Mr. Brantley.

Q—How did you do it?

A—I went to the bank and got a certified check payable to John E. Moore of St. John.

Q—What was that for?

A—Why a check?

A—I wanted some receipt.

Q—Did you do so with it?

A—I put it into an envelope, carried it to Mr. Brantley's office and put it in a bag which Mr. Berry took from his drawer. There were other envelopes in the bag.

Q—Did Mr. Brantley seem pleased?

A—No, disgusted. (Laughter.)

Q—Did you see Mr. Berry?

A—No.

Q—Not then. I went back to the office and Mr. Berry called me on the phone and said that a certified check was not satisfactory. He wanted bank notes or a bank draft. I sent the cashier over to get the check and gave instead a bank draft on John E. Moore, St. John.

The certified check was produced, identified and placed in evidence.

[Mr. Moore merely endorsed the draft and handed it to Berry, who called for it.]

The witness continued that the bank draft was taken to Mr. Brantley's office and paid for with the check.

Q—Was this \$4,500 paid over and above the bonus paid to the government?

A—Yes.

Q—Wasn't it paid as a result of the proposition put up to you by Mr. Brantley, as the mouthpiece of Mr. Berry?

A—Yes.

Q—And afterwards your lands were classified at \$75 an acre.

A—Yes.

Q—Do you consider that \$75 is all your lands are worth?

A—Too much.

Q—Why?

A—The lands are depicted and there has been a fire through them, and there is a big fire through them.

Q—Did Mr. Berry ever suggest that you would pay more?

A—No.

Q—But you could not find out what the bonus would be until you had agreed to pay \$15 a mile to Mr. Brantley.

A—That is right.

Q—Was Mr. Berry in Mr. Brantley's office when you deposited the check in the bag?

A—Yes.

Q—What did I know of it?

Mr. Teed—What lands do you hold?

A—Those of the Miramichi Company.

Q—You think \$75 a mile too high for them?

A—Yes.

Q—What lands were first classified as A?

A—Some held in conjunction with others.

Q—What did I do about it?

A—I went to the office of the department and protested.

Q—And pointed out that some of your lands should be charged at more than \$75?

Q—What amount did you pay to this fund?

A—I paid \$7,500, at the rate of \$15 a mile on 500 miles, by cheque deposited in the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, to the credit of J. W. Brantley.

The cheque was produced, shown payable to "cash" and introduced in evidence.

Q—This was paid over and above your bonus?

A—Yes.

Q—At the time you paid it did you know that the classification was completed?

A—Not definitely. Mr. Berry had told me previously that we would be charged \$100 a mile.

Q—Why did you pay this money?

This question evoked a lively discussion as to the admissibility of the evidence, Mr. Carvell arguing that it was a necessary part of the case. The question was modified and Mr. Snowball said the reason he paid was because the others had done so.

"If you want to know how I was influenced I cannot give what might be called a fact; it would rather be an influence."

Q—Was the renewal of your license a matter of importance to you?

Q—Of such importance as to make you pay more than you believed them worth?

A—Yes.

Q—Was the renewal of the licenses an element in your deciding to pay \$15 to the election fund?

This was objected to and the chairman asked the question "What fact influenced you?"

A—The fact was my investment in saw mills, in roads, etc.

Q—Was it the fact that this was not a statement of fact?

Judge Wells suggested that the counsel might ask what was said and done in his mind but not what was in his mind at the time.

Mr. Carvell pointed out that the mental attitude might well be the test of extortion. He quoted authorities and asked the witness to support his argument. This line of examination was not allowed and Mr. Snowball stood down.

Angus McLean.

Angus McLean was sworn. He testified that he is a lumber manufacturer of Bathurst, manager of the Bathurst Lumber Company for the last six years, and that the company operates on crown lands and in July, 1913, they had 884 square miles.

The witness said that for the lands in their own name and others they were in the Towns Hotel, Chatham, about \$25,000, one-quarter of the bonus, at the rate of \$100 a mile.

