CYMRIC FIRED UPON WITHOUT WARNING

107 OF CREW OF WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC LANDED AT BANTRY

Many Suffering from Broken Limbs, Barefooted and Only Partially Clad—Not Definitely Known Yet if Any Americans were on the Steamer.

Bantry, May 9, via London, May 10, 12.51 a. m.—One hundred and seven members of the crew of the Cymric arrived at Bantry this evening. Several, suffering from broken limbs, were sent to the hospital.

The officers of the Cymric declare that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. A submarine was seen, but it disappeared immediately after firing the torpedo.

The Cymric, although badly damaged, made her way for some hours, but finally sank.

Many of the crew, on their arrival here, were barefooted and only partially clad. They were provided with clothing and given all the care possible.

Not in Admiralty's Service.

New York, May 9.—Denial was made today at the offices of the White Star Line that the torpedoed Cymric was in the service of the Admiralty, as widely reported.

"Since December, 1914," read a statement issued by the line, "the Cymric has been regularly employed in the New York-Liverpool service of the White Star Line, and operated solely on account of her owners. She carried no guns and was simply an ordinary merchant steamer carrying cargo between New York and Liverpool."

The White Star line received, early this afternoon, the following cablegram from their home office in Liverpool:

"Understand 107 men landed in Ireland from the Cymric. Five killed by explosion. No details."

Making Inquiry.

London, May 9—American Consul Frost, at Queenstown, has telegraphed Consul-General Skinner here that he has been unable to ascertain whether the vessel was armed. He has gone to Bantry to meet the survivors and ascertain if any Americans were lost.

Consul Frost's message announced that five members of the crew of the Cymric were killed by an explosion.

HARRIS WITNESS AT FUSE PROBE YESTERDAY

Member of Russell Motor Car Company on Stand all Day at Yesterday's Session of Meredith-Duff Inquiry.

Ottawa, May 9.—Mr. Lloyd Harris, of the Russell Motor Car Company, of Toronto, was on the stand all day before the Meredith-Duff commission inquiring into the Kyte charges regarding fuse contracts.

Following his direct examination in the morning, Mr. Harris was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination in the afternoon as to his original offer, rejected at the time, for making fuses in Canada. John S. Ewart, K.C., counsel for Sir Sam Hughes; George F. Henderson, K. C., counsel for Col. J. Wesley Allison, and N. K. Laflamme K. C., counsel for the shell committee, directed the cross-fire at the witness, and Mr. Hellmuth, K. C., for the government.

The line of questioning first suggested that after he had secured an order from the shell committee he had secured two time extensions. He admitted that he had got one, but said the blame was on the shell committee in not supplying gauges, while just at the last minute the war office had altered the adaptor, necessitating a new one.

The most interesting point related to the connection of Col. J. Wesley Allison with the fuse contracts. Mr. Harris had told, earlier in the day, of being advised by Col. Carnegie to "get in touch with Col. Allison."

The interpretation of a memorandum he had written about an interview with Col. Carnegie in Montreal loomed large. In this memorandum occurred the sentence, "He (Col. Carnegie) had arranged with firms to cooperate, and the matter was in the hands of Col. Allison."

Mr. Harris said the writing was his, but said his interpretation of it differed from that placed on it by counsel for Gen. Hughes, Mr. J. S. Ewart, K. C. The lawyer held that the words meant clearly that Allison's connection had to do with arranging "the co-operation," while the witness maintained his understanding of the situation was that to get a contract it was necessary to see Col. Allison. Harris said he had not recognized that the shell committee had not abdicated to Allison, as he kept up negotiations with them and did not search for Allison. Harris was mystified as to what they meant by mentioning the name of Allison.

Sub-Let Part of Contract.

Mr. Laflamme, in his cross-examination, placed emphasis on the fact that once the Russell Company did get an order it had partially sub-let it in the United States, to the extent of $275,000. To Justice Duff, Harris said that five per cent. of the work was done outside of Canada.

