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The Daily Mail

Fresh southwesterly winds, cloudy with much the same temperature, some local showers and fog.

VOL. XX NO. 145

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Mr. Gould Was Not Inclined To Give Out Information

President of St. John & Quebec Railway Had a Strenuous Time on the Witness Stand Before the Royal Commission--Told About Payment of \$1000 to Local Graft Organ--Payment to J. W. Winslow in the Same Class--Counsel for Flemming Fight Hard to Keep out Important Evidence

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1—"Not out of railway funds," was the answer given by A. R. Gould, president of the Quebec & St. John Railway Company, when asked if he had paid any money to Premier Flemming, at the inquiry into the Dugal charges yesterday.

"I don't think I should be required to answer that question," he replied when asked if he had paid money to the premier out of the funds derived from the sale of bonds.

At the afternoon session there was no sign of the wordy war between counsel to which nearly the whole morning had been devoted until counsel began to question Mr. Gould about payments to Hon. J. K. Flemming. Then the objections came thick and fast from the counsel for the defense.

Mr. Carvell vigorously denounced this attitude as an admission of the premier's guilt, but his counsel stood by Mr. Flemming with every argument they could summon to their aid.

Finally the commission decided that the questions along this line must be limited to payments out of railway money, and other critical questions as to payments to Mr. Flemming were excluded.

It is to be noted that Mr. Fowler, representing the attorney general, fought fiercely against questions tending to show what became of the \$250,000 loan.

Mr. Gould was allowed by his counsel to be more frank with regard to some other matters, and with great good humor he told of some of the payments which have been awaiting explanation.

"I gave The Gleaner \$1,000 because Crockett wanted the money," was one explanation.

"Mr. Winslow got his \$3,000 for about the same reasons as The Gleaner payment," he said.

"Mr. Seely was another of the hungry crowd," was all the reason he had for charging up J. D. Seely's claim of \$16,000.

J. B. M. Baxter figured in the evidence again. Mr. Gould told of making an arrangement with Mr. Baxter in December, 1913, to act as general counsel for his company, on the basis of \$500 every six months, the first payment being made on February 6th following. This \$500 was not returned until after the committee of the legislature appointed to examine the railway accounts had been some time employed digging into the items of expenditure. The original voucher was not returned to Mr. Baxter until April 30th, twelve days after the legislature adjourned. Mr. Baxter is a member of the legislature. Some time during the session he told Gould he wouldn't act as counsel.

Another telegram was sent to New York during the afternoon about the production of the Valley railway books. Mr. Gould was stood aside pending the production of these books, which the commission expects early next week.

The inquiry is to be resumed next Tuesday morning.

MR. CARVELL

Q.—Before we adjourned I was asking about the payment of \$1,000 to the Fredericton Gleaner and you said it was for advertising. I have here some vouchers to show the payments made to the Gleaner for advertising. What are they?

A.—Small advertisements; the first for \$5.80; another for \$6.75; two years' subscription to the Gleaner, \$1.

A.—This shows that the Gleaner accounts were paid in the ordinary course of business?

A.—Yes.

Q.—These payments were made in November and April. Now we have here the Gleaner voucher for \$1,000. What is the date?

A.—The check, Sept. 12; the voucher, Sept. 13.

A.—Do you still think that at that time the \$1,000 was for past services?

A.—The account is not settled yet. The question was repeated.

A.—Mr. Crockett said it was for services.

Q.—Then why did you take the stock?

A.—That was on account.

Q.—But what was the reason of the transaction?

JUST WANTED THE MONEY

A.—Mr. Crockett wanted the \$1,000.

(Laughter.)

Q.—Where is the stock?

A.—I know where it is now.

Q.—Where?

A.—It is in my pocket. (Laughter.)

Q.—How long have you had it?

A.—Two or three weeks.

Q.—I don't want to buy it you know.

A.—I didn't know that you did, but I brought it along. (Laughter.)