Q—Did you pay any other monies before July 13, 1913?

A—No.

Q—Or to have the licenses renewed?

Objection.

The witness told of meeting Mr. Berry in the Towns Hotel, Chatham. "He told me that we would have to pay \$15 a mile for the bonus and \$15 a mile for an outside fund."

Q—Did he say for what?

A—For the outside fund.

Q—What did you say?

A—I did not decide then but a day or two later we had a meeting of the lumbermen in which the outside fund was discussed. It was at that meeting that we decided.

Q—When did you tell Mr. Berry?

A—He was there when we were to pay.

Q—Did he say to whom you were to pay?

A—Yes to Mr. Brantley, of the Miramichi Lumber Company.

Q—Did you talk of this with Brantley between the time of your conversation with Mr. Brantley and the meeting?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you learn then to whom the money was to go after it got out of Mr. Brantley's hands?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you learn it was going to the hands of E. H. Teed of Woodstock?

Disallowed.

Conferences With Fleming.

Q—Did you have any conversations with Mr. Fleming previous to this?

A—Yes, several.

Q—When did the conferences commence?

A—Sometime in the spring of 1911.

Q—What was their nature?

A—Respecting the renewal of our lease.

Q—You asked to have them renewed?

A—Yes, we were contemplating credit.

Q—Did you talk of this with Brantley before the meeting?

Q—Did the premier come to Chatham to discuss it?

Mr. Teed was referred to a public meeting when he said he would do anything he could to assist in establishing the industry. This was just before the provincial election. Our next conference was in the fall of 1912. We were urging the passage of special legislation but never seemed to get very far.

Q—You remember the passage of the lumber bill, did you meet him here after that?

A—Yes, at the government rooms in St. John. Up to that time we had been negotiating with our own lands alone. At this time Mr. Fleming said nothing could be done until the matter generally was settled.

Q—Anything said about the bonus at that time?

Q—What was the method to be employed to classify the lands?

A—He said he was going to employ Mr. Berry to work it out.

Q—Did anyone else ever come to you regarding the bonus besides Mr. Berry?

A—No.

Q—When Mr. Berry came to you did you have it in your mind that Mr. Fleming had said that Mr. Berry was to be employed to work it out?

Objection.

Q—You had not forgotten it?

A—No.

Q—You were aware of it when you were asked for the \$15 a mile?

A—Yes.

Q—Did it influence you?

A—Yes.

Q—What were the others?

A—We were held up until this important question was settled.

Q—Was it so important that you would be willing to pay more than the lands were worth?

A—Yes.

Q—What were the terms on which you could retain the lands?

A—The payment of the \$100 bonus and the additional \$15.

Q—You have paid monies other than on your bonus?

A—Yes.

Q—How much?

A—\$15,000, between 1st and 3rd of July, 1913, into the Bank of Montreal at Chatham to the order of Mr. Brantley.

Q—As a result of your conversation with Mr. Berry?

(Continued on page 7, second column.)

Q—Did you promise Mr. Brantley to pay \$15 a mile to a political fund?

Objection.

Mr. Carvell—Mr. Berry indicated Mr. Brantley as his agent and this is relevant.

Mr. Teed—If Mr. Berry did certain things outside his powers as superintendent of scalers surely it is not admissible here.

Q—Did Mr. Berry tell you that it would be necessary to pay \$15 a mile to have your lands classified?

This was objected to and Mr. Carvell said he wanted to get his questions on record.

Mr. Carvell—And in the morning papers.

Mr. Carvell—Yes, and in the morning papers. We are here to get to the bottom of this thing and we are not afraid to let the readers of the papers know what is going on.

Q—You saw Mr. Brantley?

A—Yes.

Q—And Mr. Berry again?

A—Yes.

Q—What did he say?

A—He asked if I had agreed with Mr. Brantley.

Q—Agreed about what?

Objection.

