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Notice to Advertisers.  
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In order to ensure changes  
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# The Daily Mail

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The Weather.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Maritime: Strong northwest  
winds. Fair, but decidedly  
cold today and Thursday.  
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VOL. XXIV., No. 25

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## A SHOW-DOWN WILL BE DEMANDED FROM VALLEY RY. BOODLERS

### Hon. W. P. Jones Makes Sensational Statement Before Com. Stevens--- No More Witnesses to be Called--- Government Will Take Action

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

ST. JOHN, Jan. 30.—A further sensation today marked the Valley Railway inquiry here—intimation of intention by the Provincial Government to seek to recover at least part of the money which went for various uses, and to prosecute four men for conspiracy. Hon. W. P. Jones, who succeeded Hon. F. B. Carvel as counsel for the government, spent the morning summing up the evidence. He said no more testimony was to be offered. He read testimony that A. R. Gould, representing the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, had paid to Hon. J. K. Flemming, then Premier of the province, \$100,000.

Flemming, Mr. Jones said, after receiving this money did not deposit it to the credit of the provincial treasurer, but kept it, and disposed of it to his own use.

Although many documents were drawn, evidencing what the public supposed to be the real contract between the parties, no mention whatever was made to the cash consideration, and in fact it did not become publicly known that there had been a cash payment until Mr. Gould gave evidence in the arbitration proceedings before Chief Justice McKeown.

#### FLEMMING WILL BE ASKED TO DISGORGE THE \$100,000 PAID OVER TO HIM BY A. R. GOULD

"We have brought this matter to the attention of the Attorney General, who will at once demand restitution," said Mr. Jones, "and if Mr. Flemming does not pay over the amount, we will take action in the courts for its recovery. If the testimony of Mr. Gould is true, and there has been no repudiation of it by Mr. Flemming, then it would seem clear that a court of chancery would declare Mr. Flemming to be a trustee in respect to that money for the people of this province and would order him to pay it back to the province. The province is struggling under the burden of the interest charged upon the moneys borrowed to build the Valley Railway. Practically \$1,000 every day will have to be paid for interest on this debt by the people of this province, and where it is shown that the debt may be reduced by the collection of this amount from Mr. Flemming and the collection of other amounts which it may from time to time appear to have been wrongfully taken from the railway, it would seem fair that an effort should be made to recover these moneys."

#### PROCEEDINGS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN AGAINST TENNANT AND OTHERS UNDER CRIMINAL CODE

Coming down to the matter of W. B. Tennant, of St. John, and the Nova Scotia Construction Company, involving some \$133,000 declared to have been paid to Tennant, Hon. Mr. Jones said that to his mind there was a conspiracy among Tennant, Thomas Naigle, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lindsay, the latter two members of the Nova Scotia Construction Co., to prepare fake tenders and secure for themselves enormous profits. He had given the Attorney General of the Province opportunity to read this evidence and he was ready to take proceedings against these four men under the criminal code.

Mr. Jones also suggested possible additional action against Tennant for contributing to a campaign fund while contracting for the government. In closing, Hon. Mr. Jones said: "I am authorized by Premier Foster to say that he considers it the duty of the government so long as he is Premier to prosecute any person who commits a crime against the people of this province, no matter how high a place that person may be in, and irrespective of his political connection."

"The time has come to put a stop to the practice of having middlemen in contracts and of attempting to bribe members of the legislature or in other ways seeking to prejudice the interests of the people."

## ITALIANS CARRYING OUT A BIG DRIVE AGAINST THE TEUTON LINES

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

ROME, Jan. 30.—Notwithstanding the fact that deep snows still cover the ground, the Italians have carried out successfully a spectacular drive against the Austro-German lines in the mountain region of northern Italy and captured strong positions an acre more than 1,500 men.

The blow was delivered on the Asiago plateau sector and the enemy positions penetrated were tenaciously held, despite strong counter attacks, in which the Austro-Germans were repulsed with heavy casualties. The Berlin War Office, in admitting the reverse to the Teutonic allied line, asserts that the Italians repeatedly tried to bring up reinforcements to widen the breaches they made in the enemy front, but that their efforts failed and that 350 Italians were made prisoner. That airplanes aided materially in the fighting, full details of which have not yet been received, is indicated in the Italian official communication, which asserts that during the progress of the battle the enemy lost twelve aircraft.

## MEETING OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Versailles, France, Jan. 29.—Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States were represented at the session of the supreme war council which was convened here today, presided over by Georges Clemenceau, the French premier. The meeting is regarded as one of extraordinary importance because the plan of operations during the coming campaign is expected to come before it for its determination.

Great Britain was represented by Premier Lloyd George and Major General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, sub-chief of the British general staff; for the United States General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American army, Arthur Frisier, secretary of the American embassy attends as a diplomatic officer to report the proceedings, but not to participate otherwise; for Italy, Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister and General Cadorna; for France, Stephen Pinchon, the foreign minister, General Ferdinand Foch, chief of staff of the ministry of war, and General Maximo Weygand.

#### Heavy Casualties.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

London, Jan. 29.—Forty-seven persons were killed and 169 injured in last night's air raid, it is announced officially.

## REPORT THAT WORKMEN IN GERMANY HAVE STRUCK

### Grave Industrial Disturbances Reported From Some Quarters---An Answer to Lloyd George's Speech Demanded.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—While some morning newspapers print with much prominence the despatches from Holland and Switzerland reporting the strikes in Germany as being on a great scale and very serious, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News warns against an exaggerated idea of the size and importance of the industrial upheaval. Other newspapers report that the workmen in forty war material factories in Berlin alone have struck and that many strikes elsewhere have been accompanied by grave disturbances.

