CAPT. McKEE MUST REPORT FOR DUTY OVERSEAS AGAIN

Marriage of James H. Clarke and Mrs. Ina Cole—Ensign Ham's Child Dying — Red Triangle Campaign Nets $3,000.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, May 7.—Capt. W. A. McKee, who has been home on sick leave, today received word to report overseas. This notice comes as something of a surprise to Captain McKee's friends who had the impression his services were to be retained in Canada.

The first day's canvass in the Red Triangle campaign in Moncton showed total subscriptions of $3,500.

The Local Red Cross Society at a meeting tonight decided to forward $2,000 to the central council towards a large amount New Brunswick is asked to contribute this year.

The marriage of James W. Clarke, the well known C. G. R. fuel inspector, to Mrs. Ina Cole took place at 12.30 today at the home of the bride on Botsford street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Bowley Green, pastor of the First Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on a wedding trip to Calgary.

Ensign Ham, of the Salvation Army left yesterday for Toronto, being summoned there by a messenger informing him his infant child was dying. Mrs. Ham and child have been in Toronto some weeks undergoing medical treatment.

NO CRIMINAL CASES AT DORCHESTER

Shediac and Sussex Cases on Civil Docket—Judge Crocket Presiding.

Special to The Standard.

Dorchester, May 7.—The Circuit Court, King's Bench division, opened here this afternoon at two o'clock, Judge Crocket presiding. There being no criminal business on the sheriff's calendar, no grand jury was summoned.

The following cases are on the civil docket:—R. C. Tait, Shediac, vs. Paul E. Bourque; E. R. McDonald for the plaintiff, Friel and Clark for defendant. Eunice Sears and Dimock Sears, her husband, vs. George M. Fairweather; Copp and McCord for plaintiff, J. H. McFadzen, Sussex, for defendant. J. Edgar Melanson vs. A. J. Webster, Shediac; Friel and Clark for plaintiff, James McQueen for defendant.

The special jury cases are: Jacob Ward and wife vs. Fred Tingley and Edward Copp; Friel and Clark for plaintiff, Powell, Bennett and Trites for defendant. Samuel L. Alward vs. Sam Tingley and Edgar Copp; Friel and Clark for plaintiff, Powell, Bennett and Trites for defendant.

The court adjourned until ten tomorrow when the case of Tait vs. Bourque will be taken up.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 7.—Tonight's list of fifty-nine casualties reports seven killed in action, three died of wounds, two died, eight missing, two prisoners of war, twenty-seven wounded, four gassed, and six ill.

Wounded—
N. Dukeshire, Joggin Bridge, N. S.
F. M. Hamm, St. John, N. B.

Railway Troops.

Wounded—
G. Gibbs, address not stated.
J. Doucett, Summerside, P. E. I.

Machine Gun Company.

Missing—
F. Turner, St. John, N. B.

Artillery.

Killed in Action—
G. Duff, Harbor Grace, Nfld.
Died of Wounds—
L. L. Lawrence, Hantsport, N. S.
Wounded—
Q. M. S. Ernest A. Whitebone, St. John, N. B.
Ill—
A. T. Nicholas, St. John, N. B.

MAURICE ATTACK A BIG POLITICAL BOMBSHELL

(Continued from page 1.)

in reply to which the chancellor said that as most of the secret documents would have to be gone into, it would be unsuitable to appoint a select commission from the House of Commons, but he added, a chance would be given for discussion after the judges had reported. The disciplinary proceedings against General Maurice would not be suspended pending the finding of the court of inquiry.

YUKON CONTEST.

Ottawa, May 7.—A legal tribunal will settle the right of Dr. Alfred Thompson or Mr. Fred Congdon to represent the Yukon in parliament.

The chief point at issue is that Mr. Congdon claims that the soldiers' vote should not be counted because it was cast subsequent to nomination day. Mr. Congdon won on the home vote, but the soldiers' ballot gave Dr. Thompson, the Unionist candidate, a majority of 151.

AID FOR STANLEY.

