

MR. GOULD COMPELLED TO FORK OVER 100,000 PLUNKS

Valley Railway Builder Tells How He Was
Held up by the Sanctimonious J. Kidd
Flemming--Money was Borrowed from
the Prudential Trust Company and from
Funds Belonging to the Province,

Mr. A. R. Gould's modest statement before Chief Justice McKeown at St. John that he paid Mr. J. Kidd Flemming \$100,000 for the Valley Railway contract, has created quite a sensation throughout the province. It has been generally known in political circles for years past that Mr. Gould was compelled to whack up generously for the benefit of the grafters and hold-up men connected with the late government, but the stories in circulation lacked positive proof. Now after three years the people have confirmation from Mr. Gould in the form of sworn evidence that he personally paid \$100,000 to Flemming and his satellites just prior to the general election of 1912. The government forces had so much money at their disposal in that election that they were unable to spend it all, and it is generally believed that somebody made a shakedown. Soon after the election it will be remembered, Mr. Flemming made a trip to Western Canada to the public expense, and there are some people unkind enough to say that some of the left over election funds eventually followed him.

The story of the transaction as told under oath by Mr. Gould is reported by the Daily Telegraph as follows:

Getting Down to Payment.

Q.—Did you pay anything to Mr. Flemming for the contract?

Mr. Teed—I object.

Mr. Carvell—It is a proper question. Mr. Flemming was the premier; the witness negotiated with him; there is no trace of any other member of the government until he retired; then his

When a man asserts that he is just as good as another man he always believes he's better.

The elevator in a department store is merely a shoplifter.

successor carried on matters in the same way. It is in the interest of Mr. Gould and of the province that the question should be answered. I will repeat the question.

To witness—Did you pay anything to Mr. Flemming at the time this contract was signed or at any other time down to the time of his retirement?

Mr. Teed again objected strenuously and at length, arguing that the question was irrelevant of the present matter.

The Chief Justice—Take it out of the realm of provincial politics. Suppose that a man approaches the representative of a corporation to secure a contract and he pays money to the agent, do you suppose he could recover in an action. The province is a corporation and must act through an agent. It has been shown that Mr. Flemming acted as such an agent of the government all through the negotiations and that would make the matter of a payment vital to the transaction. Under the circumstances it seems perfectly clear to me that the question is relevant and I must permit it.

Mr. Carvell to witness—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming in December, 1911, at the time the contract was signed?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay him any money down to the time he ceased to become premier in the autumn of 1914?

Mr. Teed objected but the question was allowed.

A. It is well known that I contributed to a campaign fund.

Q.—How much?

A.—I don't like to answer that question.

Q.—How much did you contribute?

A.—You have stated it a good many times and it has been stated in the public prints.

\$100,000 Near Enough.

Q.—We would like to have it from your own lips; how much was it?

A.—You came near it.

Q.—I said \$100,000; was that near it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How near?

A.—Near enough.

Q.—You must tell us yourself.

A.—You know what it was.

Q.—Was it \$100,000?

A.—Yes, it was \$100,000.

Q.—With whom did you make the agreement for the payment of this money?

A.—With Mr. Flemming.

Q.—When was that?

A.—In the fall of 1911.

Q.—When the contract was signed?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not Mr. Flemming negotiate with you for the payment at the time the negotiations for the contract were in progress?

A.—I think I agreed long before the contract was signed, two or three months before.

Q.—And the amount was fixed?

A.—Yes, \$100,000.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming want more?

A.—He said he could get more from other parties.

Q.—How much more?

A.—He said he could get double that amount.

Q.—Then why did he take you at the lower amount?

A.—I guess he thought I was easier to handle.

Q.—How much of the amount did you pay to Mr. Flemming personally?

A.—The larger part.

Q.—Did you pay him \$75,000.

A.—It might be a trifle more.

Q.—And you paid the balance according to his instructions?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was the contract agreed to at the time the money was paid?

A.—Yes, long before that, in the fall of 1911.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming tell you how much the Grits got out of the trans-continental?

A.—Well, he did mention some pretty expensive work up there.

Mr. Teed—What has that got to do with this case?

Mr. Carvell—Perhaps not very much but I would like to know and this seems a very good opportunity.

His Honor over-ruled the question and Mr. Carvell cheerfully assented.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Mr. McLeod, the provincial secretary who signed the contract?

The Chief Justice—I think that pay-ments made to Mr. Flemming, as the

WHAT GERMAN CHILDREN THINK

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

Among the many investigations of the influence of the war on children of Germany is one of especial interest reported by Max Doring, of Leipzig, in Archiv fur Pädagogie, of which he is one of the editors. The report refers to the answers of 110 boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 12 in a certain school.

The teacher asked the children to write a theme expressing their "Thoughts, Wishes and Hopes." The teachers wanted to see what was occupying the minds of those children.

