INQUIRY INTO IRISH UPRISING HAS BEGUN

First Day's Evidence Shows Government Had Warn-

ing of Trouble

FORMER UNDER

Younger Element Impatient.

On March 16, the witness stated, young Irish volunteers were anxious to commence operations, but the heads of the movement were against a rising at that moment, Thomas MacDonagh declaring that it would be sheer madness to attempt any such thing if the help promised were not forthcoming. Baron Hardinge asked Sir Matthew Nathan why no action had been taken to prevent drilling under arms.

"We deterred because we were afraid to enforce the act," said Sir Matthew. "We deterred practically for political purposes."

When asked what action had been taken to report this to the then chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, Sir Matthew declared the chief secretary was fully aware of it.

The witness also admitted that he knew women were being trained to look after wounded men, and that sham fights of the taking of Dublin Castle were being held. These facts, he said, also were known to the chief secretary.

He Performed in U. S. for FOR CLOSING PARLIAMEN War Office Through Militia

Department - Gave Time and Efforts Gratis.

NO FUSS OR CEREMONY

WILSON ASKS STAY OF **EXECUTION IN CASE OF** LYNCH, NEW YORK MAN

Condemned Man Implicated in Irish Uprising was Natural ized American Citizen.

Washington. May 18—President night to Senator O'Gorman by friends of Lynch in New York was to the effect that he had been sentenced to death and would be shot at midnight, New York time. Secretary Lausing, at the direction of the president, at the direction of sentence on Jeremiah C. Lynch, of New York a naturalized American, convicted by a court martial of being implicated in the Irish uprising in Dublin.

Information telegraphed here to

Well Known Lumberman

Died Yesterday.

St. Stephen, May 18.—Robert K. Anderson, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Charlotte County, and widely known as a successful lumberman, passed away this morning at his home at Lawrence Station after a protracted illness. He was about seventy years of age, and is survived by his widow and a large family of sons and daughters. The deceased was a member of the Sussex Lodge F. and A. M., of St. Stephen, and the funeral will be conducted under their auspices on Sunday afternoon. A special train will run from St. Stephen. Interment will be made at Moore's Mills.

SPORMER LUCKER
SICHELY WEIGHTS

ON INSON NAMEN VARIABLE

ON INSON NAMEN

YESTERDAY

Large Number of Visitors Present for Closing Day

TWENTY-SIX IN GRADUATING CLASS

Rev. Dr. A. W. Meahan Alumni Orator - Dr. Thos Walker and Prof. Uppvall Also Deliver Inspiring Ad-

Fredericton, May 18 .- At the encae nia of the University of New Bruns wick held today twenty-six degrees, two honorary degrees and one higher degree were conferred, the recipients being as announced in yesterday's Standard. The procession formed in pr. Cox's lecture room and proceeded to the library where Chancellor Jones called on Prof. Uppvall to deliver the address in praise for the founders. The medals and prizes were then presented as published in The Standard yesterday, Chancellor Jones announced that Bombardier Ian M. McLean, the winner of the prize donated by the electrical engineers of 1912 was out of the city and the prize would be forwarded to him later. wick held today twenty-six degrees

Alumni Oration.

from the European connect, made or marred for a splendid Canadian citizenship?"

For myself the answer to that question is more than a hope, greater than a speculation, and there is but one answer. From what we know of those who have gone out from university and college; from what we know of the deals which actuated them in their going, from what we know of the lessons of the war which their trained minds cannot but assimilate and digest, we may with assurance reply, yes; they will return made and not marred for a better Canadian citizenship, and Canada will be greater Decause they have lived.

To quote a writer of the day: "One might well have supposed that we were independent of the heir to the Austrian throne. We in Canada did not even know his name. But one day in the year 1914 they killed him, and Europe fell to pieces." Since that time our thoughts with difficulty dissociate themselves from the events which followed in such startling rapidity, till in August England declared war in defence of the neutral laws of nations, in protection of the weak against the strong. The Empire at war, Canada declared herself at war; and then we in this country were privileged to witness a spectacle such as the world has rarely seen. For a moment all industrial activity seemed to halt. There was only one business. The flower of Canadian youth and manly intelligence gave themselves without hesitation or reluctance in defence of such an appealing cause. In homes of affluence and intellectuality, nomes of affluence and intellectuality, in homes frugal and unpretentious, kindly family ties were severed at the call to arms. The workman's tools were left upon the bench, the student's books were closed upon the table.

After the War.

One day the world-war will be over.
The last shot will be fired, the last trench vacated. Then out from the mud and noise of the shambles will come those glorious sons of Canada eager to return to the land they have so fittingly honored. Who can picture what that home-coming is to be, with victory—to many a bereaved home so dearly won—perched upon their banners; but no doubt exists with us as to the security of that victory or the wonderfulness of that scene.

with us as to the security of that victory or the wonderfulness of that scene.

We have watched the progress of their arms, now what of their power for the general good in this young and growing country? What inspiration to nobility of character in the youth of succeeding generations of their fellows will they excite? Let us examine.

Because they number in their ranks every avocation that falls to the lot of man, their return will act as a new leaven to purge out such social, political and religious decadence as may already in its youth have beset our land. They have had time to think and they have had something big to think about. The man in the trenches has been sobered in these tense times. He has left all behind him. The voice of the world is dead in his ears, in any one moment all may be over for ever. He must think, and he must think aright, and "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." His civil, life has only been interrupted, it has not been abandoned. As he lies in watchful waiting, as he marches from post to post, as he suffers in hospital wards, his thoughts must often turn, by comparison at least, to the life's work which is awaiting him at home. He beholds that work from new angles, strange and searching