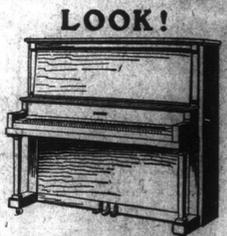


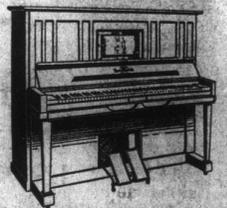
# PIANOS

VAL SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY  
This High Grade Piano  
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LOOK!  
This Beautiful Piano will be Sold for \$217.00 Cash  
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This \$700.00 Player, with 12 Rolls of Music, Only \$485  
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St. John, N. B.

Major of the French-English schools was ultra vire. Mr. Lamarche quoted from the New York Times an article in which Hon. T. Chase Casgrain was reported as saying that regulation 17 violated "both constitutional and treaty."  
The postmaster-general interrupted to say that he was not giving a legal opinion of his own but stating the position taken by the French Canadian of Ontario in the interview in the New York paper.

AGREEMENT JUST AS ALLEGED IN KYTE CHARGES

(Continued from page 1)  
end so the division outlined was arranged.

The American Ammunition Company was afterwards formed, and Caldwell took 80 per cent and O. R. Flint & Co. of New York, 20 per cent of the stock. Youkum wanted to get in the company, too, but Caldwell refused to let him (Youkum) that he had already got the big share of the commission and should stay out. However, Youkum got one per cent out of Flint.

The balance of Caldwell's evidence, under direct examination, dealt mainly with the difficulties with which his company has been beset. There was trouble with the sub-contractors, but apart from that a nucleus has been on their track. Though they have plant and experts and have followed the advice of the war office, they have been unable to deliver the goods. Out of twenty lots of time fuses only two passed, the rejections numbering 42,000.

The generally placid atmosphere of the Meredith-Duff commission was disturbed by a startling incident this morning. For some days it has been evident that a storm has been near the surface. Little by little the tension has increased and today with a clearness there was no mistaking, Commissioner Duff expressed his mind. There had been an altercation between Frank Carvell, M. P., and Wallace Nesbitt, one of the counsel retained by Sir Sam Hughes.

"Mr. Nesbitt's observation," sharply observed Commissioner Duff, "is one that ought not to have been made. If that sort of thing is to continue I shall not sit any longer."

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916

NO. 69.

## BRITISH SEE SOME LIVELY FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT; ULSTER VOLUNTEERS IN BODY NOT WILLING TO DISARM

### FRENCH FOLLOW UP COUNTER ATTACKS

Sudden Drive on Heights of Meuse Overwhelms Considerable Section of Enemy

Assaults by Enemy Fail to Win Ground Around Dead Man's Hill and on Belgian Line—Russians Occupy Important Town, Capturing Much War Material.

London, May 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that a large German fleet which has left Kiel for Riga includes the new battleship Hindenburg and several other battleships of the largest type.

#### BRITISH SUBMARINES ON JOB.

Copenhagen, via London, May 16, 2:07 a.m.—A despatch to the Aftenbladet from Gothenburg, Sweden, says that a large German fleet, which was outside of Gothenburg Saturday with the object of capturing a British steamer about to sail for England, was forced to retire Sunday by the appearance of British submarines. The British steamer then sailed.

The German warships, however, the despatch adds, captured four Swedish steamers and took them to German harbors.

Paris, May 15, 11:05 p.m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"In Champagne a bombardment carried out this morning by the enemy in the region called Le Mesnil-Les-Maisons De Champagne was followed by several simultaneous attacks by small detachments at divers points on this front. All these attacks, arrested by our curtain of fire, or repulsed by counter-attacks were fruitless.

"In the region of Verdun there was an intermittent bombardment of our first and second lines west of the Meuse.

"On the heights of the Meuse a sudden attack, for which preparations had been made by our artillery, was entirely successful. Our patrols cleared the enemy trenches on a front of about 200 metres, and brought back prisoners.

"Our artillery shelled enemy detachments on the road between Bussy and Pannes, southwest of Thiaucourt."

"The Belgian communications which attempted to gain a footing in the sector of Dixmude. A German party trench along the Yser, north of that town, was immediately driven back."

London, May 15, 11:50 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"Yesterday evening and during the night there was considerable activity on our front between Loos and Bethune and La Bassée canal. Immediately near the former place the enemy bombarded heavily a small section of our trenches, and a raiding party succeeded in entering them, but only for a few minutes.

