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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
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The Sanctimonious Premier Continues His Amazing Testimony

Underwent a Grilling Cross Examination at the Hands of F. B. Carvell--Admits That He Knew Berry was Collecting Swag After He Had Forbidden Him to Have Anything to do With It--Refused to Sign a Telegram Requesting Berry to Come Back--Enquiry off Until Monday

St. John, July 18--An all day grilling cross examination of Premier Flemming by F. B. Carvell, was the feature of yesterday's session of the Dugal commission, and a memorable day it was--dramatic, filled with hard fighting as counsel pressed the premier for answers to critical and significant, and as the premier framed careful replies or failed to recollect.

Mr. Carvell's questions in the main were evidently intended to establish the premier's knowledge that Berry as well as Teed was actively engaged in collecting the timber graft.

Premier Flemming finally admitted that he knew Berry went with Teed to the Partington Pulp & Paper Company's office and that while Teed remained outside, Berry went in--to talk over the matter--"the matter" being the fifteen dollars a mile timber graft. The premier knew, also, he swore, that the money was paid, then or on another occasion.

He thus knew that Berry had disobeyed the instructions he says he gave him, not to have anything to do with the collection of "the fund." Then Mr. Carvell asked if he had reprimanded Berry. No, the premier answered. Suspended him? No. Discharged him? No. He did nothing about it at all.

The premier, speaking of "the fund" and its collection, swore he saw nothing dishonorable about the whole thing, believing the money to be paid voluntarily. He said subsequently that the evidence of Mr. Rundle did not sound as if his payment was voluntary. He was asked if, assuming there had been no proposed reclassification of the timber lands, no pending legislation, he believed men like Burchill, Snowball and other Liberals or independents would have "contributed" to his party fund. And he swore he believed they would have done so.

He was asked if he would sign a telegram to Berry asking him to come back and testify. He said very positively that he would not.

He asserted that "the fund" in no way influenced legislation on the terms given the lumber, swearing he had acted for the best interests of the province. He admitted that Brankley was correct about the visit to the Barker House when the premier, Berry, Teed and Brankley met there. The premier said he wanted to make it clear to Brankley that Teed was the man to get the money. He said also that one hundred dollars a mile bonus for Class A, and the sums fixed for the other classes of lands, were fair to the lumbermen and the province as well.

When George C. Cutler proposed contributing fifteen thousand dollars to a fund the premier said he did not act as if he was insulted. He merely refused to be in any way influenced in regard to the pending legislation by that incident or anything else in connection with the fund of which he made Teed custodian and which Teed and Berry collected.

The witness in one instance intimated that he desires to have the judgment of the country upon his acts. He said these matters would be fought out before the country, but did not say when. All day the battle raged around Flemming's knowledge of the origin and progress of the levy and of Berry's and Teed's active participation in it, and at times the proceedings were exceedingly warm. The court room was thronged and at times as the star witness hesitated while framing his answers the crowd was intensely still and leaned forward to see and to hear.

Regarding the fifty-five shares of Maine & N.B. Power Company stock which the premier purchased in February, he said he secured them through the Eastern Securities Company, paying for them with funds secured through the Bank of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, on his own note and another note with a friend's endorsement. He had since paid off this liability except for a small balance. The twenty-eight shares were paid for with a small amount of cash and a sixty days draft. He thought he sold the stock before the draft

came due.

Q--Tell us how Mr. Brankley's name came before you in connection with the lumbermen's fund.

A--It is my recollection that his name was mentioned to me by Mr. Berry, who said that Mr. Brankley would be acting for the lumbermen.

A--We have evidence of your meeting Brankley, Teed and Berry. Tell us about that.

A--It is my recollection that Mr. Teed was with me in my room in the Barker House at Fredericton when Mr. Berry and Mr. Brankley came in. I went out in a few minutes and went down to the dining room. Later Mr. Brankley came into the dining room and sat down at another table.

Q--What was the conversation before you left the room?

A--I have no recollection of saying what Mr. Brankley said I did.

Q--What do you say about it?

A--I am willing to accept Mr. Brankley's statement.

Q--Please tell us what your understanding was or Mr. Brankley's position in this matter?

Mr. Carvell--Would it not be better to confine the evidence to what was done and said?

Witness--I assumed that Mr. Brankley was acting for the lumbermen. Having told Mr. Berry that he must have nothing to do with the money, I had told Mr. Berry that Mr. Teed would be a proper person to receive the fund.

