

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 to fresh southwest to west winds, local showers but partly fair and becoming a little cooler.

VOL XXI NO. 158

FREDERICTON, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 21 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR A DESPERATE STAND AGAINST THE INVADING HOSTS; SOUTH WALES MINERS BACK TO WORK

FOREMAN CHAISSON IS A REAL PATRIOT

Startling Disclosures in Connection With a Gloucester County Bridge Made Before Commissioner Chandler--Job Estimated to Cost \$450 Actually Cost \$2966--Padded Pay Lists and Other Irregularities.

Foreman Chaisson of Caribou Creek county were laid bare.

Bridge, was given a keen re-examination this morning by Royal commissioner W. B. Chandler, assisted by suggestions from Mr. Veniot. His evidence disclosed much that was irregular and wrong. The school teacher of his ten-year-old son, Edward, who figured on the pay rolls yesterday for \$170, swore to the exact age of the boy. He was born May 18, 1903. He also swore that when he went to Lange Noel, the secretary of School District No. 31, in Shippegan, for the school register the secretary told him that when he heard the investigation was coming he had burned the register.

Comm. Chandler—"He will have to answer to the school authorities for that. It is a public document and the matter is one for the chief superintendent of education."

Foreman Chaisson swore yesterday that he dictated the pay sheets to Martin Robichaud, M.P.P., who made them up. Today he swore that he knew nothing of several names on the pay roll for loading lumber at Stonehaven. The quantity was 4657 feet and it cost \$46 to load the same, \$74 for the cedar lumber itself and \$20 for freight and loading on cars. According to this evidence the cedar cost about \$35 per thousand.

The foreman contradicted his evidence of yesterday with respect to the prices of spruce that Pierre Boudreau was paid \$42 for. He said today he only got seven pieces and did not seem clear as to how and for what they were used.

He swore the bridge and approaches were nine hundred feet long and the superintendent, in his report, says 706 feet.

It was disclosed in his evidence that large quantities of old cedar fence rails were bought in addition to those sold by Amade Hachey to put in as flooring upon the bridge. He bought them by the piece, offering sixty cents each, but afterward he took the number and the sizes to Martin Robichaud, M.P.P., and he made up the measurement and fixed the price.

The foreman himself at one time, sold old cedar rails to the tune of \$35 to the bridge and again he sold a further quantity which went in the name of his young son "to encourage him to work," his father said.

The whole evidence showed there was no check, no measurement and no fixing of prices by the foreman. There was, however, mysterious appearances of large quantities of lumber for this bridge, the repairs on which was estimated to the Public Works Department to cost \$450 and when paid for amounted to \$2,966.96.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Three witnesses from Gloucester county told a graphic story of false and padded pay sheets, of forged endorsements, of substituted names and wholesale family graft in Royal Commissioner Chandler's court of investigation yesterday.

Bit by bit, under a searching examination by Mr. Chandler, witnesses told their story, hesitating and contradictory at times and again with a refreshing frankness. In broken English and interpreted French, the story came out of how the province was swindled and the methods of Conservative workers in Gloucester

WHOLESALE PADDING OF LISTS.

A bridge foreman told how his ten-year-old son was on the pay lists for over \$170 and he had only been at work a couple of days and later he said, ten days. The same foreman, Docithe Chaisson, had three other sons on the same work. He used them sometimes to represent other men upon the pay list. His servant man, hired by him for \$15 a month, drew \$52 a month from the government in the name of the foreman's ten-year-old son, Edward D.

The foreman got the checks and endorsed them sometimes and at others got his son or daughter to do so and kept the money himself. His son, Henri, was on the pay list for work done by Euthrope Hachey and Docithe, the foreman and father, drew the money.

Another son, Joseph D., was paid \$18 out of a check for \$52.50 in the name of Antoine Chaisson. Antoine, the foreman said, worked \$26 worth but he made his time bill for \$52.50 because Antoine gave him permission Antoine never got his check through. Docithe, the foreman, got that and forged Antoine's endorsement. He said he paid \$4 to two other men and with the money paid Antoine that made up the amount. He told, with much hesitation, of buying cedar from Amade Hachey for \$14 a thousand feet and then paying him \$2 per thousand for hauling them three-quarters of a mile. When pressed, he said the cedar had been cut some time and finally admitted that it had been used for a rail fence which had been taken down and piled up and a wire fence substituted. The rails might, he said, be twenty years old. They had paid, including cartage \$16 a thousand for them and the old cedar rails had been used as a flooring for bridge. The repairs cost \$2,966.96.

This foreman, Docithe Chaisson, was most ingenious in his explanations. He had permission, according to his story, from this man to let one of them represent him on the pay list and from another man to make his check twice as much as it should have been and to distribute the balance as he pleased.