Q.—From whom did you obtain it?

When you got it three or four weeks ago?

A.—And it was attached to a voucher, I think.

Q.—Who gave you the voucher?

A.—I asked for it at the office and some one gave it to me, but I don't know who it was.

Q.—I suppose it is now for sale?

A.—Well, I don't know; perhaps.

IN GLEANER'S CLASS

Q.—J. N. W. Winslow, of Woodstock, told us about receiving from you sums of \$1,000 and \$2,000. Why was this money paid?

A.—For the same reason as the Gleaner. (Laughter.)

Q.—I agree. He says he thought he ought to have it?

A.—Yes, that is how he impressed me.

Q.—Was the payment of \$10,000 to you in July, 1913 as two years back salary on the same class with the Gleaner and Winslow transaction?

A.—No.

Q.—Who authorized it?

A.—Mr. Thompson and I agreed upon it. It had been talked over with the directors.

Q.—But there was no official authority.

A.—Mr. Thompson and I generally arranged such things.

Q.—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming?

A.—Not out of the railway funds.

Mr. Carvell—Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming by reason or because of having the contract with the government of New Brunswick?

A.—I don't know that I could answer that.

Q.—I think Mr. Gould, we are entitled to an answer. Did you pay any money to Mr. Flemming by reason or because of having the contract with the government of New Brunswick?

A.—Not out of the railway funds.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Flemming any money out of the fund you and your associates borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company?

Mr. Teed objected to the question, and the question was ruled out.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Flemming any money in the months of April, May, June or July, 1912?

Mr. Teed again objected.

Mr. Carvell—Was any of the money you paid Mr. Flemming repaid out of the railway funds?

Mr. Teed objected.

Mr. Carvell—I asked the witness if he paid moneys to Mr. Flemming and he said not out of the railway funds, and asked whether any of the money repaid was out of the railway funds?

Witness—No.

Q.—Now, were the moneys you paid to Mr. Flemming your own or the moneys of some other persons?

Question objected to.

Q.—Did Mr. Flemming prior to June 20, 1912, ask you to give him any money?

Question objected to and ruled against.

Q.—Did you not tell a member of the government that you had given Mr. Flemming sufficient money to keep him for the rest of his natural life?

Mr. Teed objected.

Mr. Carvell—For six weeks I have been trying to get information and my friends have been trying to prevent it. To the witness: Did you not tell the Hon. Mr. Morrissey the reason that Mr. Lisman would not purchase the second mortgage bonds was because there were so many grafters in connection with the building of the road?

A.—I don't think I put it that way.

Q.—What did you tell him?

Question objected to.

Judge Wells—How does that show diversion?

Mr. Carvell—It shows what Lisman thought about it.

Judge Wells—How does that show about what he thought. It cannot help me.

Mr. Carvell—Did you promise Mr. Flemming any money when you obtained the contract in December, 1911?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you pay him any money when you obtained the contract in 1911?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you pay him any money afterwards because you received the contract?

Question objected to.

Q.—Did you pay any money because of the contract?

A.—I cannot answer that.

Chairman—Do you mean you don't know?

A.—No, I cannot answer that yes or no.

TWO YEAR OLD BOY KICKED BY HORSE

Young Son of Mr. W. B. Gilman of Kingsclear, Victim of Very Serious Accident.

Gordon, the little two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilman of Kingsclear, was the victim of a shocking accident last night. The little fellow, while playing about the stable, was kicked in the side by a horse and knocked unconscious. His father, who was nearby at the time, carried him into the house and summoned Dr. Irvine from the city by telephone. It was found upon examination that the little fellow had suffered very severe injuries and grave doubts are entertained for his recovery.

The sad accident has cast a gloom over the community and there is much sympathy felt for the boy's parents.