Quebec, May 7.—The Montreal harbor commission tug 'Sir Hugh Allan,' has been sent from Halifax to the assistance of the Canadian government steamer Stanley, caught in the ice floes of the gulf, disabled, with her rudder gone.

STRIKE UP RIVER.

St. Leonards, May 7—The employees of the Aroostook Pulp and Paper Co. at Van Buren are on strike. They demand an eight hour day and an advance in wages.

TRINITY RECTOR CONDEMNS IRISH ANTI-DRAFTERS

Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Historic New York Church, Delivers Pungent Address at Lusitania Memorial Meeting.

New York, May 7.—Those who tell us that we must dwell upon the wrongs done by the common foe; that we must not bear them hate or anger because we are sinners, if we do, were characterized as "religious Bolsheviki" by Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of historic Trinity church, in an address at a Lusitania memorial meeting today.

"A man who does not hate evil is no true lover of the good," he said. "We must not listen to any word or suggestion of peace until the Prussian military machine is crushed and broken.

"We will not give support nor sympathy, but stern, unqualified condemnation to those men in Ireland or in any other land who so forget their duty to mankind or to the cause of freedom as to refuse to take their places in the ranks of the great cause.

"We are fighting for the very thing for which Jesus Christ died. We are fighting for the holiest cause ever known to man."

GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA A WILY SCHEME

(Continued from page 1.)

The reasoning seems faulty if a moment's thought is given to the size of the German forces involved in the fighting a week ago when the British and French checked the advance south of Ypres. Twenty German divisions were engaged in this battle, or less than one-tenth of the whole German army in the west. Had this force been annihilated, which it wasn't, Ludendorff would still be in command of an army larger than any German army concentrated in the west prior to March 21.

The Germans know how near he came to winning the war between March 21 and April 1. He expects to win it now, thanks to the advantages gained in that tragic ten days. But he is intensely anxious that his foes should believe that he has lost hope, that he has abandoned his grandiose expectations, and that he is really suing for peace under cover of neutral agencies. If he can establish this idea his next attack will be an even greater surprise than his last.

In the same fashion the German is seeking to assail the morale of the people behind the line. Another reverse in Flanders or Picardy would have tenfold effect if it had been preceded by a period of optimism and a general belief that the German had "shot his bolt," and was about to throw up the sponge.

We may not fathom all that the German has in mind, in launching his new peace offensive, but we may safely—we must necessarily—recognize that this peace offensive has an intimate relation to the war offensive, that it is a detail in the military campaign of 1918, and it is as important as a military circumstance, as the drive for Amiens or the advance toward the channel.

Recognizing this, we must all of us contribute to repulsing the offensive. There is a simple and complete answer to this offensive. The German wants his enemies to talk peace. He wants to repeat his successes of a year ago, when, while he was organizing his Italian offensive and preparing for the partition of Russia, he had everybody in the enemy countries solemnly and sagely discussing the termination of the war, and various elements in the population which ought to have been co-operating against Germany quarrelling over what were fair terms of peace.

The decision of this war will be had in Flanders and Picardy. The German will win or lose the war as he wins or loses this battle. He has not lost and he is getting ready to attack with his armies again. Before making a third attack, which may be the most terrible and will certainly be the last colossal endeavor, by his expenditure of men and material, he has launched a new peace offensive.

This is all that sane and sensible people in the Allied countries need to know now. It is idle, foolish; it approaches Bolshevik insanity to discuss peace terms under existing conditions. We are to recognize that for his own purposes, which remain military and Prussian. The German has started a new peace discussion, and, realizing this we must talk war, think war, do war. Germany is still seeking victory and not peace before victory. We, too, are seeking victory, military victory, which is the sole chance of preserving the things we love and believe in. Germany has now attacked those behind the line as she attacked the line a few weeks ago. Her military attack has been checked, for the moment, at least; the morale assault must be halted permanently at its point of departure.