Q--Had this fund or the expectation any effect on fixing the rate of bonus?

A--None whatever.

Q--Had it any bearing or effect on the fixing of the rate of stumpage or the terms?

A--None whatever.

Witness--I wish to say to the commissioners that I realized the importance of this matter and I did what I thought best in the public interest and I was not swayed by any knowledge of this fund.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Mr. Carvell--You said that as a result of your policy the province would receive about \$822,000 as a bonus for the timber lands?

A--Yes.

Q--And that under the old system the revenue was about \$250,000?

A--Yes.

TO DIE FOR TRUNK

MURDER AT SING SING

New York, July 18--Karl Drandwicz is to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison during the week beginning at midnight tomorrow night for the participating in the murder of Ivan Marszewicz, whose body was found in a trunk on the sidewalk on Pitt street last December. The case attracted more than ordinary attention, largely from the fact that it was one of the very few so-called "trunk" mysteries that the police of the metropolis have succeeded in solving in late years. Like the most of its predecessors the Pitt street case promised to baffle every effort of the detectives to discover the perpetrators of the murder.

Late on the afternoon of December 29 a boy notified the police that for an hour or more he had watched a trunk which two men had unloaded from a push cart and left in the gutter in Pitt street.

When the trunk was opened at the police station the still warm body of a man about 40 years of age, shabbily dressed, and emaciated, was found in it. According to the coroner, death had been due to strangulation, though in forcing the body into the trunk, the man's neck was broken. Stout ropes held the head and neck to the knees and feet. A large handkerchief had been used as a gag and a woman's petticoat was wrapped about the head.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson and family leave today for Gagetown to spend a fortnight.

Q--Do you think that a fair comparison?

A--Yes.

Q--Do you mean to say that lumber was worth as much years years ago as it is today?

A--No.

Q--What was spruce lumber worth twenty years ago?

A--I cannot say.

Q--Fifteen years ago.

A--Eight dollars a thousand.

Q--And what is it worth today?

A--Eleven or twelve dollars.

Q--Then the lumber is worth fifty per cent. more than it was fifteen years ago?

A--Yes.

Q--You gave some figures for the sales of crown limits since 1893? You noticed that in 1912 and 1913 the sales averaged over \$100 a mile?

A--Yes.

Q--How long would they have to remove the lumber?

A--Five years.

Q--And they considered it worth while to pay more than \$100 a mile for five years?

A--They did pay.

Q--Can you tell me the highest amount paid by any person in those years?

A--\$250 a mile for two miles.

Q--Look at F. C. Beattie, what did he pay?

A--\$205 and \$215 a mile.

Q--The next is Frasers, Limited, what did they pay?

A--\$200 a mile, \$135 and \$130.

Q--Was the price of \$150 mentioned by you?

A--Perhaps it was.

Q--Did you mention it to W. L. Berry?

A--I think it likely.

A--To any of the lumbermen?

A--At the moment I recollect having a conversation with Arthur Hayward. He was interested in the lumber business and it was mentioned either by him or I, the amount of \$158.

Q--Did you mention it to James Robinson?

A--I was talking to him and he said it should not be higher than \$50.

Q--Would you say you did not mention \$150?

A--I could not say.

Q--Did Berry give you his opinion of the rate?

(Continued on page five.)

OPTICAL CONGRESS

IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo., July 18--More than two thousand delegates--optometrists, oculists and opticians--have gathered in St. Louis to take part in the seventeenth annual congress of the American Optical Association. The delegates from nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. Meetings of several affiliated bodies and a post-graduate course which will enable the optometrists to become familiar with the latest scientific tests and the use of the newest and best optical instruments, will occupy the time of the delegates until next Tuesday, when the sessions of the congress itself will get under way. One of the important subjects before the congress will be appropriate and just optometric legislation to eliminate the mal-fitting of glasses.

GLICK IN THE

HALL OF FAME

Washington, D.C., July 18--In the presence of a thing of interested spectators, the statue of George W. Glick contributed by the State of Kansas to the collection in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, was unveiled this afternoon with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Glick was a lawyer and a farmer, and was one of the pioneers of Atchison County, Kas. In the early eighties he served as Governor of the State.

