

## THE DAILY MAIL

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THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918

## THE ALLIES WERE READY.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing on the day before the German offensive started, gives the following account of the preparations made by the Allies to receive the Huns:

"That the Hun will strike is sure, and it is doubly sure that when he strikes our forces, scattered from Bel-fort, in the southeast, near the border of Alsace, to the sea, will be involved. It is no violation of the censorship or of any confidence imposed on me to say that the Americans, hundreds of thousands strong, are ready for the great battle and will take part in it.

"Every preparation by the Allies is directed toward effecting a massacre of the enemy when he launches his offensive. This much is sure, that when the gray waves of Hun hordes surge toward our lines our big guns will roar out a grewsome welcome to him—such a welcome as will chill his soul—and grim death will walk amid the sheet of lead that will belch from our machine guns and rifles.

"The Allies are ready everywhere. Indications are that Germany proposes to make this coming offensive by her troops a gigantic one. The enemy troops have had a long rest—a rest that was longer than it was expected anywhere that they would get. Time, too, has enabled the Hun to gather together an immense army for the drive. We now know the Germans have from eighty to ninety divisions which they can use in this impending drive. That means she has about a million and two hundred thousand men—one of the largest forces in all the world's history of massed attacks.

"On the other hand, the British have had time to reconsolidate and to strengthen their positions. The French always are alert, always erecting formidable bulwarks everywhere. Add to this the ever-increasing American forces here fit for the front line defence and attack."

The big battle started early on Monday morning and has been raging for three days, but the Allies appear to be holding their line intact, notwithstanding the prodigious expenditure of shells by the Huns and the determination with which their troops are delivering their thrusts. The Americans, who according to the correspondent above quoted, are "hundreds of thousands strong," are certainly doing their part nobly. The Huns seem to have staked everything in the present offensive, and their failure to make any substantial progress must be a bitter disappointment to them.

The failure of the present offensive will certainly be the beginning of the end of the great struggle.

## THE HUN CONVICTS HIMSELF.

If Germany believed that American aviation officers were aboard the Llandovery Castle, says the Boston Record, its obvious course would have been to take them captive and carry them to Berlin and prove its assertion that hospital ships were used to transport fighting men. Instead of that it sank the ship and sent to death 14 nursing sisters along with all the equipment of the hospital craft.

The German knows that his assertions about hospital ships are lies. The German knows that he is a murderer, a liar and a fiend. He knows that in all the history of the world's blood there is no infamy which he has not exceeded. Other wars have produced horrors, other armies committed excesses; but in all the history of humanity and of inhumanity there has not been, since the dawn of civilization, an instance until now when the established and responsible government of a Christian nation has openly and with blood-guilty boast, by deliberate intent and with thorough preparation, committed wholesale and in detail those infamies which have in other days been the black exceptions of war.

Old-fashioned people who go by the clock are worried by this daylight saving subterfuge. They hate to go to bed while the sun is up, but they can't be untrue to the clock.

## HON. MR. CURRIE DENIES MURCHIE'S ALLEGATIONS

(Continued from Page Five)

to 4,500,000 feet?  
 A.—I did not.  
 Q.—Did you tell him that you would look after him?

A.—No.  
 Q.—That he would have nothing to fear?

A.—No such a thing.  
 Q.—Did you tell him to try to keep it down to \$4,500,000 feet.

A.—No. I never told Murchie or any other scaler to reduce his return in the twenty-five years I have been in the business.

Q.—Did he tell you he was going to cut down the scale?

A.—When Murchie came in, he commenced talking about the scale. I said Mr. Richards told me that you and he had settled the scale. He took a pencil and started figuring. I said just do the best you can, so long as you do nothing wrong. When he was going out I put my hand on his shoulder and said I'm going to give you a tip. He said, What's that? I said, Don't get yourself into trouble for anyone.

Q.—Did you promise to keep Murchie's job for him?

A.—No I knew it would be useless. He had been very active against us.