The Daily News correspondent says that the cessation of work in Berlin apparently was not general in character. The central committee of the trades unions indicates a great strike, but according to the latest information reaching the correspondent in Rotterdam, this was revoked after the speech made by Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the foreign secretary, with which the labor leaders professed to be satisfied temporarily.

#### Trades Unions Make Strong Demands.

The strikes which occurred, consequently were sporadic, the correspondent says. In any case, he adds, the trades unions committees made demands very sweeping in character. The demands were:

First, an answer by the German government to the speech made by Premier Lloyd George to British labor unions.

Second, a statement on German war aims in the west.

Third, direct representation of the working classes' interests in the peace negotiations in proportion to the representation of capitalistic interests.

Fourth, no further postponement of Prussian franchise reforms.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company under date of January 28 says that a thoroughly trustworthy report from Kiel declares the workers in the torpedo factory at Friedrichshafen struck work on Friday afternoon. In consequence of this a number of the men's leaders are being called to join the army. The employees at the Germania dockyards struck last Friday, the despatch adds.

## NEW BREAD IS ALL RIGHT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Bread baked from the new standard flour was submitted for examination to the cabinet yesterday and passed with flying colors. Sample loaves were laid before the ministers by the food controller, Mr. H. B. Thompson, and there was unanimity of opinion as to the splendid quality of the bread. The fine texture of the loaf, clean in crust and middle, was favorably remarked upon by the members of the cabinet. "We consider it first class bread," said Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the preliminary council.

The loaves were baked on an ordinary commercial basis at Montreal from "one grade flour," milling of which commenced yesterday in Canadian mills.

## Germans Made Another Air Raid on London Last Night

### MOVIE MEN UP IN ARMS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Telegrams are still showering on the government in protest against the rumored order to close all theatres and moving picture shows for three days a week. The rumor apparently has spread over the whole Dominion. How it arose, officials are completely at a loss to understand. While the whole question of fuel conservation is under consideration there has been no announcement of the government's intention to close the amusement places and no such decision as that indicated has been resolved. Telegrams have been received up to the number of several hundred.

### WILL ISSUE A WHITE BOOK

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Rome, Jan. 29.—The Vatican, according to the report here, is compiling a White Book, containing the diplomatic documents from the beginning of the war.

## Fifteen Enemy Machines Took Part in It---Bombs Dropped on the South- western Outskirts--A Few Casualties Reported--Details of Monday's Raid.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—About fifteen airplanes took part in last night's raid. One of them dropped bombs in the southwestern outskirts of London, and another in outlying north-eastern districts. There were a few casualties in southwestern London.

This second moonlight raid of the year, carried out by Gotha last appears, appears to have been checked by the combined activity of airplanes and anti-aircraft guns, which kept the raiders from the heart of London.

Conditions for the raid were as favorable as those on Monday night. The sky was clear and there was little wind.

The enemy raiders during the past two nights did not succeed and apparently did not attempt to bomb any military objectives. They merely attempted to kill civilians, and a majority of the victims, as usual, were women and children.

#### BOMBS WRECKED A LARGE BUILDING IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE HAD TAKEN SHELTER

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A large number of the persons killed in Monday night's air raid, according to the Central News, met their death in a building the basement of which was used as a shelter. It is believed that two bombs struck the building, as the walls were blown out in large sections, and all the floors collapsed. In addition to the persons from the outside being sheltered in the building, there was a large staff at work at the time of the raid. This accounts for the serious mortality.

One of the touching incidents in connection with the raid was the death of a minister, who, whenever raid warnings were given, had been in the habit of visiting various shelters. Monday night he was addressing people who had collected in one shelter, when a bomb dropped on it, killing the minister and a number of others.

#### BODY OF WOMAN WITH TWO CHILDREN CLINGING TO HER BREAST RECOVERED BY FIREMEN

The Central News says that twenty-nine bodies have been already recovered from one building. Firemen and soldiers are still pouring water on the burning debris. Many bodies were burned most severely. Among the number was that of a woman who still clasped two small children to her breast.

The success of the British airmen against the German invaders in Monday night's raid has caused discussion in some quarters that a heavy barrage over London during an air raid is rather more harmful than helpful. It is said the air board should give the airmen a clear field in dealing with the raiders, instead of employing gunfire, which causes damage to property and some casualties through falling shrapnel.

#### Little Damage in Last Night's Raid.

The official statement of last night's raid is as follows: "A number of attacks were delivered against London by hostile airplanes last night, between 10 p. m. and 12.30 a. m., but in no case did the raiders penetrate into the capital. The first enemy machines crossed the Isle of Thanet at 9.30 and at about the same time three or four others crossed the Essex coast. At about 10.30 a single airplane passed around the west of London and dropped bombs on the southwestern outskirts and another dropped bombs on the northeastern outskirts, without causing any casualties or damage."

## FINNISH REVOLUTIONISTS SAID TO HAVE FORMED A GOVERNMENT

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30.—The Finnish revolutionists have formed a government under the presidency of Kullerwo Manner, according to a telegram from Helsingfors dated Tuesday. The members of the Finnish Senate were not molested by the revolutionists. Monday night in Helsingfors was calm, and the Russian soldiers were quiet. Viborg also was reported to be quiet.

The Finnish government has notified Sweden that it cannot be responsible for the lives of Swedish subjects, of whom there are about 400,000 in Finland. Reports from Helsingfors are contradictory, but they indicate that the rumor that the Swedish minister has fled is incorrect.

All of southern Finland, as far as Tammerfors, is reported to be in the hands of the Red Guard, but the government troops have vanquished the Red Guard at various places in northern Finland. The general strike continues at Helsingfors, and the soldiers are reported to have made common cause with the revolutionists. The socialists have issued a proclamation accusing the government of attempting to organize an armed force to crush the Finnish proletariat.