

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, fair and warm.

VOL. XX NO. 151

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

REPORT OF BIG SEA FIGHT IS OFFICIALLY DENIED

Germans Reported to Have Lost Twenty-Five Thousand Men in Fighting Around Liege---Were Literally Mowed Down in Front of the Trenches-- Have Asked For an Armistice

King Albert of Belgium Grants Armistice for Twenty-four Hours to Allow Germany to Bury Her Dead---Italy Decides to Maintain Neutrality---Naval Battle on North Sea Has Not Yet Been Pulled off---Big Response to the Call for Volunteers for the Cruiser Niobe

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

OFFICIALLY DENIED

London.—The reported naval battle in North Sea has been officially denied in the House of Commons. Business was done in Consols today at 71 which is 2 points up from the close of 61.

SERVIANS ACTIVE

Rome, Aug. 8.—Servians have advanced into Bosnia and have cleared their country all of Austrians, according to a despatch received from Nish.

London, Aug. 8.—Marquis Imperiali Italian ambassador, authorized international news service to make a denial of a statement purporting to have been sent from London and published in the U.S. saying that he had announced that Italy had declared war on Germany.

A BIG LOAN

New York, Aug. 8.—It is reported that Hamburg American line is conducting negotiations for floatation of a loan in this city. It is understood that negotiations are directly with international bankers with German connections. The amount mentioned is below \$5,000,000.

London, Aug. 8.—3.30 a.m.—A despatch to The Post from Brussels says that the Belgians have granted the armistice for twenty-four hours requested by the Germans and that the latter are now collecting their wounded and burying their dead. The Germans have withdrawn to a less exposed position, where they can recuperate.

The siege of Liege is the outstanding feature of the European war. The latest advices, received by way of London, in the form of official despatches, say that Liege still holds out against the attacks of the Germans.

The Germans have asked for a twenty-four hours' armistice to bury their dead but the governor of Liege, Lieut.-General Leman, has not acceded to this request, so far as is known.

25,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED.

On the authority of the Belgian war minister, the German casualties in the battle around Liege number twenty-five thousand, according to their own admission.

An official statement, issued from Berlin, described the attempt on the Liege fortress as unsuccessful and the assault of the Germans as "a unique act of heroism," and that it will have not the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German army.

ITALY WON'T FIGHT.

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, in thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said that Italy had declared her neutrality, and would adhere to it.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the

admiralty, denied that there had been any engagement between the German and British fleets in the North Sea.

France has 400,000 troops along the frontier and men and officers show a cheerful and determined spirit. A defeat of a Bavarian corps by a French raiding party is also reported.

The British government has established an official press bureau for the purpose of handing out news of the war placing in charge F. E. Smith, a prominent Unionist and anti-Home Ruler.

The Canadian government has been surprised to receive offers from more than enough men and officers, trained in the royal navy, but not reservists, to man the Niobe and the Canadian cruiser will be put in commission at once.

All offers of provincial and private aid in raising and equipping regiments have been accepted by the Canadian contingent in addition to the 21,000 now being raised will be sent forward.

SLUG ONE.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—The Germans before Liege have requested a 24 hours armistice according to an announcement made by the Belgian ministry of war this evening.

At the ministry it was stated that the Germans admitted their casualties numbered 25,000.

It is assumed that Germans asked for an armistice in order to pick up their dead and wounded.

MERELY THE RISING OF THE CURTAIN.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—Many of the people of Liege have made their way out of the city, fearing an epidemic more than the bombardment.

German prisoners, whom a correspondent question, acknowledged freely the courage and tenacity of the Belgian troops who are now opposing the German advance. The prisoners were treated with consideration and on the way to Brussels were supplied at the stations with beer and bread.

The excitement in Brussels, since the arrival of the wounded, has increased if such is possible.

There is much optimism, however, concerning the military situation. The events before Liege are considered as merely the raising of the curtain, and it is felt that Belgium may once more be the countries where the destinies of Europe will be decided.

BIG RUSSIAN FORCE

London, Aug. 8.—The London Times St. Petersburg correspondent states that a ukase published yesterday tells a story that shows that Russia is determined to fight to the bitter end. Practically the whole population capable of bearing arms is now called to the colors.

When the present mobilization is complete, Russia will have considerably more than 6,000,000 under arms. Deputies arriving from all points to attend the opening of the Duma, told me that the mobilization was proceeding with marvelous rapidity. The first batch of plowmen reserves were seen in St. Petersburg wearing shoes and rough working attire characteristic of the remote provinces.

The wave of patriotic enthusiasm brought in so many volunteers that the general staff were compelled to issue a special rule restricting the

admittance of all school boys, not over 16 to enter the service.

