

CHAMBERS DENIES DEAL WITH LIBERALS

Alleged Government Representative Repudiates Fullerton--G. W. Newton Testifies.

Ex-Attorney-General Howden's Allegations Against Premier Norris Fall in Light of New Evidence--Chief Justice Howell Examined.

Winnipeg, July 7.—William Chambers, the man alleged by ex-Attorney-General J. H. Howden to have been the representative of the Liberal party in the negotiations looking to the dropping of certain election protests in Manitoba, was the principal witness on the stand at the session of the Fullerton Commission to-day. The Conservative negotiator in the affair, G. M. Newton, also began his evidence, which will be continued to-morrow. Chambers declared at the outset that in the negotiations he had with Mr. Howden and Newton he had acted wholly without instructions from anyone in the Liberal party. Mr. Howden's evidence tended to show the plan as having originated with Chambers, but Chambers declared Newton had been the first to broach it, having come to him and asked him if anything could be done in the way of having the protest dropped. Chambers treated the matter as a joke at first, and said it would take \$50,000 to reimburse the Liberals for their expenditures in connection with the protests. Newton, he said, had taken it literally and had thought the amount to be paid, but came back later and offered \$25,000. Witness said he had not promised anything, but that he would try to have the protest called off. He insisted that the \$50,000 be in sight before he made an attempt at making an arrangement. This sum was raised and in sight, but before any money was paid over to him events had transpired which made it seem less possible than ever to maintain the Government's majority, and Howden had told Chambers he would advance \$25,000. Chambers eventually agreed to try and carry out the matter for this sum. Tried to Sound Mr. Norris. His first step, he said, was to cautiously sound Mr. Norris and try to find out, in a roundabout way, if he was interested in having the protests settled. He found that Mr. Norris had given the matter slight attention, and was quite indifferent and uninterested regarding it. Chambers declared he was careful to give the Liberal leader no hint as to any arrangement which he, Chambers, had made. He had mentioned nothing of his negotiations with Howden, and had not breathed a word about any money consideration. When Newton paid over the \$25,000 to him it was brought to Chambers' office in a valise, and he stuffed it in his pockets and took it home, where he put it in the dresser drawer, and it remained there for a considerable period, though while it was in the house it was a source of anxiety to himself and his wife, who knew it was there. Being unsuccessful with Mr. Norris, Chambers said he tried to return it; but Mr. Howden refused to take it back. Chambers also had an interview with Thomas Kelly, who had led him to believe by inference that the money was his (Kelly's). He tried to get Newton to take it, and he also refused. Finally he took the money to Newton's house at Selkirk and left it on the table. Denied Paying Out Money. Mr. Fullerton questioned witness closely as to deposits and withdrawals in his bank account of sums totalling over \$7,000, which Chambers explained by stating that the money was given him to do as he wished with and he had used a little now and then, replacing it later. Fullerton conceded this was all right, but said what he wanted to know was whether Chambers had paid any of this money, which passed through his bank, to anyone in connection with the election protests. On Chambers emphatically denied. On G. M. Newton taking the stand he told of the negotiations between himself and Chambers, to whom he had mentioned that some hotelkeepers were trying to settle for \$50,000 respecting the election in Kildonan and St. Andrew's. Chambers had said: "Understrappers could not arrange things of this kind." Newton had pursued the matter to find out if Chambers' idea on the point, and the latter had said for \$50,000 he thought he could settle all the protests. Then followed the interviews with Mr. Howden until the deal had been arranged, the money raised and deposited, and \$25,000 handed over by Newton to Chambers, under Howden's instructions.

Greatest Flag Pole in the British Empire



The flagpole reproduced here is the greatest in the British Empire. The stick is being shipped over the Canadian Pacific for the famous Kew Botanical Gardens, London, England. It was cut on Lot 917 adjoining the Gordon Pasha Lakes, 65 miles from Vancouver on the mainland coast, and is a fair sample of the delightful forests of the British Columbia. The tree was originally 223 feet long, with a diameter of 65 inches at the butt and 18 inches at the top, but owing to a knot near the top it was reduced to 216 feet. After cutting, the pole was hauled out of the woods and loaded on a C. P. R. logging train and towed to False Creek, Vancouver, where it is now being dressed. This pole was cut and delivered to the British Columbia Government by Messrs. Brooks, Scanlon & O'Brien Co., Ltd., Vancouver, at actual cost. To-day the second longest flag pole stands in the square at Vancouver opposite the C. P. R. Hotel Vancouver, and is 208 feet long, and was presented to the British Columbia Government.