Of the 110 children only three did not refer to the war. All the others expressed their thought about the war. Of these 92 children expressed their desire for peace, 85 children were worried about members of their own families on the battlefield, 38 thought about the high cost of living, especially about the scarcity of potatoes, butter and fat. Hopes of victory were expressed by only 23; happiness over the victories of the German army by only nine.

In spite of all the literature of hatred imported into the public schools, only seven children expressed any kind of hatred toward the enemy. The name of that man who is spoken of most in the schools, the Kaiser, was mentioned only once. In spite of all the humbug about "his majesty," this shows how much the children think about him.

This little inquiry reveals plainly how tired they all are in Germany of the war and that these thoughts are so often expressed that they preoccupy every mind. And when we remember that these little children expressed these thoughts over a year ago, we can imagine how everyone feels today.

agent of the province in the matter, have a bearing on the liability of the province to pay Mr. Gould any money. I cannot see that this is so in the case of Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Carvell—He was the provincial secretary and he signed the contract.

The Chief Justice—But it was not through Mr. McLeod that Mr. Gould got the contract. Mr. Flemming stands in a different relation to the transaction.

Mr. Carvell—I am sorry that it so appears to you; I have a whole list of gentlemen regarding whom I would like to ask Mr. Gould.

The Chief Justice—I am not interested, unless you can show that they had something to do with the negotiations for the contract.

When Money Was Paid.

Resuming, Mr. Carvell asked the witness: When was the \$100,000 paid?

A.—In the spring of 1912.

Q.—Before the local general elections?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you get the money you gave to Mr. Flemming?

A.—I got it from the trust company and handed it over to Mr. Flemming.

Q.—You have said it was your own money; was that because you regarded the debt to the bank as a personal liability?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The trust company gave you the money out of the proceeds of the bonds?

A.—I don't know where it came from.

Q.—But the bonds had been deposited with the trust company?

A.—Yes, not long before that.

Q.—Was it not only a few days?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—You know of the agreement that was made, that, if they were made trustees of the fund, they were to loan you \$350,000 and that they were to loan you \$50,000 anyway? There is such a document. It was after the money was placed in the hands of the trust company?

A.—I don't think I ever knew of that before.

Q.—This \$100,000 referred to in the bill of particulars is the balance of the loan out of which you paid Mr. Flemming?

A.—It would be about that amount.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming tell you how much the Grits got out of the trans-continental?

A.—Well, he did mention some pretty expensive work up there.

Mr. Teed—What has that got to do with this case?

Mr. Carvell—Perhaps not very much but I would like to know and this seems a very good opportunity.

His Honor over-ruled the question and Mr. Carvell cheerfully assented.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Mr. McLeod, the provincial secretary who signed the contract?

The Chief Justice—I think that pay-ments made to Mr. Flemming, as the

successor carried on matters in the same way. It is in the interest of Mr. Gould and of the province that the question should be answered. I will repeat the question.

To witness—Did you pay anything to Mr. Flemming at the time this contract was signed or at any other time down to the time of his retirement?

Mr. Teed again objected strenuously and at length, arguing that the question was irrelevant of the present matter.

The Chief Justice—Take it out of the realm of provincial politics. Suppose that a man approaches the representative of a corporation to secure a contract and he pays money to the agent, do you suppose he could recover in an action. The province is a corporation and must act through an agent. It has been shown that Mr. Flemming acted as such an agent of the government all through the negotiations and that would make the matter of a payment vital to the transaction. Under the circumstances it seems perfectly clear to me that the question is relevant and I must permit it.

Mr. Carvell to witness—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming in December, 1911, at the time the contract was signed?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay him any money down to the time he ceased to become premier in the autumn of 1914?

Mr. Teed objected but the question was allowed.

A. It is well known that I contributed to a campaign fund.

Q.—How much?

A.—I don't like to answer that question.

Q.—How much did you contribute?

A.—You have stated it a good many times and it has been stated in the public prints.

\$100,000 Near Enough.

Q.—We would like to have it from your own lips; how much was it?

A.—You came near it.

Q.—I said \$100,000; was that near it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How near?

A.—Near enough.

Q.—You must tell us yourself.

A.—You know what it was.

Q.—Was it \$100,000?

A.—Yes, it was \$100,000.

Q.—With whom did you make the agreement for the payment of this money?

A.—With Mr. Flemming.

Q.—When was that?

A.—In the fall of 1911.

Q.—When the contract was signed?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not Mr. Flemming negotiate with you for the payment at the time the negotiations for the contract were in progress?

A.—I think I agreed long before the contract was signed, two or three months before.

Q.—And the amount was fixed?

A.—Yes, \$100,000.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming want more?

A.—He said he could get more from other parties.

Q.—How much more?

A.—He said he could get double that amount.

Q.—Then why did he take you at the lower amount?

A.—I guess he thought I was easier to handle.

Q.—How much of the amount did you pay to Mr. Flemming personally?

A.—The larger part.