NORTH SHORE FIGHT

London, Aug. 7.—Reports, some of which are very vague, and others of a more circumstantial nature, are current to the effect that a big naval engagement has been fought in the North Sea, but there is no official confirmation.

The Daily Mail's Newcastle despatch says according to wireless information received at Southfields, the British North Sea fleet engaged the German high sea fleet south of Dogger Bank.

The German fleet was driven back toward the coast of Holland. Other reports speak of a naval engagement off Oken Islands, but the Admiralty late tonight in response to inquiries said they had no knowledge of any naval action off the Scottish coast.

THAT NAVAL BATTLE

London.—The exchange telegraph Company says that it is again reported here that 19 German warships have been sunk or disabled by the English but nothing official has been heard.

Liege is not yet captured. Reports are conflicting.

Dispatches say that the Belgian army is being reinforced by French troops while the Germans are receiving aid from additional columns.

British Admiralty denied report of North Sea battle.

An official statement issued in Berlin commends the gallantry of German troops before Liege and says the fighting there cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations.

Russian mobilization is said to be complete and armies are ready to advance on the German frontier.

It is reported in London that the Kaiser had offered Algeria and the Belgian Congo to Italy in return for the latter's aid in case Germany is victorious in the war.

BLAMES GERMANY

St. Petersburg, via London.—The Russian Government has published all the correspondence that passed between England and them before the war together with a statement that Russia's intentions were pacific to the end and laid responsibility for war upon Germany.

Washington, D.C.—Sec'y McAdoo said it is of vital importance to the country and two things be one as quickly as possible, first—provide for sufficient ships to move our grain and cotton crop to European markets and second—restore throughout our banks the market for foreign bills of exchange. For the purpose of concerting measures to this end I have called conference of representatives of leading shipping interests and foreign exchange bankers to meet at the treasury dept in Washington on August 14th. Grain is very pressing problem at the moment crop having been largely and movement already underway. Cotton most advanced and will not be for a few weeks it is my opinion to call a conference as soon as possible.

The Hague, Aug. 8.—Sir Edward Goschen, Ambassador to Germany, arrived here from Berlin. He says he has no complaint to make of British citizens being ill-treated in Germany and declared that there was no truth in the reports.

A CREW FOR THE NIOBE.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—From all parts of Canada applications are pouring in to the naval service from British naval men for places on the Niobe. The call to arms has disclosed an unsuspected condition in the dominion. Before war was declared no one suspected that among the people of Canada there would be hundreds of men who had served the king afloat. The announcement that men were wanted for an idle cruiser has revealed the fact that naval men are among us in all finarts of the country and in all walks of life.

Seven hundred men with experience in the British navy are wanted. That number of such men will be aboard the Niobe within a week. These are men, not officers. Enough applications have been received from ex-naval officers to sink the Niobe should all the applicants be put upon her.

Applications have been received from gunners, engineers, petty officers and in fact, from all grades of men in the navy, from the lowest up. These applications do not come from any navy reserve men. They have put in their twelve years in the navy, have been retired and are now summoned to the ships of the royal navy. Neither do they come from men of the royal fleet reserve.

These are men, ordinary seamen chiefly, who have taken a prescribed course in the navy, received financial reward, and then given their pledge to respond to a call.

RESERVISTS GOING HOME.

Many naval reservists and royal fleet men have been heard from, and some 500 of the latter have been taken by the naval service department to Quebec to be transported to England, where transport is arranged for by the admiralty.

The men who will run the Niobe are men who have put in from five to ten years in the royal navy and who left it for one reason or another. Some bought discharges, some were invalided out of the service and some just left.

CREWS ALSO SECURED.

It may be noted here that when the naval service branch pulled off the exceedingly smart coup of securing from Chili last week two American-built submarines it not only got the boats but it got the men to run them. Crews were a part of the bargain so the boats, which are delicate things to operate, are in the experienced hands of men who know the submarine game.

The men taken from the Niobe are being enlisted for the period of the war. It is a war service that is being organized. Only ex-naval men will be taken. There are lots of them for the fortunate enough to pick up another Niobe and should the government be boat or two there will be no difficulty in filling them with competent hands.

JACK JOHNSON MAY FIGHT.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The Jack Johnson problem, which sport lovers have been trying to solve, may be settled offhand here in a few days.

Johnson, having switched his citizenship to France may be drafted by the French army. Johnson has been formed of this fact and it is said that he with a veritable army of other American fighters, is trying vainly to get home.