STARTS DIET CAMPAIGN. To Show Employees Where They Can Save.

Detroit, July 9.—With the object of teaching his eighteen thousand employees how to eat only the most nourishing foods, and incidentally reduce their grocery bills by about a million dollars a year, Henry Ford, Detroit's philanthropist—multi-millionaire, has directed his attention to dietetics. In the new General Hospital now being erected by Mr. Ford a department has been arranged where under the guidance of medical experts, engaged solely for this purpose, men will be taught how and what to eat. The new department is in line with Mr. Ford's propaganda looking toward increased efficiency in his employees. "Eat only when hungry, and then eat less than you feel you need. Try this for a week and I'll guarantee you'll feel much better," is the way the Detroit wonder-worker defines the question of nourishment. The Cheese Markets. Peterboro, July 7.—2,568 cheese offered, 545 sold at 15 3-16c, remainder 15 1/4c. Madoc, July 7.—480 boxes cheese boarded; all sold at 15 1/4c. Woods'ock, July 7.—1,700 colored and 130 white; all sold at 15 1/4c.

Miss Mae Ryan, Smith's Falls, was appointed teacher of the junior mathematics and science in the Smith's Falls Collegiate at a salary of \$700.



THE CRUMPLED BATTLEFRONT IN THE EAST. Map indicates the position of the rival armies to-day as compared with the lines held on May 1st. The bulge in the Russian line suggests that the Russians must surprise the world by gaining a great victory in the South Poland or be compelled to withdraw from the Warsaw region to the Osowetz-Brest-Litovsk line.

SPARE PASSENGER SHIPS

British Submarines Confine Attacks To War Vessels. Sofia, July 9.—The transport of Turkish troops from the Asiatic coast is freely restricted, owing to the presence of British submarines in the Sea of Marmora. The submarines, proceeded up the Bosphorus, encountered several units of the Turkish fleet and turned back, pursued by the Turkish vessels.

Much relief is felt in Constantinople because the British submarines abstain from torpedoing passenger steamers. Last week a steamer going from Constantinople to Scutari met a submarine sailing on the surface with the British flag displayed. Great panic prevailed on board, but the steamer was allowed to proceed unmolested.

Frequent fires in Constantinople are a cause of extreme disquietude among the people, already depressed and exasperated by many privations. Upward of 2,500 houses were destroyed in last week's great fire, and almost every night new fires break out, causing fresh destruction. The police have profited from these calamities to arrest large numbers of foreigners on charges of incendiarism.

According to information received from Philippopolis and Adrianople, much secrecy is maintained regarding the matter of the railway station at Usunkobru. Rumors are current that this German officer was assassinated by an emissary of the Old Turks, to whom the idea of German domination has always been intolerable.

Place Gag On Schools.

Brussels, July 9.—An order has been issued by Gen. von Bissing, German Governor of Belgium, providing a year's imprisonment for school directors, inspectors or teachers who permit, further, bring about or effect anti-German actions or statements in their teaching or in other school exercises.

YACHTSMEN ARE GIVEN WELCOME

Crescent Sailors Told They Will be Unrestricted in Canadian Waters.

Watertown, N.Y., July 9.—Tentative plans for the annual summer cruise of the Crescent Yacht Club are under way but nothing definite can be done until official word is received as to whether or not there will be any restrictions on American yachts entering Canada. The following letter was received to-day by Commodore Richard Coughlin from A. Strachan, collector of customs at Kingston. This is the first official word regarding the entrance of Americans into Canada. The following letter was received to-day by Commodore Richard Coughlin from A. Strachan, collector of customs at Kingston. This is the first official word regarding the entrance of Americans into Canada. The following letter was received to-day by Commodore Richard Coughlin from A. Strachan, collector of customs at Kingston. This is the first official word regarding the entrance of Americans into Canada.