"I did not want to bother him with that," Harris replied, when asked why he had not mentioned Allison in his letter of complaint to the premier.

"My letter was written at the premier's request," he continued, following an interview he had had with Sir Robert Borden, he had mentioned the Allison connection and also that "pressure" had been exerted to have the contracts placed in the United States. Harris said that Col. Carnegie had told him of the pressure being brought to bear to force the shell committee to make the contracts.

In reply to further questions as to the Allison connection, Harris stated, in reference to an interview with Gen. Bertram, that the latter had dubbed the colonel "foxy Allison."

Chief Justice Meredith questioned Harris closely at the conclusion of the afternoon session as to Col. Carnegie. Harris said that he had been mystified by Col. Carnegie's action, and considered him an honorable man.

"How in the world can you square your evidence that he dishonestly prevented you from getting a contract with the statement that he is an honorable man?" Sir William asked.

"The only thing I could think of was the influence that was brought to bear," Harris replied.

"To force an honest man to do a dishonorable act. Do you think that is comprehensible?" insisted the chief justice.

It does not seem so, but it is the only way I can explain it, Harris stated.

WILL RECORD THE CANADIANS' PART IN WAR

Dominion Archivist and Capt. Lanctot will Visit Entire British Line — May Also Gather Relics for Museum.

London, May 9, (Montreal Gazette Cable)—Major A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, of Ottawa, and Captain G. Lanctot, formerly adjutant of the 163rd Battalion, who have recently arrived in London, are busy formulating plans to obtain material for use in making a permanent record of Canada's participation in the war. Lord Kitchener has promised them facilities for visiting the entire British line, and they will cross to France shortly. To some extent Sir Max Aitken's office is already engaged in collecting records, but Major Doughty will devote his attention to this work entirely, working in conjunction with Major Beckles Wilson, who has already done much in collecting war records. It is understood that an effort will also be made to gather relics with a view to the establishment of a Dominion war museum, and if sufficient relics are obtained, the provincial museums will also benefit.

THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB"

This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before May 18. Place to the credit of

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THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE VERDUN FRONT

French Army Has Found its Aid Invaluable.

GAVE NEW COURAGE TO FRENCH FORCES.

Relieved and Released for Other Duties an Entire Army that was Holding Difficult Sector.

By H. Warner Allen, Special Representative with the French Army.

France, both the France in the trenches and the France behind the lines, fully appreciates the assistance given by the British Army, during the battle of Verdun.

Morally, it was no small encouragement to the French troops, who have fought so long and so heroically, to know how, by an effort unprecedented in the history of war, the British Expeditionary Force had swelled in numbers to the size of a great Continental army, and that they could count on the ungrudging support of their comrades and allies. Materially it was an invaluable service that the British troops were able to relieve, and release for other duties, an entire French army that was holding one of the most difficult sectors of the front.

No Australians.

The aid given was none the less valuable for being indirect, and it is desirable, in the interests of historical truth, that certain unfounded reports should be contradicted. I am authorized to state that the announcement reported to have been made in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament to the effect that a brigade of Australian heavy artillery was actually fighting at Verdun is incorrect. Other rumors suggesting that British guns and British troops were actually taking part in the battle are equally without foundation. The British Army has given far more assistance than could possibly have been afforded by such piecemeal aid, and the French force which has barred the way to the Germans has remained entirely homogeneous.

This fact is fully appreciated in France, and an eloquent testimony to the achievement of the British Army is given by the following document which will be published in the next number of the "Bulletin des Armees," which may be regarded as the official organ of the French soldiers in the trenches:—

On September 25, when the whole French army was waiting impatiently details of the first French successes in Champagne and Artois, news arrived that the British Army, at the side of its French allies, had gained a brilliant victory. In a few brief words it was announced to the troops: "The English have taken Loos. They have made their way into Hulluch. On a front of five miles, with a depth in places of two and a half miles, they have carried the German trenches by storm. They have taken prisoners and guns."