COMMISSION HEARS ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL

Sensational Enquiry Into Charges of Graft Preferred by L. A. Dugal, M. P. P. Has Been Brought to a Close---Mr. Carvell in a Powerful Address Claims That Timber Land Charges Have Been Proved Right up to the Hilt---Where Flemming Came In

St. John, Aug. 8.—The sensational inquiry into the Dugal charges against Premier Flemming in connection with the extortion of a large fund of money from the holders of leases of crown timber limits came to a climax yesterday afternoon.

Flemming's appearance of W. H. Berry who, apart from the premier, is the man best qualified to tell the story, the case was declared closed and the arguments of counsel on both sides were heard.

At the morning session the case for Mr. Dugal was opened by Mr. Stevens who reviewed the evidence and outlined the case for his side.

Mr. Teed followed very briefly, arguing that the case hinged upon the charge of extortion and that no extortion had been shown.

George W. Fowler made the principal argument for Mr. Flemming and, apparently feeling that arguments were not sufficient, closed with a plea for sympathy for the man against whom the charges are directed.

In a masterly address, clear and clean-cut, logical from start to finish built on the solid foundation of facts produced in the evidence, Mr. Carvell closed the case for the complainants.

Beginning with the introduction of the new timber lands legislation Mr. Carvell showed how impossible it was to execute the provisions of the law in the time allowed and that the pretence of doing so was in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion.

The classification of the lands and the fixing of the bonus were left in the hands of two men, Premier Flemming and W. H. Berry, the two men whose names were afterwards the most prominent in connection with the collection of the fund.

That the fund was collected at such a time and under such circumstances, Mr. Carvell argued, was enough to point to it as evidence of bribery and corruption rather than as the voluntary contributions of the government.

That it was not voluntary was shown by reference to the evidence that not one of the contributors came to offer the money but that each of them had to be approached by a collector. Not one of these men had been approached and there was no evidence to show that one of them had ever even heard of the fund before June 20. Mr. Carvell could not reconcile this evidence with the statement of Mr. Flemming that Mr. Berry came to him on or about this date and told him that the lumbermen wished to make up a fund.

The charge of extortion was upheld by the counsel with the argument that any demand for money by a man in Berry's position was one which could not be disregarded by those of whom the demand was made without the possibility of serious consequences to themselves. In these circumstances the simplest request became extortion.

In addition to this it was shown that in almost every case the lumbermen, instead of volunteering the money, refused to pay when asked and insisted at least on a day to think it over and consult their friends. Individual cases were quoted to show the actual pressure brought to bear, that of Angus McLean, who was told that he had to pay the money; that of Walter Stevens, who could not learn what bonus he must pay until he agreed to contribute, that of

James Robinson, who was forced to give money belonging to the Lynch estate in spite of his protests and others more or less similar.

From this Mr. Carvell proceeded with his illuminating exposition of the evidence showing detail after detail fitting together in harmony until out of the disconnected stories told by various witnesses, Mr. Flemming among them, he pieced together the picture of Flemming, the arch-conspirator, plotting and planning to secure the results which were afterwards accomplished.

Berry, Teed and Brankley all had their parts to play but it was the premier of the province who brought them together in his own room in the Barker House and put the plot on an organized basis, Mr. Carvell said.

Mr. Flemming's connection with the fund, his interest in it, his apparent supervision of it, his custody of it while Mr. Teed was sick were all brought out to form the background of the picture.

Without display of malice or unkindness, but with the cold, calm logic of a man dealing with facts Mr. Carvell built up his argument in support of the charges and when he sat down there seemed to be no detail missing except the finding of the commission which will come in good time.

A SORDID TALE.

In concluding his powerful argument Mr. Carvell said:

"I do not wish to say anything harsh. I have tried to present this case all through as a lawyer and as counsel for Mr. Dugal. But I submit that the tale told here has been as sordid a one as I have ever heard disclosed in a court or listened to from witnesses. Mr. Flemming must have been cognizant of this thing and must have known of everything that Berry was doing and directly or

(Continued On Page 4.)

FREDERICTONIANS IN BRITAIN CARED FOR Arrangements Made for Welfare of "Hands Across the Sea" Party

The following telegram was received at the Education Department Friday afternoon from the Superintendent of Education at Winnipeg:—
W. S. Carter,
Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

Just received cable from Ney saying, arrangements being made place members guests private homes. Nothing cause relatives anxiety. Party in best of spirits. All nurses and several teachers volunteered red cross work.

R. FLETCHER.

The above telegram refers to the party of teachers and others conducted through Britain and other European places by Mr. Fred J. Ney, Honorary Organizer of the "Hands Across the Sea" movement. The party included a number of Fredericton people among whom were Mr. Chas. A. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Page and Miss Isabel Everett.