Q—Was there anything heard between you and Mr. Berry about \$15 a mile for political purposes?

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A—Yes.

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Q—And afterwards your lands were classified at \$75 an acre.

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A—Those of the Miramichi Company.

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Q—What lands were first classified as A?

A—Some held in conjunction with others.

Q—What did I do about it?

A—I went to the office of the department and protested.

Q—And pointed out that some of your lands should be charged at more than \$75?

W. B. Snowball, the next witness, said that he was president and manager of the J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd., head office at Chatham, with mills at Chatham, Prospect and Millerton, four in all. The company held about 516 miles of crown lands.

Mr. Carvell—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Fleming or Mr. Berry about the classification of the lands?

A—Mr. Berry came to see me early in June. He telephoned me to come to the "Touraine Hotel." I took my land cruiser with me and found Mr. Berry in a parlor with a lady stenographer. We discussed the timber, the streams, driving cost, logging, the value of our mine and similar matters. I left my cruiser with Mr. Demoran, with them to supply any additional information Mr. Berry wanted. I did not see Mr. Berry again until about the end of June. He was at the hotel. He said that there had been a discussion of the land bonus at a meeting of the government in St. John. Some of the government wanted to make it \$150 and others \$100. He said he wanted to know what I thought about it; how would \$100 suit me. I said that \$75 would be enough. I had talked with Mr. Fleming and Mr. Grimmer and did not think they would insist on more than \$75.

"He said there was no hope for that. I asked if he was authorized to fix it at \$100. He said 'Yes, if we can agree.' I said I will take it over with my friends."

"He said: 'There is something else I want to discuss with you.' I said, 'Yes.' He said 'It is thought that this would be a good time to raise a fund.' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'About \$15 a mile.' I said that this is the first time such a proposition was ever put up to me, and I could not answer until I had talked it over with my friends. He said he did not want it to get out. I said I would do nothing without consulting Mr. Brantley and Mr. Ritchie. He said all the others have promised, but these two who say they want to talk it over with you. I talked with these gentlemen about the proposition. Afterwards I saw Mr. Berry and told him that I could not give him a decided answer. He said 'If you decide to pay, give the money to Mr. Brantley.'

Q—Did you pay the money to Mr. Brantley?

Mr. Teed objected on the grounds that the scope of the inquiry was limited to payments made before the classification, and also that the question was too broad.

Mr. Carvell—Do you mean to say that if a payment was one day late that we cannot secure evidence of it?

Q—Did you have any more conversation with Mr. Berry?

A—Yes, by phone. One early in July. He said every one else had contributed and he thought I should pay up. I said I had not decided, but he said again about July 13 or 14. I asked if I was getting the same classification as others? He said everyone was paying \$100. I objected that some of my lands were not worth that, but if everyone was being treated alike, I would pay also.

Q—Did you pay?

A—Yes.

Q—When?

Mr. Teed objected on the grounds that if the payment had been made after the classification there could be no extortion. Mr. Carvell argued that the arrangement was made before the classification was fixed, and the date of payment was immaterial.

Q—Did you learn that the final classification will not be completed, under the act, until 1917 or 1918. The deputy minister had testified that there was no in-council showing what governed the classification. When the classification was made it would be by order-in-council. The present arrangement in classes was merely temporary.

The chairman ruled in favor of Mr. Teed.

Q—Did you pay \$7,500 to Mr. Brantley for a political fund?

Not allowed.

Q—How much money did you pay?

Disallowed.

Q—How much did you pay to the government for your lands?

A—We paid \$23,600 in cash and gave a note for the same amount.

Q—Did you pay any monies outside of this for your bonus?

Disallowed.

Q—Did you not pay \$7,500 to Mr. Brantley on July 15, as part of a political fund?

Mr. Teed again objected to the line of questioning and Mr. Carvell remarked: "We will get the questions on record anyway; there is a bigger jury than this which will pass final judgment."