In the French army there was a general outbreak of enthusiasm. The brotherhood of arms had been expressed in action. In close contact with the French, at the moment chosen by the Allied General Staff, the English had taken the offensive, and vigorously driven their way into the enemy's lines. Their victory was a symbol and a promise. Every one realized this, and rejoiced accordingly.

Army of 2,500,000.

Weeks have passed since that and the British Army has never ceased making itself more and more feared by the Germans. The day has gone by when the enemy could pretend to mock at "the contemptible little army of General French." Already, in the Cambresis, General French's soldiers had given the first proof of their valour. From Crecy-en-Brie to Coulommiers, they had taken their share in the victory of the Marne, and since those glorious marches what a long way they have gone and what progress they have made!

For months, at the side of the French troops, the valiant soldiers of Great Britain have served their apprenticeship in modern war, and as they gained in experience so they increased in number. The 60,000 men of August 1914 are today 2,500,000. The Expeditionary Force has become a formidable army. It has often been said that time is fighting for the Allies but none of them has he favored so greatly as the English.

It has become a commonplace to praise the organization, equipment, and auxiliary services of the British Army. The striking figure of Tommy Atkins and his smart bearing have been lauded to the skies. With him the French have sung the chorus of "Tipperary," and perhaps in France too much emphasis has been laid on his picturesque side. There is, perhaps, a danger of it being forgotten that Tommy is a soldier in the most trying of wars, and that he fights as a soldier should!

In face of the enemy the Frenchman jokes and jests as he is always accustomed to. The Englishman plays football between the lines. This is a matter of temperament, and both have given their proofs on the field of battle. Ask the German infantry what they think of the warriors of Neuve Chapelle, Loos, or St. Eloi. The successes of the British Army are sufficient evidence. The list of these successes is a long one. They are composed of daily fights throughout twenty months of war, of a thousand heroic and brilliant episodes, of victories like that of Loos, and of triumphs like those just won on the Ypres Canal, Commines, and St. Eloi. The blood of British soldiers—soldiers of Great Britain and soldiers of the Colonies—has mingled everywhere with the blood of the French. At every opportunity the British Army has proved its friendship and has had only one desire—ever to do more for the common cause.

Only a fortnight ago the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, replying to a letter from Sir Douglas Haigh, used the following words: "The French army is well aware that, when recently an appeal was made to the camaraderie of the British Army, it replied by offering unreservedly its immediate support." In these words General Joffre made a just appreciation of a further proof of the close fraternity of arms between France and Britain.

Relieving the French.

At the very beginning of the battle of Verdun, when Germany was collecting her best forces to hurl them once again against our principal adversary, France, the British High Command relieved by fresh troops one of the French armies in one of the most difficult sectors of the front—in Artois. In a few days from Loos to the Somme, the Germans had the surprise of having fresh opponents to fight. They did not wear the same uniform, but they possessed the same resolution and defended the same cause. Indeed, the enemy knew them well already for he had met them in the neighboring sectors, and the newcomers had quickly imposed on him the superiority of their morale.

Today in the trenches of Ablain, St. Nazaire, and Carency, at Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast, in all the villages of Artois wrested by French courage from the invaders, Highlanders, Australians, Canadians, and the men of England, Wales, and Ireland are on guard, preparing themselves for battles to come. Previously the British had undertaken the difficult task of defending Vermelles, carried last year by the French. Today they hold the Ouvrages Blancs, the Labyrinth, Notre Dame de Lorette, and the slopes of the heights of Thelus and Vimy, where so much French blood was heroically shed. Would it be possible to find a more eloquent proof of our union and friendship, which the Germans would give their souls to break?