So far in this war German propoganda has been more deadly than the "good German sword." It was never more dangerous than at this critical moment in the decisive campaign of the war. Every man or woman in any Allied country who talks peace now will help Germany to win the war. Therefore every loyal man and woman in every Allied nation has a duty to perform, a danger to meet, an invasion to repel. The only time when we can talk peace safely will be after victory—and we have the victory still to win. Meantime, let us "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—and many summers.

CHANGE IN QUEBEC CLERICAL POLICY

Archbishop Matthieu and Abbe D'Amours Said to Have Brought About Reversal of Attitude toward Things British.

Montreal, May 7.—"The absolute change which has taken place amongst both the lay and clerical element of the population touching Canada's participation in the war is of so sudden and revolutionary a character," says the Gazette, "that it causes a good deal of comment amongst all classes of society. Abbe D'Amours, who retired the other day from the chief editorship of L'Action Catholique, a position which he held with signal ability during the past eight years, has probably contributed more than anyone else to bring about so desirable state of things in our midst."

Further, the Gazette states, that Abbe D'Amours' campmaign received justification in the recent visit to this city of Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina. "His Grace made it clear, so it is stated, to the Quebec clergy that a change must be brought about," says the Gazette, "that Abbe D'Amours' policy was right and that a right-about-face must be operated immediately. The local clergy gave a most attentive and appreciative hearing to the western prelate, with the result that, from this out, every effort will be made in the Seminary of Quebec, as well as in Laval, to run things absolutely on British lines.

There is a rumor current here to the effect that Archbishop Mathieu would be the Roman Catholic prelate delegated by Cardinal Begin to be general chaplain of the Roman Catholic troops at the front. No confirmation of this news is available.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED WHEN AUTOS CRASH

Serious Accident on Bank of Ashuelot River in New Hampshire.

Winchester, N. H., May 7—Miss May Blance, of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Bessie Eddy, of Proctorsville, are dead as the result of an automobile accident near here. Four others were hurt.

An automobile in which they were riding collided with another car on the bank of the Ashuelot River. The girls were hurled into the stream and were drowned.

CARSON WARNS GOV'T.

London, May 7—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, in another forcible letter to the press, warns the government of the danger of its home rule policy. He expresses doubt as to whether the government really intends to apply conscription to Ireland and urges the Unionist party to compel reconsideration of the government's policy.

PRUSSIA DENOUNCED.

New York, May 7—Prussian frightfulness was denounced and the determination of America to wipe it out was emphasized at a Lusitania memorial mass meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight under the auspices of the American Defence Society and the American Rights League. The speakers were Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma.

HOME RULE CAUCUS.

London, May 7—The Unionist members of parliament are signing a requisition asking Mr. Bonar Law to summon a party meeting for Thursday in order that a full statement may be made concerning the home rule bill.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., 7—This was the day which the man between 20 and 22 were to be called out under the new regulations abolishing exemptions, but as men now in barracks are quarantined owing to smallpox calling has been deferred till quarantine is lifted which will be the 26th inst.

Fredericton, May 7—Expansion on a large scale by the Canadian Government Railways at South Devon, formerly Gibson, is to take place in the near future. Options were taken within a few days on a considerable area of ground and it is reported that the purchase of the land has been made. It is understood that the land will be used for increased trackage. It also is reported that other developments will take place there. The land is the property of Albert Miles.

A party of officials of the C. G. R. arrived here today and inspected the St. John & Quebec Railway. In the party are General Manager Hayes, General Superintendent C. B. Brown and Chief Engineer L. S. Brown.

A new bridge across the St. John river at this point will be part of the development, as the existing structure is not strong enough to bear the locomotives now used on the Newcastle-Fredericton branch.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF IRELAND WARNED BY DENBIGH

Prominent Titled Layman in that Church, Who Has Lost Sons in War Deplores Action of Irish Bishops in Opposing Conscription – Raps British Government.