The court agreed with Mr. Carvell that the question was too broad to be asked. The certified check was produced, identified and placed in evidence.

[Mr. Moore merely endorsed the draft and handed it to Berry, who called for it.]

The witness continued that the bank draft was taken to Mr. Brantley's office and paid for with the check.

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A—I went to the office of the department and protested.

Q—And pointed out that some of your lands should be charged at more than \$75?

Q—What amount did you pay to this fund?

A—I paid \$7,500, at the rate of \$15 a mile on 500 miles, by cheque deposited in the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, to the credit of J. W. Brantley.

The cheque was produced, shown payable

BERRY

Wanted—What amount did you pay to...
A—\$100,000, at the rate of \$100,000...

Q—What was the amount of the...
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TEACHERS WANTED

Wanted—First or second class teacher to take charge of...
Apply to Percy Elliott, Secretary, Sison Ridge, Victoria Co., N. B. 1907-7-8

Wanted—A second class female teacher for District No. 10, Parish of Perth, Victoria county, for next term. Apply, stating salary, to Secretary of the Board, Peter Ledingham, Kintore, Victoria county, N. B. 12748-6-17

Wanted—A third class female teacher, applying salary, to William Phillips, secretary of school trustees, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B. 12792-6-17

NURSES WANTED

Wanted—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1173, Worcester, Mass. 6880-7-11

Wanted—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut. Refer to Good wages. Good position. Address Miss Agnes M. G. Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Wellington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-17

AGENTS WANTED

Reliable representative wanted to meet the tremendous business of New Brunswick. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us at local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone and Liberal pay to the right men. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-17

There is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly, liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 157 Wright street.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

Wanted—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 157 Wright street.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer. We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Send for Catalogue S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

UPHAM—Born at 11 De Monts street, St. John West, June 14, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Uphan, a daughter, Helen Georgia.

MARRIAGES

NEELSON-DAVIDSON—At the residence of E. O. Jones, Prince street, West St. John, on June 17 William T. Nelson of Fairville and Sadie P. Davidson of St. John West united in marriage by Rev. A. J. Archibald, assisted by Rev. Walter Dunham.

WHEPLEY-BASKIN—On the 17th inst. at Portland street Methodist church, by the pastor, Rev. H. A. Pierce, Hazel Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whempley, 26 Harrison street, and Roy Baskin.

PIERCE-NIXON—On June 18th, at No. 10 Melvern Terrace, Bedford, Mass., by the Rev. Salem D. Towne, Ralph Pierce of Boston to Bertha Ailiff Nixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Nixon, St. John.

HARNED-LEE—In the Ludlow St. Baptist Church, St. John West, N. B. on June 18th, 1914, by Rev. W. R. Robinson, B.D. George A. Moore, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Harned to Alice Jeanette Lee, of St. John, N. B.

HARNED-WOOD—On June 17, at St. John Presbyterian church, Leonard C. Harned to Miss Myrtle Ivy Woods, both of St. John, by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, B.D.

DEATHS

SIMPSON—At Gagetown, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, June 3, Elizabeth Simpson, widow of Edward Simpson, aged 84.

LANDERS—At Mater Misericordiae Home, Mrs. Annie F. Landers, aged 74.

CAMERON—At General Public Hospital, on June 15, 1914, Alice R. aged 68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Harned to Alice Jeanette Lee, of St. John, N. B.

FOX—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Walter Perry, 30 Victoria street, this city, on the 14th inst., Miss Edith Fox, aged 24 years, leaving her father, four brothers and two brothers to mourn.

COEN—At St. Peter's rectory on the 14th inst., Thomas Coen (Brother Hugh), in the 66th year of his age.

CARD OF THANKS

Dr. George and Harold Simpson, and their sisters, the Misses Simpson, return grateful thanks to all friends who extended such unstinted kindness to them during the illness and subsequent death of their lamented mother.