"Nearville, further north, we subjected the German positions near the Hohenzollern road to a heavy attack. Further north still, just south of the canal, the enemy exploded a mine twenty-five yards in front of one trench and seized the crater. After a sharp bombardment with trench mortars, our infantry secured the tip of the crater, capturing one prisoner and finding several dead Germans in the crater.

"Today both sides exploded mines northwest of Hulluch, but no infantry fighting took place. We carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's positions opposite Faquisart. Our artillery alienated enemy trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Etel."

Tanks Rostered.  
Petrograd, via London, May 15, 9:41 p.m.—The Russian official communication issued today reads:

"On General Evert's front the enemy in many places, maintains a brisk artillery fire.

"Caucasia fronts. In the direction of Mamakhatun our reconnaissance produced successful results. In the direction of the Caucasus (Continued on page 8.)

## LIBERAL SWEEP IN QUEBEC ASSURED ON NOMINATION DAY BY MANY ACCLAMATIONS

Twenty-two Supporters of Gouin Government Elected on Nomination Day Including Two Members of Cabinet—Many Retirements at Eleventh Hour.

Montreal, May 15.—The surprise in the nominations for the Quebec legislature today was in the large number of seventh hour retirements from the provincial contests, and the consequent election by acclamation of at least twenty-two Liberals. So far as heard from tonight only three Conservatives have been returned without a fight at the polls next Monday. The premier, Sir Louis Gouin, and the provincial treasurer, Walter G. Mitchell, go back to the house without the trouble of putting in a final week of electioneering, but the other members of the government have not been so fortunate. Colonel Smart's election in Westmount was conceded from the first, he being at the front, but the election of Arthur Sauve, another Conservative, was one of the biggest surprises of the day. Up to the last moment it was thought he would have been opposed by Dr. Paget.

Following are the twenty-two Liberals elected by acclamation: Hon. Sir Louis Gouin, premier, Port Neuf county; Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, Richmond; W. S. Bullock, Shefford; W. P. Vilas, Bromé; J. F. Gosselin, Missisquoi; J. A. Benoit, Iberville; J. N. Frasacouer, Lotbinière; Arthur Godbout, Beauce; P. A. Gendron, Ottawa; Andrew Philips, Huntingdon; J. E. Robert, Rivière; Dr. E. M. Desautels, Chambly; Fabien Bugeaud, Bonaventure; George Delisle, St. Maurice; R. K. Leprieux, Mégantic; C. E. Therrien, Ste-Anne; Arthur Tashan, Nicolet; H. A. Fortin, Labelle; H. Filon, Valcartier; Walter Reed, L'Assomption; E. Ouellette, Yamaska; Severin Letourneau, Hochelaga.

The three Conservatives elected without a contest are: C. E. Gault, St. George; Montreal; Lévesque, Col. C. A. Smart, Westmount; Arthur Sauve, Two Mountains.



AMERICAN ARMY ENTRENCHED IN MEXICO



Feeling attack General Pershing's advanced line has "dug in." Above are trenches at Boch Grandes and (below) a machine gun guard.

## BENNETT BOLTS ON C. N. R. GRANT

Western Conservative Member Declares This Road Should Go Into Receivership—Hon. Dr. Pugsley's Motion Ruled Out of Order and Aid is Voted—Plea for Permanent Solution of Problem.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, May 15.—The common spent the greater part of today's sitting surveying the railway problem of Canada. The problem was temporarily shelved by putting through without amendment the railway aid loans brought down in the estimates of \$23,000,000 for Canadian Northern and the G. T. P. There was no amendment because the government had by introducing the legislation in the form of supplementary estimates, precluded the moving of any amendment. This was made clear at the opening of today's debate when the deputy speaker ruled out of order an amendment proposed by Hon. Dr. Pugsley providing for a five year option on the Canadian Northern system at such a price as the governor-in-council deemed reasonable under existing circumstances.

Under the rules of the house the only recourse of the opposition in the case of estimates, is to move either to strike out entirely, or to reduce the amount. Consequently, as Hon. George P. Graham pointed out it was futile for the opposition to debate the legislation at all since there was no hope of getting before the house any of the restrictive condition in regard to the loans which might otherwise have been offered.