London, May 2—The Times publishes the following letter from the Earl of Denbigh, next to the Duke of Norfolk, one of the most distinguished and influential Roman Catholic layman in Great Britain:—

"In your issue of April 25th, a quotation from the New York Times begins as follows:—'To murderers of priests, to ravishers of nuns, to destroyers of churches and cathedrals, to slayers of Catholics on Good Friday at mass in Paris, the Irish Catholic hierarchy now turns in friendship.' As an English Catholic, who has suffered sorely in this war, though convinced that my sons have died in a great cause, I cannot blame anybody who comes to the same conclusion as the New York Times.

"It almost makes me ashamed of the name Catholic to see the action now taken by the Irish hierarchy to combat and resist the law. This is a measure of self-discipline and self-denial submitted to by all the allies. It has proved to be necessary for protecting the world, themselves and all they hold dear and sacred, from the brutal savagery of the mad, and ruthless nation endeavoring to obtain a mastery over mankind for its own purposes. I cannot believe the bishops and priests of Ireland are desirous of seeing the victory of Germany in this war. Their action in thus placing themselves at the head of the wild and spiteful political move is incomprehensible, it is equally humiliating to Catholics outside of Ireland and also to many in Ireland to see the sacred rights of our religion used in this manner. I am convinced, however, that it is utterly incorrect to say, as some do, that the vatican has thrown off the mask and is at one with Berlin.

"I am equally confident that whatever may have happened in the past ages with regard to Vatican, interference here with politics as apart from religion, our fellow countrymen may rest entirely assured as to any recurrence in these days. The Irish Catholic hierarchy has by this deplorable hasty act done more harm to the cause of Catholicism and that of peace in Ireland than they can have any idea of. It has at once revived all the accusations against Catholics as to 'dual allegiance' which we regard as nonsense, however, much they may be credited by those making them.

"You are right in saying it has given a shock to the cause of religious toleration, that all of us were appreciating so highly. It has also fanned all the dying flames of those bitter religious animosities which are admittedly, the relics of savage penal laws, formerly inflicted by Protestant England.

"With this terrific attempt to smash us in progress, it must at last have dawned upon the most obtuse that the crucial factor is the combined one of unity and manpower. America is joining in the war in deadly earnest, to an extent perhaps not yet properly appreciated here, and this is the moment chosen by the ecclesiastical authorities for not only combining with but actually leading the politicians in this utterly indefensible action which, if it is continued, will be absolutely suicidal for their own cause.

"Far be it from me to say the British authorities have no blame on their side. Beginning with the regime of Mr. Birrell and the late government, who allowed the forces of disorder to accumulate strength unchecked and proceeding with Mr. Asquith's handling of the rebellion, to the release last year of a set of cowardly murderers. There has been an orgy of stupid mishandling which is to blame for the present situation, but two wrongs do not make a right, and nothing can excuse the appalling calamity which can only bring joy and encouragement to the Berlin authorities, who all along have been making use of the Sinn Fein agitation for their own ends.

"How it can end no man can foresee, but unless those responsible can bring about an early return to sanity, they and they alone will have on their shoulders any trouble that may befall an excitable and easily led race. The matter, therefore, rests thus:—

"If the Irish hierarchy and politicians do not wish to be regarded by the whole British people, the Allies, and especially the Americans, as being active agents for Germany, they will do well to consider some way of showing that the recent action was a mistake.

"That the Irish as a race can support the atrocious methods of Germany is to me so unbelievable that I yet live in the hope of some way being found for restoring that mutual confidence and combined action for the common good that alone can bring peace and prosperity so ardently desired by all the well wishers of Ireland."

"The Spectator declares that the Roman Catholic hierarchy, having placed itself at the head of the anti-conscription movement, the religious question, which for ages lay at the root of the Irish troubles, will be acutely, perhaps fatally, accentuated. If Protestantism is set against Catholicism it is impossible to see what the end may be. It declares that the Bishop of Killaloe sent the following message to the Royal Irish Constabularly at Roscrea: "Make your peace with God, make it quickly. Whichever side you take is a matter for your own conscience."