David, the sixteen-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Clancy, Chatham, died Wednesday as a result of eating ice on Tuesday. The child was playing on the floor with his three-year-old sister, Mrs. Clancy had ransacked a closet, while returning only five minutes later, she found her baby with its hands full of ice. Dr. Duffy was summoned immediately but the child was burned so badly that it was beyond medical skill to save him.

Alfred Burley & Co. have sold the James Small farm at Scotch Settlement, Victoria county. It consists of 800 acres with a good barn and other outbuildings. The purchaser is David Anderson, who has bought a homestead in Saskatchewan but who has now decided to try New Brunswick.

J. P. BURCHILL TELLS OF PAYING \$2,000 GRAFT TO BERRY

(Continued from page 6.)

Q—How did it get into Mr. Brankley's hands?
A—We deposited it at Bathurst with instructions to deposit it to Mr. Brankley's credit at Chatham.

Q—When your licenses were issued was there any provision that the rate of stamptage was to be fixed for ten years?
A—No.

Q—Did you raise a question about it?
A—Not at the time, but later, it was part of the agreement and our lumber organization took it up.

Q—Have you any personal knowledge of what was done?
A—No, not except what was done at our meetings.

Q—How did you happen to pay the money into the Bank of Montreal?
A—We do our business there.

Q—But on Mr. Berry's instructions?
A—Both Mr. Berry and Mr. Brankley may have suggested it. We thought it was the easiest way.

Q—You spoke of an arrangement. What was that?
A—That the rate of stamptage for spruce pine and cedar should be fixed at \$1.50 for ten years.

Q—This was before the \$15 per mile was paid?
A—The understanding was reached. Cross-examination.

Mr. Teed—What would you consider a fair rate of bonus?
A—We told the premier that the whole lands should all be gone over and that no bonus collected for the worthless barren lands and a proper rate on the others. Certain lands, while worthless, were necessary to us to keep others from coming in and bothering us.

Q—Under the present arrangement what did you think would be a fair rate?
A—\$75 a mile.

Q—Were you willing to pay \$100 rather than lose it?
A—Yes.

Q—You understood before the Newcastle meeting that the rates would be fixed for ten years?
A—In a general way, but there was no definite understanding.

Q—But you understood that it would be done?
A—No; it was discussed and urged for the stability of the business. The rate had not been fixed.

Q—But it was known that this was the government's policy?
A—I did not know that the government had committed themselves.

Q—But they had indicated that they would accede to the lumbermen's request?
A—Yes.

Q—What was the stamptage rate?
A—The old rate was \$1.25 and the new rate \$1.50.

Q—You think it was in the interests of the business that the rate should be specified for a fixed term and you approved of it?
A—Yes.

Q—It is important that these questions should be settled?
A—Yes.

Q—And you were urging the government to arrange the matter?
A—Yes.

Q—And the premier had promised to do what he could?
A—Yes.

Q—Had you learned from the minister or any other member of the government what their policy was likely to be?
A—Not at that time, not until the next spring.

Q—About this time you acquired other limits?
A—Yes, 149 1/2 miles, the Robinson limits on the Nepisiquit river. We closed for them in May of 1913 after the act was passed.

Q—Would you mind telling us what you paid for the limits?
A—About \$38,000 or \$280 a mile.

Q—And you paid the bonus as well?
A—Yes.

Mr. Teed—Before you met Mr. Berry at Chatham had you learned what the probable amount of the bonus would be?
A—No, sir.

Q—Did he tell you that the bonus had not been fixed by the government but he believed it would be \$100 a mile?
A—He said our lands would be \$100.

Q—Did you tell him it was \$100 a mile?
A—Yes, and I tried to get him to exempt some barren land but they took them all through at that rate.

Q—Did you say that Berry said you would have to pay \$15 in order to get the renewal? I may have misunderstood you.
A—Practically so.

Q—What did he say?
A—He said that our lands would be classed at \$100 a mile but we would have to put up something for an election campaign.

the commission power to deal with that subject and that the witnesses would have to make an affidavit of the number of miles travelled, etc., exactly as in a civil case.