LAROR ORGANIZER HERE

E. A. Z'Dell of Hamilton, organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union arrived here Friday. He stated that he did not know when the meeting of the board of arbitrators on the nine-hour day question would be held. P. A. Ruthrie is representative of the Union and J. A. Reid of the Hart Boot and Shoe Company. The third is yet to be appointed.

RETURNING TONIGHT

Messrs. Edward Moore and R. W. McLellan who have been on a trip to the Old Country reached New York yesterday by the St. Marettania and will be home by the late train tonight.

ORDERED TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Victor Hatheway, son of F. W. Hatheway of this city, midshipman in the British Navy, has received orders from the Admiralty to go to England and report for duty. Mr. Hatheway is a member of the first class of cadets graduated by the Naval College of Canada. He has been visiting his home here for some weeks.

Mrs. Davies, of Halifax, is visiting Miss Louise Liars, Brunswick Street.

The Great Powers Continue Their Military Preparations

Only a Flickering Hope Now That Peace Will be Maintained--The Powers While Actively Preparing for War are Still Discussing Terms of Settlement--Great Britain and France are Working in the Direction of Peace--Mobilization of the British Navy Has Been Completed

New York, Aug. 1—The Czar, King and Kaiser may yet arrange peace. Russia says their message will modify the situation.

The "American" says:—Austrian armies unable to force passes. German envoys ready to quit Paris. Japan to aid Britain if latter is attacked.

The "Commercial" says:—Formal war declaration by Emperor Wilhelm due today, gloomy cables to President Wilson.

Socialist head of anti-war party in Paris assassinated.

With no reply from Russia and France to Germany's ultimatum, according to International law, the three are at war.

SITUATION SERIOUS

London, July 1—The situation is very serious along the Franco-German frontiers. German soldiers have seized French rolling stock and cut telegraph wires. It is expected that the first fighting of the general European war will take place along Franco-German frontiers.

Montreal, Aug. 1—The general news taken all together, received here this morning, gives the feeling that a general European war will yet be averted.

London, July 31—In the desperate situation there are only two factors tonight giving the faintest hope of averting a general European war—first, Russia and Austria are engaged in direct negotiations again; second, both Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace.

On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization and Germany has declared a state of siege, which is undoubtedly a prelude to, if it does not cover, mobilization.

France has not yet mobilized, but a cabinet council, which sat until late at night, issued decrees establishing a moratorium and taking other action which could only be determined upon the eve of war. Unofficially the French army is being virtually mobilized.

A very circumstantial, though as yet unconfirmed, report published in Rome, says that Germany is about to demand from both Russia and France the immediate cessation of mobilization. Yet another rumor has it that the German ambassador has notified the French government of his early departure.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially, mobilized, and the smaller European states, as a precaution, have ordered the mobilization of their armies—Belgium, Holland and Switzerland—to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents; Norway, Sweden and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement and although a rumor credits her with the decision not to take part in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready for mobilization.

Communication across Europe has been cut off and there is a universal application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Serbia. All code telegrams are used. In short, all the European nations are becoming isolated from each other by railway and telephone. Many American travellers have been held up by the suspension of international trains.

The withdrawal of three famous yachts from the Cowes regatta is significant.

All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the export of many products and all the Stock Exchanges in England and Scotland are closed. The European state bank have risen rates and the Bank of England rate has been doubled.

CALM BUT RECONCILED.

London, July 31—Facing the most perilous epoch in their history since they shivered before the spectre of a Napoleonic invasion, the English people are the calmest nation of Europe. Yesterday they felt that the decision whether Great Britain was to be drawn into a general European war was hanging in the balance; today they believe that it is a probability rather than a possibility.

There is no mistaking the fact that, with the exception of a minor-

ity of peace advocates, whose voice is hardly heard, and seems to carry weight, the nation's mind is reconciled to war. There have been no "demonstrations," no flag-waving, no music hall patriotism; but there is apparent among all classes a sober and grim determination, if the government declares that the nation's interests and obligations require her to take up arms; side by side with Russia and France, to see the business through to the bitter end.