A MISSING WITNESS.

Antoine Chaisson, whom he said gave him this liberty, was not on hand to give his evidence. He was served with a subpoena and given his expense money but he had failed to respond to his name. Mr. Veniot will insist upon his evidence.

But the ingenious explanations of Docithe Chaisson came to a climax when he was pressed for his time record. He had lost it and, amid the laughter of his listeners, he recited the fate of his precious book of records, how it had fallen into a lobster pot and been boiled into shreds with the lobsters. Mr. Chandler seemed not to understand at first whether Docithe or his time book had been boiled with the lobsters, but finally he truth came out that it was the precious record of Caribou Creek bridge, which the investigation was about, that had been lost.

CHARGES PROVEN

If the proving of his most important (Continued on page four)

WELSH COAL STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED

Cardiff, June 20—Subject to ratification by the miners themselves through delegates who will assemble tomorrow, representatives of the government and of the coal mine owners on the one hand and the executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation on the other, agreed to terms, which it is thought will end the coal miners' strike which, since last Thursday, has tied up the South Wales coal fields and menaced the fuel supply of the navy.

The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase in wages and involve concessions to the strikers that are considered by their executive committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Tonight the delegates were visiting their districts canvassing the sentiments there preparatory to tomorrow's vote.

If tomorrow's meeting should bring a settlement of the strike the thanks of the country will go chiefly to David Lloyd George, the munitions minister, for it was his arrival here Monday night that paved the way for breaking the deadlock between the miners and the mine owners.

NO SHARE IN WAR PROFITS.

The chief cause of the miners' unrest was that they considered the excessive profits the mine owners were making in the sale of their coal at war prices—profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration, as was authorized by the application of the Munitions Act to coal miners. Though it is not a law this measure was not actually invoked against the miners when they laid down their picks and no mention is made of its scope in the proposed settlement.

If the vote tomorrow is favorable to ending the strike two hundred thousand men will return to work immediately and agree to abide by the terms of the settlement until six months after the termination of the war.

The hopeful turn of affairs has been received with a sigh of relief all over Great Britain, for the humiliation of the public that a strike should have taken place at such a time was keen. This humiliation was reflected in all sections of the press and there was growing talk of the government taking over the mines.

The agreement reached today provided that neither side shall be penalized for the present dispute.

Mr. Lloyd George will remain in Cardiff tomorrow but will not address the miners unless they request him to do so.

PRESS EXPRESSES MISGIVINGS.

London, July 21—Satisfaction is expressed in the editorial columns this morning at the settlement of the coal strike, but is tempered by misgivings as to the possible outcome of this complete surrender to the men, who obtain virtually all their original demands, except that instead of an agreement for three years, which they desired, they secured an agreement which will run until six months after peace has been concluded.

David Lloyd George, the munitions minister, is complimented by the newspapers for the tact and statesmanship he displayed in inducing the mine owners to consent to these terms.

TO SPEAK HERE.

Hon. Arthur Meighen Solicitor General of Canada who is now touring the Maritime Provinces will speak in the assembly hall of the High School building here on Friday evening. He will discuss the war and the duty of Canadians in connection therewith. Hon. Mr. Meighen is an eloquent speaker and should have a large audience.

London, July 21—Announcement was made that the South Wales miners have voted by an overwhelming majority to return to work. A large number have already started work in accordance with the new agreement.

Petrograd, July 21—The official announcement was made today that sixty-nine Turkish sailing vessels laden with flour have been destroyed by Russian destroyers.

BIG OFFENSIVE BY RUSSIA

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd, July 21—The Czar has left for the front in Poland it is announced today and a big offensive by the Russians is reported planned. Great reserves of men and ammunition have been held back by Russians for a final desperate combat and it is believed the time has come for a great stand. The country through which the Germans are passing has been burned over by the Russians in their retreat and offers little help to invaders.

WARSAW SEEMS DOOMED

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Berlin, July 21—The Teutonic forces report further successes all along the eastern battle front and the fall of Warsaw seems imminent. The Kaiser is now at the front and the Kaiserine is expected at Posen to accompany him on a triumphal entry into the Polish Capital.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ALLIES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Athens, July 21—Unofficial advices are that fifty thousand more Anglo-French forces have reached the Dardanelles and battle is raging with increased intensity.

ITALIANS MOVING FORWARD

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Rome, July 21—The Italians are advancing along the Isonzo River and fall of the fortress of Gorizia is expected momentarily. A general assault is going forward along a seventy-five mile front from Tarvis to the Adriatic.

SITUATION IN THE EAST

London, July 21—From the Gulf of Riga in the north to the part of Southern Poland back into which they drove the Russians from Galicia the Austro-German armies are still surging forward, and if Warsaw can be denied them it will be almost a miracle.