WAS KILLED BY TRAIN AFTER BREAKING JAIL

Toronto, July 17--"George Clark came to his death by being run over by a G. T. R. freight train at Swansea on July 6." This was the verdict brought in last night at the inquest presided over by Coroner Hopkins in a case that caused some discussion as to identification.

George Clark, alias Coates, escaped from Peterboro' jail on July 4; two days afterward a man tried to board a G. T. R. freight train at Swansea, and was run over, both of his legs being cut off below the knees, while he sustained other injuries about the head and body. The man lived for some hours after the accident, and gave the name of Coates. He did not give any explanation as to how he came to be on the train. A letter was found upon him which connected him with Scranton, Penn., U. S. A. Several witnesses who viewed the body, including the doctor, testified that the man who was run over was identical with the photographs of the man who escaped from Peterboro' jail. The chief point in dispute was as to the height. The Peterboro' police gave the escaped prisoners height as five feet, nine inches, while Dr. Singer, who measured the body said it was only five feet six inches. It was thought, however, that the discrepancy was due to the shrinkage after death and the mutilated state of the body. The doctor said he had no doubt that the deceased was the same man as the one photographed at the jail in Peterboro'.

STRAY SHOT KILLS NEWTON YOUTH

Osterville, July 17--Investigation into the death of James W. Clear, the 14-year-old boy who was shot yesterday afternoon when walking up from the beach at East Bay with his mother, Mrs. James Clear, of Newton, has made it plain that the shooting was accidental.

State Officer Ernest S. Bradford of Hyannis, who made the investigation has reported his findings to Judge Frederick C. Swift of the District Court, at Barnstable, before whom the inquest will be held as soon as Mrs. Clear's condition permits her to testify. The shot may have been fired by any one of three persons.

They are Bernard and Wolcott Ames sons of Deputy Sheriff Samuel N. Ames, and Edward Hoban, chauffeur of a family of summer residents from Madison, N. J.

Yesterday afternoon they were on a marsh off East Bay shooting at a target with a 32-caliber revolver. The target was thirty-four feet from them but the point where young Clear was shot is 116 feet away from their sight by a clump of trees. The three fired eight shots taking turns.

Mrs. Clear, walking up from the beach with her son, had heard three shots. After the third shot she heard the whizz of the bullet and ducked involuntarily. The bullet passed her and struck the boy in the back of the right ear, going through the brain and lodging against the skull upon the further side. Death was instantaneous.

Medical examiner, Charles W. Milliken of Barnstable performed the autopsy, pronouncing the case, death by accidental shooting. Officer Bradford learned of the target practice on the marsh, and found that the course of the bullets was toward the point where the boy was shot.

INDIANA SPIRITUALIST MEETING

Anderson, Ind., July 18--The annual camp meeting of the Indiana association of Spiritualists, which is the largest gathering yearly of its kind in the country, opened on the assembly grounds at Chestfield today, and will continue until the end of August. Many well known mediums and lecturers are scheduled to address the gathering among them being Mrs. Fannie Conrad of Louisville, Thomas Grimshaw, of St. Louis, C. E. Watkins of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Anna Thronson of Indianapolis, Mrs. Marion Carpenter of Detroit and Miss May Hedrick of Jacksonville, Fla.

PARIS MURDER TRIAL BEGINS ON MONDAY

Mme. Caillaux Wife of Former Premier of France Shot and Killed the Editor of The Paris Figaro--The Approaching Trial Looked Forward to With a Great Deal of Interest--Women to be Excluded From the Court Room--The Line of Defence

Paris, July 18--Not since 1909, when Mme. Steinheil was tried for the murder of her husband and her mother-in-law, has a trial in Paris excited the intense interest exhibited in the case of Mme. Henrietta Caillaux, who is to be arraigned in the Criminal Court on Monday to stand trial for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro. The talents and attractiveness of the defendant combined with her high position in official society as the wife of M. Joseph Caillaux, former premier and for many years one of the leading public men of France, have fed the popular imagination, while hints freely circulated at the time of the Calmette assassination have led the public to believe that some startling disclosures may be made at the trial.

BIG CROWD EXPECTED.

Judge Louis Albanel, president of the court which is to try Mme. Caillaux, has received thousands of applications for seats in the court room, but he has arbitrarily refused all with the exception of those made for members of the press, the bar and others directly concerned with the trial. But as the law provides for public admission to the trial of any case not heard in camera, it is likely that at least one hundred persons will be admitted to meet this requirement of the law. With a knowledge of this phase of the situation hundreds of persons will probably flock to the court room in the hope that they may be among the chosen few. The public prosecutor, however, has laid down a strict rule that under no circumstances shall women be allowed to attend the sittings.