The belief of the average man is that the existence of the whole of Europe as an armed camp, nervous and jealous, could have but one ending, and if the hour for a general settlement has struck, there will be no flinching.

The change that has swept over the temper of the country within a week is marvelous. A week ago the people were wrapped up in prize fights, the Cowes regatta and vacations on the continent. Tonight they are asking only, can the British fleet play its part in protecting the island from isolation? Which means, in the first instance, can it destroy that German emperor's navy? They are concerned also as to whether the food supplies can be maintained and to what extent private fortunes will be impaired by the financial upheaval of the war.

The military situation stands where it did last night. The mobilization of the naval forces has been completed, and the army is on a war footing except for calling out of the territorials. The machinery for their mobilization needs only a word to be set in motion.

The request of the war office that the English newspapers refrain from publishing army and navy movements has met with a patriotic response. The London evening papers published news concerning almost all the armies of Europe except that of Great Britain and regarding the whereabouts of the British fleet and the preparations of the British army they say nothing. There is a popular belief that the fleet is in the neighborhood of Flushing, in the North Sea, but the truth is known only to the members of the government.

Dover and Sheerness are virtually on a war basis and protective booms are ready to be drawn around at a moment's notice. These and other harbors have been mined. The Calais and Ostend steamers are likely to be transferred to Folkestone and Dover.

The war council of the British cabinet is composed of Mr. Asquith, the prime minister; Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty. They are the same ministers, as directed the joint diplomatic and military policy of the country during the Agadir crisis. They remained in conference on military matters after the last two cabinet meetings.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, announced today that a majority of the Ulster volunteers were ready for home service, and that a large contingent were willing for any service where they could be useful.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

While the London Stock Exchange is closed for the first time in its history by the threat of war, and all the exchanges in England and Scotland immediately shut their doors on learning of London's action, there has been no financial panic. Nor have there been any important failures. The general feeling among the bankers is that London has weathered a remarkable storm with great credit.

Mrs. C. Fred Chestnut is enjoying a month's stay in Boston.

MURDER OF SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO TO BE INVESTIGATED

Andalusia, Ala., Aug. 1—A murder case which stirred this entire section of Alabama seventeen years ago and which ever since has remained an impenetrable mystery is to be threshed out at the term of the Covington County Circuit Court, which convened here today.

Seventeen years ago Wade Childre, a leader of the law and order league of Southeast Alabama, was riddled with bullets as he sat by the fireside reading the Bible to his family before they retired for the night. The night was a dark one with rain falling heavily and all footprints were obliterated. It was supposed at the time that the assassination was due to enmity which the victim may have caused by his activity as a leader of the law and order league. But there was not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the crime and in the course of time the investigation was dropped.

Years rolled by and the Childre assassination had become only a memory in the minds of the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood, not to be brought to public notice again until last March, when a new murder occurred to throw light on the older crime.

At that time Alice Wages, a pretty sixteen-year-old girl, was arrested on a charge of having shot and killed her father, Warren Wages. The girl confessed to the crime, claiming that she had shot to protect her own life and that of her mother from the fury of her father's ungovernable temper.

It was while relating the tribulations of herself and her mother that the young girl solved the mystery of the murder that occurred while she was still unborn. According to her story her mother had confided to her in childhood that the husband and father, in one of his fits of temper, had formed a gang and assassinated Childre to satisfy an old grudge.

The information furnished by the girl not only implicated her dead father, but caused the secret indictment and later the arrest of her uncle, Noah Wages; her cousins, Barney and George Whitehead and John McPherson, the latter a wealthy Oklahoma cattleman, who had left the neighborhood a few months after the assassination.

Miss Wages is to be arraigned for the murder of her father at the same term of court at which the four alleged assassins of Childre will be called upon to defend themselves for the murder of years ago.