Both sides of the house agreed as to the bad financial mess confronting the country through railway overbuilding incurred from the short-sighted optimism of the past, which had "dashed away and spent the money" without due regard to a day of reckoning or to probable traffic returns to meet interest charges. Both sides talked of the impending necessity of nationalization, especially of the two insolvent systems of the C. N. R. and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Both sides agreed that the problem while being temporarily solved through the demand loans of \$23,000,000 to tide the two companies over the ensuing year, must be met with a permanent solution in the near future; and that as a means of getting requisite data and authoritative advice the proposed commission of the best available experts on the continent was a belated step in the right direction.

There was little recrimination as to which party was responsible for the present situation. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to the conditions on which the \$18,000,000 loan of the Canadian Northern should be granted. The Liberal speakers, supported by R. B. Bennett, urged that the granting of further millions to MacKenzie & Mann, leaving them still practically in full control of the road and its finances, was unwise and would not commend the confidence of the people. A receivership at once or else adequate action by the government to step in and control the road, pending the outcome of the coming inquiry, so as to safeguard the country's interest in the road, was strongly urged.

There was some severe criticism, especially from Mr. Bennett, of the management of the road by the two railway knights, Mr. Pardee and Hon. George P. Graham thought "the government should step in and take over enough stock to secure complete control of the company, pending either nationalization or reorganization." Mr. Pardee was not afraid of a receivership at once, since it was admitted that the road was insolvent, and that it was the country's credit which was now keeping it going, and the taxpayers who were taking all the risk. Some striking figures were given by R. B. Bennett as to railway overbuilding in Canada and as to the seriousness of the financial problems confronting the two railways to which the coup

of Mr. Pugsley, accepting the ruling, pointed out that the loan was to be secured by a mortgage, the terms of which the government was to fix. It would be open for the government, therefore, to insist upon receiving an option to buy the railway within a period of five years.

Mr. Pugsley did not believe the assertion which had been made that Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann would laugh at an offer of \$3,000,000 for their equity in the corporation. He pointed out that there was in the country a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of government ownership of railways.

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, in opening his speech, said that there should be some rule by which railway legislation would be introduced in parliament during the first fifteen days of a session. Mr. Bennett's Criticism.  
He also felt constrained to protest against any suggestion which would subvert the interests of all the people of

## CASEMENT HOOTED OUT OF IRISH CAMP

Prisoners in Germany Risked Punishment to Repel Offers to Serve Against Britain

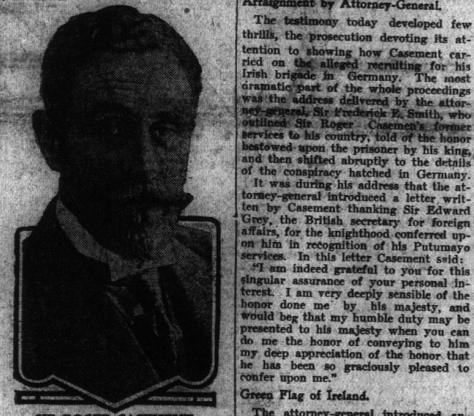
Knight, Who Once Thanked King for Honor Bestowed Upon Him, Side by Side in Bow Street Dock with Private Soldier and Alleged Confederate—Casement Interested and Attentive.

London, May 15, 8:20 p.m.—The writing of a new chapter of the history of the Sinn Féin rebellion was begun today, when Sir Roger Casement, knighted in 1911 for services to the British government, and Daniel Julian Bailey, an Irish private soldier, one of his companions on the ill-fated submarine trip from Germany to Ireland, were placed in the dock of the Bow Street police court for preliminary examination on the charge of high treason.

While considerable testimony introduced by the crown tended to incriminate Bailey, the main attack of the prosecution was directed against Casement, in an endeavor to snare him in a net of evidence which would establish, without question, the leading part he is claimed to have played in the conspiracy, whose ramifications extended even to America.

Casement himself was the centre of all eyes during the day. It was evident that no ordinary prisoner was before the bar for, despite the unkempt condition of his clothing, he made a striking figure, with neatly trimmed beard and hair brushed well back from a high forehead, underneath which were the deep-set eyes of the dreamer.

Casement bustled himself taking notes, indicating that he intended to have a hand in the conduct of his defence. He was always self-possessed, and as the case wore on, began to display considerable self-assurance.



SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

Arrangement by Attorney-General.  
The testimony today developed few thrills, the prosecution devoting its attention to showing how Casement carried on the alleged recruiting for his Irish brigade in Germany. The most dramatic part of the whole proceedings was the address delivered by the attorney-general, Sir Frederick E. Smith, who outlined Sir Roger Casement's former services to his country, told of the honor bestowed upon the prisoner by his king, and then shifted abruptly to the details of the conspiracy hatched in Germany.

It was during his address that the attorney-general introduced a letter written by Casement thanking Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, for the knighthood conferred upon him in recognition of his Putnamay services. In this letter Casement said:

"I am indeed grateful to you for this singular assurance of your personal interest. I am very deeply sensible of the honor done me by my majesty, and would be that my humble duty may be presented to his majesty when you can do me the honor of conveying to him my deep appreciation of the honor that he has been so graciously pleased to confer upon me."

Green Flag of Ireland.  
The attorney-general introduced another striking feature, when he read his speech to produce in court the flag which it is asserted Casement and his companion brought from Germany to Ireland. This was the emblem of the revolt—a green flag with a yellow castle upon it, and under the castle the motto: "Urbs antiqua fuit stultique asperiora bella."

Casement's attorneys made little attempt at cross-examination today, but several times questioned the witnesses as to what Casement wanted them to do. The Irish brigade for the point of the question seemed to be to show that the freedom of Ireland was the only thing involved, and that the brigade was not to attempt to assist Germany.

Further testimony will be introduced by the crown tomorrow. Morning Session.  
The few spectators who were permitted to enter the famous old police court were considerably surprised when a second prisoner was placed beside Casement in the dock. This man was Daniel Julian Bailey, a private soldier whose home is at Westmole, a village near London. He was arrested near Tralee on April 21.

In the formal charge Casement is described as of no occupation and no fixed abode. The charge against both defendants reads:

"For that they did, between the first day of November 1914, and on divers occasions between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously commit high treason, within and without the realm of England in contempt of our sovereign lord, the King, and his laws, to the evil example of others in like case, and contrary to the duty and allegiance of the said defendants."

Casement is reported to have made a long statement to the authorities and it is believed that this statement will considerably shorten the hearing before the magistrate. The police court hearing is merely a preliminary to the real trial which will take place later before a panel of the judges of the High Court of Justice.

Attorney General Sir Frederick E. Smith, A. P. Bodkin and Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution and Prof. J. H. Morgan and Arthur Jones for the defendant, Sir John Dickinson presided.  
Soon after the magistrate had taken his seat, Casement and his fellow prisoner were shown into the dock. Casement's appearance was vastly different from that of the man who gained fame in 1912; by his exposure of the cruelties practised on natives in Putnamay by a British rubber company. He sat in the dock, resting his chin on his hand, and occasionally looking towards the magistrate.

(Continued on page 8.)

## ULSTER STANDS BY GUNS, REFUSING ANY COMPROMISE

Plan for Executive Council and Disarmament Coldly Received at Belfast on Occasion of Premier's Visit.

Belfast, May 16.—Stubborn disinclination to accept anything in the way of a government which might imply the future subjection of Ulster to home rule was evident today on the occasion of Premier Asquith's visit to Belfast, which lasted only a few hours. So far as can be learned the premier's conference with a large body of representative Ulstermen was disappointing.

It is understood that the question of the general disarmament of forces in Ireland not authorized by the government was discussed, and, although those present were pledged to secrecy, it is rumored that cold water had been thrown on the proposal. The discussion was very full and frank, but it is asserted that the result was unsatisfactory.

Sir Edward Carson's telegram to the Ulster Unionist Council, to the effect that he had no knowledge of rumors respecting the government of Ireland, did not bring about an alleviation of the situation. Belfast itself does not show any signs of accepting the compromise, which it is understood Mr. Redmond is ready to offer. Ulster's capital was almost entirely unaffected by the recent rebellion, and the martial law has not been enforced.

If the people of Westmorland think there should not be an active English representative to assist those hard working and loyal Acadians, Dugal and Pelletier, on the floors of the house, and to protect the interests of all the people of

Westmorland county and how they will regard the grave exposure of graft and mismanagement of provincial affairs. More evidence of this is coming to light every day, and the campaign in Westmorland will surely make the people acquainted with many things that have not yet been made known. The energies of every friend of good government in Westmorland county should be bent to the task of showing the governments that they cannot rule and ruin the province without a protest. It has been felt here ever since 1912 that the lack of a fighting opposition on the floors of the legislature has made it possible for graft to reign as it has.

All eyes now on Westmorland.  
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