Q.—Was some of the lumber left over?

A.—Yes some in the boom and some in the river.

Q.—At the time of the conversation were you in a position to know what your cut was?

A.—No, that year we only needed 4,000,000 and after that we did not care much. There was a heavy snow-fall early that winter and it closed things up. We did not go so much by the cut as by the output of the mill.

Q.—At the time before the election, you were very much out of the office?

A.—Yes, I was busy with the campaign and preparing for the session and at the same time looking after the drive. I was not paying much attention to office matters.

Q.—Nine of the jobbers got their supplies from Mr. Reid?

A.—When I came into the Continental company we carried on the arrangement existing with Mr. Reid. Under our arrangement he got out most of the logs. If he got more than we needed, he would carry the balance over until the next year. We did not concern ourselves with the details of his operations.

Q.—Has Mr. Richards always settled the stumpage?

A.—When I came back from the west and entered the company, Mr. Richards had things in his hands and I merely went in to look after the manufacturing end.

Q.—You did not ask anything about the stumpage?

A.—No.

Q.—You have the cheque you signed for the stumpage?

A.—Yes, (producing it).

Q.—Is that your handwriting?

A.—The body of it is written by J. L. Pidgeon. I signed it. I don't attend to any of the detail work in the office. Any accounts that come in I pass over to the accountant and when he prepares the checks I sign them.

Q.—Did you know that the stumpage bill was not for the full amount of the cut?

A.—I did not give it any consideration. My interest in the company was small and I concerned myself with my own work. I signed the check as a matter of routine.

## No Influence Used

Q.—Did you try to influence Murchie in any way to reduce his estimate?

A.—I never tried to influence Murchie or any scaler in all the years I have been in the lumber business.

Q.—What about his affidavit that you did?

A.—It is a fabrication from start to finish.

To Mr. Baxter witness said that when he met Murchie on the train Murchie began to rail at him and said we are going to get after you good. You put Jack Kerr on the river to catch me in my count and reported me to Mr. Murchie, (the chief scaler) Witness told Murchie that he could not play politics with him.

Q.—Was not the settlement made to your knowledge, before the operations for the season were completed?

A.—I think all the logs would be cut some of them may not have been hauled to the river.

Q.—Were not some logs cut after that date?

A.—Not by the company's camps, maybe by Reid's camps.

Q.—Had Purvis got all his returns in the log book?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it not clear to you that a bargain was being made between Richards and Murchie, irrespective of the cut?

A.—I know nothing of that.

Q.—Would you swear that in your conversation with Murchie nothing was said about his retaining his job?

A.—I would swear it on a stack of Bibles.

Q.—Was it true that you did not want Murchie discharged?

A.—No, it is not. Sure, I wanted him discharged.

Q.—Did you not tell D. A. Stewart in a room off the assembly chamber that you would not have had him discharged?

A.—No. I remember that conversation and I know about Stewart's report on it.

Q.—Did you not consider that you had a duty to perform to the government in this matter?

A.—I was opposed to the whole system of stumpage collection. I went before the government and told them so.

Q.—Did you pay stumpage on your fall cut?

A.—On the same proportion as anyone else.

Q.—Will you swear that you paid stumpage on sixty per cent of your cut?

A.—Surely I would. I have a statement here that shows that the logs did not cut within forty per cent of Purvis' scale.

Mr. Baxter refused to permit the statement to be put in evidence by Mr. Currie and Mr. LeBlanc promised that he would recall Purvis who had prepared the statement to have him put it in.

This concluded the evidence.

## Bob Low for Ottawa.

Col. Robert S. Low passed through St. John last evening on his way to Ottawa, where he will be in charge of the construction work on the new parliament buildings. Colonel Low was in charge of the reconstruction work in Halifax, going to the stricken city immediately after the disaster, and remaining for six months, during which time he refused to accept any salary. A public vote of thanks was recently tendered Colonel Low by the citizens' relief committee.