While the English friends of France are thus fulfilling the duties of their alliance, the French troops before Verdun are obstinately defending the common cause against the fiercest assaults of the enemy, whose desperate efforts break against their resistance. The British army is following the struggle with interest and emotion, but it is not, and never has been, inactive.

PARRSBORO WELCOMES NURSING SISTER BACK FROM THE WAR ZONE

Special to The Standard.

Parrsboro, N. S., May 9—Miss Wenonah Durant, who for nearly a year has been a nursing sister in a French hospital, arrived home this afternoon and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Practically all the townsfolks including the 193rd detachment were at the station to welcome her, and an automobile decked with flags and in charge of representative of the Ladies' Recruiting Committee and the president of the Red Cross branch, was waiting to take her to her home. Mayor Spicer delivered an address of welcome which was followed by rousing cheers for Sister Durant, who replied in well chosen words. She told how highly the work of the Red Cross was appreciated and called for cheers for the women of Canada who were at work at home.

Sister Durant will return to France in September.

OBITUARY.

Elizabeth Lee.

Elizabeth Lee, the third daughter of the late James and Catherine Lee, died suddenly at her home, 14 Prince William street, yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. Although having been ailing for the past twelve months death was unexpected. A very short time before she died of heart trouble, Miss Lee was about the house and was speaking about going out for a walk. When she collapsed Dr. White was summoned, but could do nothing as death came quickly.

The deceased leaves five sisters to mourn, viz., Mrs. Arthur Atkinson and Mrs. Michael Bohan of this city, and the Misses Louise, Alice and Ella at home. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock to the Cathedral for Requiem High Mass.

The late Miss Lee's deceased father was at one time a well known brick maker. She was well and favorably known to a wide circle of friends and a favorite with all who knew her.

SENATE AMENDS THE PROHIBITION MEASURE

Ottawa, May 9.—Three clauses were struck from the government bill to aid provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors by the senate in committee today.

Senator Power characterized as unreasonable section 4, which provides that in a prosecution the "accused person shall be deemed to have known or intended that such intoxicating liquor would thereafter be dealt with in violation of the laws of the province into which such intoxicating liquor was shipped."

A motion to strike out the clause carried by a vote of 24 to 18. Senator Ross of Middleton objected to the clause which provided that a prosecution could be taken in the place from which liquor was shipped or the place to which liquor is shipped.

Senator Casgrain moved that the clause be struck out and his motion carried by 20 to 16.

Section eight, authorizing the minister of justice to have prosecutions instituted, was struck out by a vote of 18 to 17.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed offered a new section relative to the disposal of moneys obtained by fines, but consideration was not completed.

THREATENS PROBE IF ANTHRACITE PRICES GO HIGHER

Federal Trade Commission Will Take up Matter with Department of Justice if Prices Raise Any Farther.

Washington, May 9.—The federal trade commission announced today that if there was any further raise in the price of anthracite coal the commission would take up with the department of justice the question of an investigation of the anthracite industry. The department had suggested the inquiry if prices are raised, following the wage advance just given to anthracite workers.

New York, May 9.—Circulars announcing advances in the wholesale price of anthracite coal have been approved by anthracite operators, it was learned here today, and the plan tonight was to send the circulars to retail dealers tomorrow.

The increases which, according to one dealer, range from 15 cents a ton for egg to 50 cents a ton for pea coal, follow upon the announcement by the operators that they would advance the price of coal to meet additional cost of wage increases and other adjustments recently allowed the miners. Other than to express surprise, none of the operators here could comment upon the announcement of the federal trade commission.

W. F. HATHEWAY ONE OF COMMISSIONERS.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 9.—The following have been named as the commission of six Canadians who will go to Europe to examine opportunities for the extension of Canadian trade amongst the allied nations:

James W. Woods, Toronto; Theo. H. Wardleworth and Frank Pauze, Montreal; H. Edmond Dupen, Quebec; W. F. Hatheway, St. John, and George W. Allan, Winnipeg.