KAISER'S CLAIM TO DUTCH THRONE

There is one reason that might prompt, a German attack on Holland that was not present in the case of Belgium, Roumania or Serbia, and would not be operative as regards any other European countries but Holland and Great Britain. That reason is provided by the Hohenzollern claim to the throne. That the Kaiser has always contended that he held a sort of shadowy title to the throne onec occupied by his grandmother and now by his cousin is well known, but he realized that his title at no time would be of any more value than that of a man who claimed to own the site of London, bequeathed to his forefathers a cvouple of thousand years ago, or of the title of a descendant of Columbus to the Western Hemisphere. Yet the War Lord has probably speculated as to the number of human beings whose lives stand between him and the English throne.

Only Two Lives Between.

But two lives stand between the Kaiser and his claim to the Dutch throne. One is that of Queen Wilhelmina, the other is that of her little daughter, Juliana Wilhelmina, now nine years old. The father of the little princess is not considered, for he is merely a consort. Moreover, he is a German, and so Juliana Wilhelmina is half German. That the Kaiser does consider himself in line for the succession is proved not by any public claims he has put forward, but from the fact that among the long list of titles with which he bedecks himself is that of Prince of Orange. This title he wears as his by inheritance from the same ancestor by which the Dutch house inherits the title. It is true, as a writer in the New York Sun pointed out some time ago, that the Dutch Parliament holds the right to choose a king should the royal house fail of an heir, but the Dutch Parliament knows how little the Chief Hun cares for parliaments when they stand between him and the realization of his wishes.

A Small Family.

It knows also with what apprehension the people of Holland regarded Berlin through those eight years that elapsed between the marriage of Wilhelmia and the appearance of the present heiress to the throne. Had Wilhelmina died childless they knew that the Kaiser would insist upon being consulted as to her successor, even if he did not throw down boldly his own claim. It has been the historic fate or fashion of the House of Orange to be few in number in any generation. There are never many uncles, aunts or cousins of a ruling monarch, rarely brothers or sisters, and the possibility of the house becoming extinct in the direct line has seemed imminent on many occasions. The present queen, for instance, came to the throne when she was only ten years old, her mother being regrent. Her father, William III., had no children by his first wife, and married a second time when he was 62. The present queen was born when he was nearly 65.

House of Orange is French.

Had it not been that the Dutch Parliament in 1848 made the throne hereditary in both the male and female lines. Wilhelmina would not have been allowed to succeed without trouble from Germany. The House of Orange is not as some suppose a Dutch, an Irish or a German house. It is French, and came to its prominence in the Low countries because about 400 years ago a Prince of the House of Nassau, the most powerful of Dutch houses, married an Orange princess. The prince admitted that one of the reasons why he made the match was to please the King or France. The son of this prince inherited the principality of Orange and the title, but, dying without issue, the title was conferred on his cousin, who became the Ninth Prince of Orange, and the famous William the Silent, who freed Holland from the Spanish yoke. Meanwhile the Hohenzollerns, connected by many marriages with the Dutch royal family, had become the rulers of Prussia, and ever since have had the idea that some day one of them might become King of Holland and thus unite the country to Germany.

Always Held to Title.

At this time and until comparatively lately, that is to say, until the establishment of the German Empire, the Hohlenzollerns did not feel strong enough to put forward their claims, and when William III. of England died without an heir, he being also Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, the reigning Hohenzollern, as claimant of the title Prince of Orange, made a dicker with Louis XIV., and ceded the territory of Orange, which had passed into German control long before then, to France. But he kept hold of the title Prince of Orange, as did the succeeding Kings of Holland, acting on the principle that sometime it might come in useful, and anyway had a fine sound. The Kaiser's claim to the throne of Holland would hardly hold good in a court of law, but this would not deter him from laying claim to the throne if he saw an opportunity of seizing it. Nor is it inconceivable that to avoid the fate of Belgium Holland might make some acknowledgement of the right of a Hohenzollern succession should a vacancy arise.