Mr. Carvell also asked about the costs of serving the witnesses. In some cases the expenses had been pretty serious.

The chairman—If you make out a list of the services and submit them to the commission they will be considered.

Allan Ritchie was the next witness called. He said in answer to Mr. Carvell that he was a lumber merchant at Newcastle and had been a lumberman since 1864. He leased 65 1/2 miles of crown timber lands.

Q—Did you renew the limits under the terms of the timber act of 1913?
A—Yes.

Q—How much did you pay on the bonuses?
A—\$8,800.

Q—Did you have any talk with Berry about the renewal of these licenses?
A—Yes.

Q—When and where?
A—In Newcastle.

Q—I think on June 26 last, 1913.
Q—What was said to you and by you to him?
A—We spoke about the \$100 a mile bonus.

Q—Did he say that the bonus had been settled at \$100 a mile?
A—Yes, that is what he said.

Q—Did he say anything about the government being divided in the matter?
A—No, I would not say that he said that.

Q—He left the impression on your mind that it had been fixed at \$100?
A—Yes.

Q—Did he say anything else?
A—He spoke about a campaign fund at \$15 a mile.

Q—Was this at the same time?
A—Yes, within the same conversation within a few minutes.

Q—What did you say?
A—I think I said I should have to think over and asked for time to consider it.

Consulted With Others.
Q—Did you tell him that you wanted to consult with friends?
A—Yes.

Q—Did you mention it to many friends?
A—No, I do not think I mentioned it to many. I mentioned it to my friend Burchill.

Q—And Mr. Snowball?
A—Yes, I think we did have a talk about it.

Q—Did you see Mr. Berry again?
A—Yes, I think I saw him on June 27.

Q—Did you protest against the payment of the \$15 over and above the \$100?
A—I do not say I protested but I thought it was heavy.

Q—You tell him you were paying too much?
A—I do not know.

Q—You were a rather easy mark?
A—I do not think so.

Q—Did you pay a sum?
A—I paid \$4,500.

Q—Why did you not pay the rest?
A—Because some of the land was inferior.

Q—Where did you pay it?
A—Into Mr. Brankley's office.

Q—Tell us how you paid it?
A—By cheque to the bank in Mr. Brankley's office.

Q—Was Mr. Brankley there?
A—Yes.

Q—You told to take it there?
A—Yes, by Mr. Berry.

No "Bag" There.
Q—You did not put it into a bag there?
A—I did not see a bag.

Q—Did Mr. Brankley count the money?
A—No, Mr. Brankley said he would not count the money and that I should put it on the table.

Q—He did not mention the amount?
A—No.

Q—What did you say to him?
A—That I was willing to pay in the way designated by him and he stated that we could pay the money into Mr. Brankley's office as was done by the others.

Q—What did you do?
A—I met the next day, at Newcastle, Mr. Berry and Mr. Brankley and I told them I had the money. I think it was Mr. Brankley who said "There is a grip in a room at the hotel," and I put it in the bag.

Q—How much?
A—\$8,800.

Q—When was that?
A—That was about June 26 or 27.

Q—This was in addition to the amount of the bonus?
A—Yes, in addition to the amount of the bonus.

Answering Mr. Teed, witness said that Mr. Berry got the information about their land from Mr. Bates.

Mr. Teed—Was any threat or duress, direct or indirect, held out to you?
A—No.

Q—He only suggested that you should contribute to the campaign funds?
A—Yes.

Q—And you contributed freely and voluntarily?
A—Yes.

Q—There was no question of holding up the leases?
A—No.

A. H. F. Randolph.
Allan H. F. Randolph, a member of the firm of Handolph & Baker, then went into the witness box.

Mr. Carvell—Did Mr. Berry or any other person ask you to pay to the campaign funds over and above the bonus?
A—No.

Q—Did you ever pay over and above the bonus?
A—No.