The commissioners will proceed to Europe shortly, and they will visit Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy.

BOY SCOUTS HOLD COURT.

Quite an unusual event took place among members of St. Paul's church troop of Boy Scouts, last night, when they held their meeting in the schoolroom of the church. It appears that some five boys were absent from the hike which the boys held on Saturday, and last evening the absentees were arrayed before an appointed judge and jury, with lawyers in office.

So far as is known this the first time that such a procedure has been carried out in St. John among the Boy Scouts.

The Scouts also had a visit from the president of the Local Association, A. C. Skelton, who was most favorably impressed by their smart appearance.

The Mission Church Boy Scout troop, under the Rev. Mr. Young, held a meeting last night and were given valuable instruction in scoutcraft.

During the next two days a large number of city Boy Scouts will be engaged in selling tickets on behalf of the military tattoo which it is understood will be held on Friday, and it is hoped that their efforts will meet with much success.

PLOT TO KILL SWEDEN'S KING WAS FOILED

Young Socialist - Anarchist Party Wanted Revenge for Conviction of Three of their Leaders.

Stockholm, via London, May 9—The Aftonbladet today prints a rumor of an unsuccessful plot by Socialists and anarchists against the life of King Gustave.

"Sensational rumors are current," says the newspaper, "of a plot by the young Socialist-Anarchist party against the life of the King of Sweden, in revenge for the conviction of three Socialist leaders of the anti-militaristic congress recently. The attempt on the King's life was planned to be made at the horse show, but the conspirators were foiled by the mobilization of the entire detective force and the placing of a cordon of detectives, in plain clothes, around the King."

Three leading Swedish Socialist editors, Messrs. Hoeglund, Oljelund and Hedon, were sentenced May 3, respectively to three years, eighteen months and one year's imprisonment on conviction of having advised soldiers to strike if Sweden became involved in the war. Mr. Hoeglund was a leading member of the Swedish parliament.

C. P. R. SUBURBAN SERVICE.

From May 22nd to June 3rd, inclusive, except on May 24th, service will be as follows. Figures are given in Eastern time. To convert to daylight time, add two hours.

Leave Welsford 4.30 a. m., due St. John 5.40 a. m. Leave Welsford 5.30 a. m., due St. John 6.45 a. m. Leave St. John, 3.05 p. m., due Welsford, 4.10 p m. Leave St. John 4.10 p. m., due Welsford 5.10 p.m.

On May 24th suburbans will leave Welsford 4.30 a. m., 5.30 a. m., 8.50 a. m., and 6.30 p. m., due St. John 5.40 a. m., 6.45 a. m., 9.50 p.m., and 7.45 p. m. respectively. Suburbans will leave St. John at 7.15 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 4.10 p.m., and 8.15 p.m., due Welsford 8.25 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 5.10 p.m., and 9.20 p. m., respectively.

On Monday, June 5th, full suburban service will go into effect and suburban time folders will show service according to daylight time.

On Italian Front

Rome, via London, May 9 (11.59 p. m.)—The war office communication issued today says:

"Artillery actions continue along the front, although they have been hindered to some extent by adverse weather.

"In the Tofana zone, northwest of the third summit, one of our detachments occupied an important position at an altitude of 2,835 metres. On the Monte Nero our hardy patrols descended from Vrata to the water shed of the Lepenja torrent, and threw bombs on enemy positions.

"Near the church of San Martino Del Carso, the night of the seventh, the enemy exploded mines, causing some damage in one of our comunication trenches and the collapse of a portion of his own trenches. We successfully exploded mines southwest of San Martino, and completed the destruction of enemy lines by the intensity of our artillery fire."

Tomato Soup.

Rice water from boiled rice, one-half can tomatoes, thick slice onion, two or three tablespoonfuls sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful soda, three tablespoonfuls butter, 12 pepper corns, or pepper, three cloves, one-eighth teaspoonful ground thyme, salt to taste, bit of bay leaf.