SHOT ON MARCH 16.

M. Calmette was shot by Mme. Caillaux on March 16. The woman went to the office of The Figaro to carry out an act of vengeance against M. Calmette, who had been waging a campaign characterized by great bitterness against her husband, who then held the post of minister of finance. She fired at least three times, M. Calmette being wounded in the chest, in the side and the abdomen. He died a few hours later.

Having committed the deed, Mme. Caillaux submitted to arrest, and while employees in The Figaro office were taking the pistol from her hands she said:

"Since there is no justice in this country, I take upon myself an act of justice. Take me where you will."

In her statement to the police, Mme. Caillaux explained that the campaign against her husband had become intolerable and she determined to stop. She consulted an eminent lawyer, who advised her that legal proceedings would be futile--that they were often worse in the case of the innocent man than in the case of the guilty. She decided then to take the law into her own hands. She bought a revolver, drove to The Figaro office and sent her card. M. Calmette was most polite and asked what he could do for her.

"It is needless for me to pretend I am making a friendly call," I answered. "Then losing all control of myself at the thought of the humiliations inflicted on my husband by my null and fired all the cartridges. M. Calmette was surprised at the first report and tried to take shelter behind a desk."

The personal campaign of M. Calmette against M. Caillaux began on January 12, and until the assassination the attacks against the finance minister were a daily feature of The Figaro. The fact that the campaign was inaugurated on the eve of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies created intense interest in the charges. Among other accusations it was charged that the finance minister had exerted pressure on the judges to postpone the trial of Henri Rochette, who was arrested in Paris in

1908 on the charge of swindling on an enormous scale, thus enabling him to flee to Mexico. M. Caillaux also was charged with authorizing the quotation on the Bourse of questionable foreign loans, whereby vast sums were lost by French investors.

Mme. Caillaux is the third wife of the ex-minister of finance. She is thirty-nine years of age and her maiden name was Henrietta Rainourd. She was the wife of Leo Claretie brother of the late Jules Claretie, from whom she was divorced.

THE DEFENSE.

It is reported that the line of defence at the coming trial will be that M. Calmette's life could have been saved by a surgical operation, had it been performed at once, and also, that Calmette's death accordingly will be attributed to the mistakes of the doctors who were called in. Another report is to the effect that the public prosecutor will ask the jury to find Mme. Caillaux not guilty of premeditated murder but of having inflicted wounds which entailed death although unintended to do so. The penalty for this would be imprisonment to which the benefits of the first offenders' act might be applied.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED IN MONTANA

Regina, Sask., July 18--Two men the alleged murderers of James Chivas, an Amisk, Alta, have been arrested at Harvey, Mont., by United States authorities at the instigation of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Both men are charged with murder. They waived extradition, and are now on their way to Amisk for positive identification. In appearance they exactly with the description given of the murderers, and the police believe that after a painstaking search of several months they at last have secured the right men. Chivas, who was a justice of the Peace, was murdered early in the month of May in a public restaurant when he attempted to place the two men under arrest.

INDUSTRIAL PIONEER DEAD AT NASHWAUKSIS

George McFarlane Passed Away at An Advanced Age--Funeral Sunday Afternoon

George McFarlane, an aged and highly respected resident of Nashwauksis, passed away last night at his home at the age of eighty years. A widow, daughter of the late S. H. McKee of Fredericton, survives together with five sons and one daughter. The children are P. G. McFarlane, principal of the St. Stephen High School, S. H. McFarlane of Fredericton, W. L. McFarlane, Nashwauksis, Miss J. W. McFarlane of the Fredericton public schools staff, A. S. McFarlane of the Provincial Normal School staff, Fredericton and J. Walter McFarlane of Nashwauksis. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon with service at the house at 2.30 by Rev. Dr. W. Kierstead who is supplying for Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Interment will be made at the Pickard Burying ground, Douglas.

Robinson's great herd of performing elephants is a special feature of every performance with Robinson's Famous Shows. These elephants created a sensation at the Paris and Berlin expositions, and their equals have never been seen in America. At Fredericton Friday, July 21, afternoon and night.