## Rain Damaged Maine Roads.

Bangor Commercial: Sunday's down pour exceeded in volume and violence anything that has happened this summer. Heavy damage was done to the roads throughout eastern Maine. Many stretches of road that stood up under previous heavy rains, gave way under the downpour and were badly washed out. It will require many days of labor and much expense to put them in good condition again. Gravel roads withstood the constant pelting of the rain better than dirt roads, but it was an unusually well built and drained piece of road that was not gullied or flooded. Patrolmen will be kept busy during the week repairing the damages and it will be several weeks before the sections not patrolled will be smoothed out and made comfortably passable.

At the request of the Food Committee, the retail fish dealers are offering whole fish for ten cents a pound, or thereabouts, provided orders are sent in early.

See their advertisements.

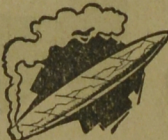
They are also meeting our request in offering stew meat and the cheaper cuts of meat at reduced prices.

Will the citizens meet the dealers and increase their use of these nutritious foods?

## ANNOUNCEMENT

M. BREWER'S INSURANCE BUSINESS will be carried on as usual at his office, Queen Street, and policyholders may rest assured that their interests will be properly looked after  
 MRS. M. BREWER.

## SUMMER CIGARS



A hot day's pleasure at home or away, and the necessary inducement for the friendship of the soldier. Good Cigars are good pals. See that all your boys and men friends are supplied. We carry all the popular brands.

## STAPLES' PHARMACY

ALONZO STAPLES, Prop.  
 Agency for Miller Standard Rubber Goods.

John J. Weddall & Son  
Rainy Day Goods

Ladies' and Misses Rain Coats, Ladies' and Misses Rain Hats, Ladies' Oil Silk Rain Coats, Ladies and Gents Umbrellas, Children's Umbrellas.

## John J. Weddall &amp; Son

This store will close Thursday at 1 p. m. during July and August.

## Save Coal and Wood

Use Oil to Cook with

We carry in stock,

The New Perfection, with wicks,

The Florence, without wicks.

Cooking with Oil is more economical than with wood or coal and makes kitchen work easier.

## R. Chestnut &amp; Sons

PLUMBERS AND HEATERS

THE HARDWARE PEOPLE

WHOLESALE

RETAIL

## Sheep on Every Hill Side in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Government through the Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Chartered Banks to help the Farmers—where assistance is needed—to buy sheep.

The Department will not only arrange to buy Sheep FOR the Farmers, but will also buy good breeders FROM the Farmers—in other words, this branch of the Agricultural Department WILL SUPERVISE ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF SHEEP.

IF A FARMER NEEDS CREDIT TO BUY SHEEP he should consult his local banker who has the necessary forms.

If you cannot buy sheep in your locality, inform the nearest banker who will notify the Agricultural Department, or, better still, notify the Department yourself and say how many Sheep you want.

## KEEP YOUR EWE LAMBS

Every Ewe Lamb weighing 80 pounds and over and of reasonable quality, should be retained by farmers for breeding purposes. Sell the males and the inferior females for butcher purposes. If you have more ewe lambs than required, induce your neighbor to purchase.

## THE VALUE OF WOOL

Unwashed wool of the best quality brought 80 cents a pound this spring, or about \$5.00 a fleece.

## SIXTY MILLION SHEEP

Have been lost in Europe since the war started. Wool in enormous quantities is now required to clothe the soldiers. It will take an immense quantity to reclothe the returned men in civilian dress. Prices will likely be high for ten years.

New Brunswick has the pasture, hay, roots and a climate suited to sheep. Every farmer should consider investing in a small flock as a foundation. The first year will give approximately \$4.00 worth of wool per sheep; the sheep will cost about \$15.00. Is it not a good business proposition?

If you cannot purchase locally, place your order with your banker. Orders will be filled, if possible, in the order filed at this office through the banks.  
 For further information apply to

J. F. TWEEDDALE,  
 Minister of Agriculture