Simmer rice down to 1 quart, and then add all ingredients except butter, sugar and soda. Cook the mixture slowly for 20 or 30 minutes. Press through a sieve, add the remaining ingredients, and reheat before serving.

ONE N. B. MAN KILLED, FOUR ARE WOUNDED

Infantry.

Killed in action—Ralph Wiley, The Divide, N. B.

Wounded — William W. Mott, Young's Cove, N. B.; Fred. Everet Nason, Upper Gagetown, N. B.; Gale Sawyer, 32 Reed street, Moncton, N. B.; Ephraim Snelgrove, Hillsboro, N. B.

Fashions for the Boy.

Styles for little boyhood are just as decided and just as attractive as styles for tiny girlhood and only the mother of a little lad knows how these juvenile fashions change from season to season. This year, again, the quaint Oliver Twist, or Dickens' suit, will be worn by little boys of the chubby age, but the moment a boy begins to grow out of babyhood and to take on the slim lines of bigger boyhood he should be put into something more manly than a Dickens suit which is, after all, babyish, in character. The Oliver Twist mode has breeches of tan linen with collar to match and waist of white cambric, laced down the front with white cord. Another suit of white galatea, with collar and cuffs of blue galatea, is practical and freshly charming for morning or afternoon wear.

Elaborate Coiffure.

Possibly it is not a well known fact that the French mannequins start all new coiffures for the world follows them in exact size, for often the mannequins exaggerate the coiffures in order to bring them to the attention of the onlooker.

This cornucopia coiffure is built up in two ways. It can be arranged like the kind of cornucopia that hangs on the Christmas tree, and made to stand out from the upper part of the crown of the head, or it can be made to stand high from the forehead, looking like a mass of loose curls and curling over at the end exactly like the symbolic horn spilling out its fruit and vegetables, spelling agricultural prosperity.

It is impossible to wear a hat with this coiffure in either style. It is intended for the house. It may need false hair, but there is every indication that false hair and the elaborate coiffures of Louis XV. and XVI. are coming back into fashion.

Those Cracks in Your Floor.

Even a bad floor has possibilities. And since all-over carpet has ceased to be in first style, we have to make the best of whatever kind of a floor we have. One of the most formidable defects is the yawning crack. A crack filler may be made at home, as follows:

Make a paste of 1 pound of flour, 3 quarts of water and 1 tablespoonful of alum. This should be mixed and boiled until smooth. In this paste put newspapers to soak, soaking very thoroughly. When the mixture is ready for use, it should be of the consistency of putty.

After the cracks are filled with this, the mixture hardens like papier mache.

The Animal Rescue League of Boston has a membership of 2,835. The aim of the league is to save all animals and birds from hunger, thirst, abuse, neglect. The members are now helping with the Blue Cross work.

DIED.

INCH.—In this city, on 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Martha C., widow of Robert S. Inch, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn. (Brooklyn papers please copy).

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Herbert Crockett, 38 High street.

LEE—On the 9th inst., Annie Elizabeth, third daughter of the late James and Catherine Lee, leaving five sisters to mourn.

Funeral on Thursday morning at 8.30 from her late residence, 14 Prince Wm. street, to the Cathedral for requiem high mass. Friends invited.

Cheer Your Boys at the Front

Our National Leaders state that the best way to help YOUR fighting friends at the front bear the strain of YOUR burden is by the practical helpfulness of the Major Birks National Military Service Fund of the Y. M. C. A. $250,000 and more is needed at once.

Advise the Honorary Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, what you will do.

Patrons H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood.

Judge McKeown, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, J. A. Tilton, F. A. Peters, J. G. Harrison, H. G. Marr, E. A. Goodwin, T. H. Estabrooks, H. A. Porter, H. C. Rankine, G. E. Barbour, G. A. Kimball, C. H. Peters, E. L. Rising, committee for St. John.