Witness then left the stand and it was understood that he was only called at his own request to deny making payments as alleged in the statement filed by Mr. Carvell.

At this point, 4:40 p.m., the royal commission adjourned until 10 a.m. Thursday.

CANADIAN PORTS

Halifax, June 15—Arr. str. Digby, Liverpool; Florizel, New York; Stephano, St. John's (Nfld); Halifax, Boston.

St. John's, June 15—Arr. str. Stephano, St. John's (Nfld); Halifax, Boston.

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Bark Romanoff (Nor), 1,230, Hansen, Philadelphia, W. M. McKay, bal.

Barge S T Co, No 3, 623, McLean, Bath, bal.

Shir Coral Leaf, 847, Dill, New York, bal.

Coastwise—Strs, Harbinger, 45, Rockwell, River Hobart; John L. Cann, 77, MacKinnon, Westport; schrs Alive & Jennie, 28, Guthrie, Little River; Hazelwood, 26, Small, Triverton; Susie N, 26, Merriman, Port Greville.

Monday, June 15. Str Monksheaven, Milburn, Sydney.

Str Eastington, Stevenson, Parramoor.

Schrs Jennie A Stubbs (Am), Dixon, Boston; Stinson Cutler & Co, 170,884 feet spruce lumber, 460,000 cedar shingles.

Coastwise—Strs Stadium, Rolfe, Alma; Granville, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, Woodworth, Digby; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown; Margraville, Baker, St. Williams; schrs Aggie Curry, Peck, Hopewell; Arthur M, McDonough, St. Martins.

Tuesday, June 16. Coastwise—Str Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; sch Maple Leaf, R. R. Reid, 1,800 feet pine.

Strs Hattie Barbour, Barton, City Island; Sch Jennie A Stubbs, Dixon, Boston.

Wednesday June 17. S S Pejepost, Sweet, St. Martins.

Schrs Albert C, Stubbs, McLean, New York; R. R. Reid, 1,800 feet pine.

Coastwise—Strs, Harbinger, Rockwell, Albert John L. Cann, MacKinnon, Westport; schrs Union, Milburn, St. Martins; Ebbie May, Grand Harbor; Hazelwood, Small, Triverton; Alive & Jennie, Guthrie, Little River.

Monday, June 15. Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Boston via Maine ports.

Str Eastington, Stevenson, Parramoor.

Tuesday, June 16. Sch Hattie Barbour, Barton, City Island.

Sch Jennie A Stubbs, Dixon, Boston.

Wednesday June 17. S S Monksheaven, Milburn, Sydney.

S S Calvin Adams, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Arrived. Monday, June 15. Str Monksheaven, 2,097, Milburn via Halifax, Starr, part cargo coal.

Schrs Friselle, 102, Granville, Salem, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 60, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Valinda, 36, Gesner, Bridgetown; Margraville, 46, Baker, Margraville; Stadium, 40, Rolfe, Alma; schrs Nina Blanche, 81, Neves, Apple River; Ida M, 77, Glennie, River Hebert.

R M S P liner Chignecto, 2,948, Lewis, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and misc.

Sch Abbie C. Stubbs, 288, McLean, Fredericton, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Schrs Wilfred D, 24, Gupthill, Grand Harbor; Babel May, 16, Clayton, Parker's Cove.

Monday, June 15. S S Pejepost, 78, Sweet, Bath for St. Martins.

Arrived. Monday, June 15. Str Monksheaven, 2,097, Milburn via Halifax, Starr, part cargo coal.

Schrs Friselle, 102, Granville, Salem, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 60, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Valinda, 36, Gesner, Bridgetown; Margraville, 46, Baker, Margraville; Stadium, 40, Rolfe, Alma; schrs Nina Blanche, 81, Neves, Apple River; Ida M, 77, Glennie, River Hebert.

R M S P liner Chignecto, 2,948, Lewis, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and misc.

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with. You will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