Replying to your letter of the 30th regarding conditions for cruising: United States citizens are always welcome to our best. Conditions are the same as other years in respect to tourists and yachting parties. If you touch at a customs port it will be as well to make report and escape some over zealous officer.

Write Name In Full On Letters. Ottawa, July 9.—The Postoffice Department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front should be signed by the writers in full. Where letters signed by Christian name only cannot be delivered owing to the addresses being missing, wounded, or dead, it is impossible for the Canadian postal service to return them to the senders. In view of this, the public is urged to fully sign all letters addressed to soldiers at the front, and in addition to this to indicate the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the address side of the envelope. In this way the return of letters, should necessity arise, will be absolutely insured.

Guilty Of Election Fraud. Indianapolis, Ind., July 9.—Seven of the 132 men who are facing charges of election frauds in the registration, primary and election of 1914, pleaded guilty here to-day. One hundred and thirteen others, including Thomas Leggard, Democratic National Committee man, Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, Chief of Police, asked for a change of venue from Judge Collins.

Fined For Tax Fraud. Frankenthal, Bavaria, July 9.—Jean Gans, factory director, commercial councillor and former associate judge of the Commercial Court, has been fined 255,000 marks (\$62,750) for making false returns in connection with the levying of the armament tax. The fine amounts to 20 times the sum of which the Government contends it was defrauded.

Gets Life For Murder. Binghamton, N. Y., July 9.—Edward Westervelt was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Detective Charles Gradwell, of the Iron Works, who purchased the grocery business formerly conducted by P. Wins.

NATION MUST KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH

Friend of Lloyd-George Says the Situation is Even Graver Than Has Been Told.

Deceit Means Betrayal--Lord Northcliffe Claims That Britain is Still Muddling and Calls Upon the Public to Banish the Asquith Government Incompetents.

London, July 9.—Sir William Robertson Nicol, a close friend of David Lloyd George, writing in his paper, the British Weekly, on the munitions question, says: "Everyone is asking why Woolwich should be only partially equipped. We wait for an answer, and say that Lord Haldane has to say 'Do not sacrifice von Donop. This matter was dealt with by a distinct committee.'" "We deliberately affirm that it is a matter of common knowledge that the shortage of munitions is even graver than the minister of munitions himself, in his refreshingly bold speech, has ventured to tell the public. This business cannot rest as it is. We recognize to the full that everything cannot be told at present, but the nation will not submit after Lord Haldane's speech, to the darkness which shrouds the situation. They do not wish to go back to what is past and done with; at the same time they will see to it that men unworthy of their confidence shall no longer remain in their employment or be accorded the powers which they have misused or abused. All experience shows that if a democracy is to act promptly and wisely it must know the truth. They will act rashly and impulsively. A nation naturally prefers its ease, and would, in ordinary circumstances, choose the path of smoothness; but things have gone too far for ease. When the British people were told of the Indian mutiny, they made up their mind to break the rebellion. In the American civil war the nation was told everything, and they sanctioned at last the tremendous resolve to expend two lives for one which enabled Grant and Sherman to attain victory. "The scales have not yet fallen from the eyes of the British people," but they are falling every day, and the nation will have an answer and action, and will make very different work of anyone who will attempt to deceive it, for deceit means betrayal."

Muddling Still. London, July 9.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial article, says: "Are we winning? Are we losing? Are we muddling through, or merely muddling? Because we muddled through against a half-armed agricultural people like the Boers, shall we muddle through against a highly organized people like the Germans and their allies? "Our gravely handicapped soldiers at the front, and the nation at home know that, after nearly a year of war, we are still where we were, with the same people in control and the same deficiencies in equipment. "Yet these same politicians are in their pieces. There has been a little rehashing, and a few men have been called into the Cabinet to bear a burden that will be too heavy for Premier Asquith when the public realizes what has happened. "We can win this war, but unless the British public takes the matter into its own hands and insists upon the dismissal of the inefficient bunglers among the politicians and at the War Office we shall lose the support of our Allies and the enthusiasm of the Dominions, we shall waste the magnificent efforts of our soldiers and sailors and eventually we shall lose the war."

SUBMARINES MAY NOW FIND EACH OTHER

British Invention Will Inevitably Revolutionize Warfare Under the Sea.