The many friends of James V. Russell will be sorry to learn that he was suddenly stricken last evening with a serious illness and removed to the Infirmary. At an early hour this morning he was resting fairly easy and hopes were held out for his recovery.

Rome, May 2—The Courier d'Italia, a semi-official Vatican organ, speaking with reference to the attitude of Cardinal Logue concerning conscription in Ireland, says:

"The Holy See always has left the episcopacy of each country free to take the attitude they think best in internal affairs of their country. Thus, whatever Cardinal Logue may consider expedient to deal with conscription in Ireland cannot affect the impartiality and neutrality of the Vatican in this war, nor be considered as a violation of the policy constantly followed by the Holy Sea since the war began."

"When Spring comes in at the door, winter goes out of the window."

SEE WHO'S HERE

Yes, New Shirts with Stripes and Patterns in green and primrose.

New Neckwear with all-over patterns of conventional flowers.

White Trousers, serge or flannel; some with lines of black.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southerly to westerly winds, showery.

Washington, May 7.—Northern New England: Showers Wednesday, cooler in interior; Thursday fair; strong southwest to west winds.

Toronto, May 7.—The depression which was situated in Minnesota last night, now covers the Ottawa Valley. It has caused numerous showers and thunderstorms in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces showers have also occurred in most places.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	48
Vancouver	48	54
Kamloops	46	56
Edmonton	34	52
Prince Albert	32	58
Saskatoon	37	60
Moosejaw	33	65
Winnipeg	40	62
Parry Sound	54	56
London	57	78
Montreal	58	82
Ottawa	56	72
Quebec	42	54
St. John	42	60
Halifax	40	58

BORN.

HOWARD—In this City on May 7th to Mr. and Mrs. E. Percy Howard, a son.

MARRIED.

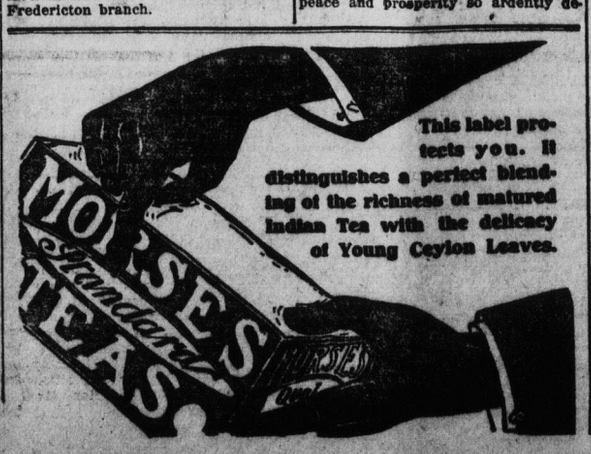
DOHERTY-ENSLOW—At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Tuesday morning, May 7, by Rev. Father Allan, Francis L. Doherty to Miss H. Chappell Enslow, both of this city.

DIED.

WOODS—At 55 Queen street, in this city, on the 6th inst., Bertha T., wife of the late Francis E. Woods, leaving two daughters to mourn. Funeral from Trinity church on Wednesday afternoon. Service at 2.30.

EVERETT—On May 7, 1918, Marion beloved wife of Henry L. Everett, leaving her husband, one son and two daughters to mourn.

Funeral from her late residence 29 Mecklenburg Street, Thursday, May 9th. Service at 2.30 p.m.



This label protects you. It distinguishes a perfect blending of the richness of matured Indian Tea with the delicacy of Young Ceylon Leaves.

ENGLISH Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds are very, very scarce. And in most places, suits made of genuine Imported Woolens are so expensive as to be almost prohibitive.

Through our intimate relations for the past 25 years with the leading mills abroad, we have been able to obtain an assortment of these very fine cloths, which we have made up into the new spring styles.

Such is the buying power of a great organization like Fit-Reform, that we can sell the finest English Worsteds, Serges and Scotch Tweed Suits at moderate prices. Fit-Reform tailored suits $25 to $50.

Fit-Reform

DONALDSON HUNT

17-19 CHARLOTTE STREET