Q.—Did you pay him \$75,000.

A.—It might be a trifle more.

Q.—And you paid the balance according to his instructions?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was the contract agreed to at the time the money was paid?

A.—Yes, long before that, in the fall of 1911.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming tell you how much the Grits got out of the trans-continental?

A.—Well, he did mention some pretty expensive work up there.

Mr. Teed—What has that got to do with this case?

Mr. Carvell—Perhaps not very much but I would like to know and this seems a very good opportunity.

His Honor over-ruled the question and Mr. Carvell cheerfully assented.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Mr. McLeod, the provincial secretary who signed the contract?

The Chief Justice—I think that pay-ments made to Mr. Flemming, as the

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
E.W. GILLETTE CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL
MADE IN CANADA

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE TO TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Hitherto Unpublished Document Made
Public by Former Ambassador Gerard--
The War Lord Admits That Belgian
Neutrality had to be Violated on Strateg-
ical Grounds.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15. — A hitherto unpublished letter cabled by the German emperor to President Wilson on August 10, 1914, giving the Kaiser's own version of how the world war began, has appeared in The Public Ledger in the first published instalment of former Ambassador James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany." The document is notable for the plain admission by the Kaiser that Belgian neutrality "had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds."

The letter is printed as an autograph facsimile of the original document, and words and phrases appear crossed out, interlined and underlined in the Kaiser's own handwriting. By official request in Berlin, Ambassador Gerard suppressed the message to President Wilson, which the Kaiser gave him for publication. Mr. Gerard uses it in his book by special permission of the president.

An Important Correction.

One of the hand-written corrections is particularly notable. It appears at the close of the German emperor's cable letter, and substitutes for the word "knowledge" the word "news"; it thus makes the most important sentence read:

"Instead he (Sir E. Grey) declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom."

Here is the text of the letter: For the President of the United States personally:

Aug. 10, 1914.

(1) H. R. H. Prince Henry was received by His Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit it to me verbally that Eng-

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the ther discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers. Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but it said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callous.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn, and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue. This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from mlockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

STATION HOUSE TENDERS.

The Directors of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company will receive sealed tenders up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, August 28th, 1917, for supplying the material and constructing the stations and outbuildings of the St. John and Quebec Railway between Gagetown and Westfield. Plans and specifications can be seen at the offices of the Company in Fredericton and at the Provincial rooms in St. John.

Tenders to have attached certified cheques for 5 per cent. of the amount of same. The Directors do not bind themselves accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. CARTER,
Secretary.

Fredericton, August 14, 1917.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroys the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DISTURBANCES HAVE CEASED

Paris, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Madrid to the Associated Press says that news from all over Spain is that everything is becoming normal. It was necessary to use cannon against the barricade made by strikers at Sabadell, near Barcelona, resulting in the demolishing of four houses and the killing and wounding of several strikers.

DYSENTERY IS DANGEROUS

Dysentery is one of the worst forms of bowel complaint. It comes on so suddenly, the pains in the bowels become intense, the discharges occur with great rapidity, and are very often accompanied by blood, and the action on the system so weakening that its termination often proves fatal.

When the bowels get loosened up in this way, and you wish to check the unnatural discharge without bringing on constipation, there is only one remedy to use, and that is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

This remedy is not an experiment as it has been used in thousands of Canadian homes during the past 72 years.

Mrs. Albert Pearson, Bryant's Corner, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the past ten years, and I would not be without it in the house."

Last fall my little boy, three years old, took very bad with dysentery. After taking 3 or 4 doses of "Dr. Fowler's" he began to improve, and before he had used all the bottle he was entirely cured. I sincerely recommend it to all."

There are many cheap imitations of this sterling remedy on the market. Ask for Dr. Fowler's and see that you get the genuine when you ask for it. Price 35c. Put up only by The T. M. L. burn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

sonally that mobilization, being already carried out, could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding; and, as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead, he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage, under guarantee of his country's freedom.

I am most grateful for the President's message. WILLIAM H. R.

Evolution—A mouse is afraid of a man. A man is afraid of a woman, and a woman is afraid of a mouse—sometimes.

Another difference between the old-fashioned and the new fashioned novel is that the former always ended with "and so at last she married him," while the three latest best sellers end with "and so at last she found a job and got rid of him."

Our Candy Experts
combine the purest and richest cream with the chocolate ground in our own factory from selected cocoa beans. The result is a candy confection universally accepted as the best—MOIR'S Try them.
—Assorted flavors.
—Nut filled centres.
—Fruit and jelly insides.
Moir's, Limited, Halifax, Canada
25
MOIR'S
CHOCOLATE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
URIC ACID
ANGER 23 THE PAIN

**'Farm Laborers'
Excursion
MONDAY, AUGUST 27th.**

Canadian Pacific Ry.
—from—
**FREDERICTON TO WINNIPEG
For Twelve Dollars.**

</