New York, July 9.—A London cable to The Tribune says: According to a famous British scientist, an Englishman has just made a discovery which will revolutionize submarine warfare. He states that the invention is one of the members of the committee appointed by the Royal Society to deliberate on scientific problems arising from the war.

The invention is an apparatus whereby a submarine can locate another submerged submarine within a radius of twenty miles and keep in touch with it while within the radius. "If the device is successful, then henceforth British submarines will be able to run down and fight German undersea craft. The scientist gave the story as an instance of what scientific men are able to do when attention is concentrated on war problems, predicting that within a few months, as the result of Lord Fisher's appointment as Chairman of the Naval Inventions Board, which will include the cream of British scientists, new discoveries will be made which will astonish the world. This body is intended not merely to investigate inventions submitted from without, but will devote the greater part of its time to seeing what constructive thought on its part science is able to produce."

Eager To Make Shells. London, July 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times sends the following: "A great majority of the skilled workmen voluntarily are entering the mills, factories and arsenals engaged upon army contracts. Skilled Austro-Slav prisoners similarly have volunteered."

British Officers Indicted. Washington, July 9.—Five British Army officers have been indicted in San Francisco on charges of violating American neutrality by recruiting in this country for the British Army, the Justice Department was advised. Notification was also received that other officers or owners of the steamship Sacramento had been indicted, charged with furnishing supplies to German Warships.

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THE SPORT REVIEW

No wonder the Canadians can fight, avers an American after seeing a lacrosse game.

Acton, the Canadian boy, led the jockeys at the Hamilton meet with seven fruits, seven seconds and two thirds.

The matter of obtaining possession of the Mann Cup from the Vancouver Lacrosse club is now in the hands of George L. Stiles, barrister, of Cornwall, who has been instructed to proceed against Milton Oppenheimer, one of the bondsmen, for the safe return of the cup.

Contract has been let to a Preston firm to erect a rink in Campbellford to be ready for use this coming winter. The rink will be 66 feet wide by 160 feet long, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$200. It is to be built of corrugated iron girders, siding, with circular, self-supporting roof.

Edward Archibald, the well-known Toronto polo vaunter and weight performer, is en route to the front, where he will go as Y.M.C.A. representative. Archibald was a member of the last Canadian Olympic team.

Unless there is a rapid and marked improvement in the attendance at International League games in Richmond, Va., the team will be transferred elsewhere. When that city was in the Virginia State League the fans shouted loud and long for faster ball. Now that they have it they don't appear to know what to do with it.

The advisability of dropping both Richmond and Newark and making a six-city circuit was discussed at the recent meeting in New York, when Newark's team was shifted to Harrisburgh.

Great interest is being taken in the N. L. U. game at Montreal on Saturday. The Nationals and Montreal, the competing teams, are fighting it out for the leadership of the Union, with the French having an advantage of one game. In the last game played between the teams the Wings-Wheelers won and gave the Nationals the surprise of their lives. The latter can be relied upon not to be caught napping this time and will have the strongest team they can muster. Montreal will no doubt de-

PIRACY MUST GO ON.

All Germany Said to Demand Its Continuation. Berlin, July 9, via The Hague.—The Kreuz Zeitung, says significantly: "We do not treat the question—the American demand with regard to submarine warfare—which is now nearing a decision lightly. We do not underestimate the dangers and difficulties particularly the possible effect on maritime neutrals. But what is for us a question of life and death must take precedence over all other considerations. We are engaged in a fight for our existence, and, therefore, this difficulty, too, like all others, must be overcome. Among the mass of doubt and speculation as to the future one central fact stands out clearly—that Germany will not give up the submarine war."

War Prisoners Released.

Rome, July 9.—Six thousand war prisoners held at Trent, among whom are included some Russians captured in Galicia, have been released and are now on their way to Italy, via Switzerland. Others, it is understood, are to follow.

Prince Edward Soldiers Wounded.

Bloomfield, July 9.—Con. Barnhardt, who enlisted at this place and left for the front with the first contingent, was wounded on June 11th. His relatives reside at Shannonville. Two other Prince Edward County boys are among the wounded. A. Powell is wounded and missing, and R. J. Kirke is wounded.