

U.S. SEN VISITORS COME TO FEARS TO Closing Exercises of the Academy terday Drew Large Attendance Proved Well up to High Standard.

3 MORE MARITIME PROVINCE MEN IN CASUALTIES

R.B. BENNETT SAYS FIRST LOANS SHOULD BE DEMAND LOANS

Member for Calgary Favors Finance Minister Becoming Responsible for Money Lent and Taking Control of C. N. R. Operating Revenues Out of Hands of McKenzie and Mann.

Ottawa, May 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the opening of the House today by Hon. J. D. Hazen that the Railway has seized a power schooner called the Oregon and that the cruiser and two submarines purchased at the beginning of the war were engaged on patrol duty in the Pacific for the protection of Canadian commerce.

Sir Geo. Foster replied, in the absence of the premier, that counsel would be provided in that case. He could not say, however, whether or not the selection would be made the same way as for the Meredith-Duff commission.

Pugley's Motion Ruled Out. When the House went into committee on the application to make a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Pugley, 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. Bennett thought that no business man would be scared by the idea of a receivership which would simply save something out of the road for them who built it. Since, however, it was agreed that parliament should assist the companies in order to maintain the credit of the country, Mr. Bennett held that the first loans to the two corporations should be demand loans in order that any action which might take any action which might at any time seem necessary; secondly, the finance minister should become responsible for the distribution of the money lent; thirdly, the operating revenues of the C. N. R. should not be left in the hands of McKenzie and Mann.

Mr. Bennett emphasized the importance of placing directors to represent the government on the board of the C. N. R., who would not be dummies, but men who would see that the money lent would be used to supply facilities to the public.

Mr. Bennett advocated a special session of parliament to deal with the matter and determine once and for all what should be done with reference to government responsibility for this or that proposal.

He thought that the party caucus was an insufficient link between the cabinet and the private members of the house, especially in view of the tendency to strengthen and magnify the powers of the cabinet.

The Canadian Northern Railway owed its existence to the ambitions of two men, said Mr. Bennett. To take an option to buy the road and to pay the two men a single dollar would meet with severe condemnation and would do violence to the principles of reason and the dictates of business.

FEW THRILLS OF FIRST DAY OF CASERTM TRIAL

(Continued from page 1) prisoner, who was at Limburg during Casement's visits and who afterwards was exchanged, Casement was humped and hooted out of the Limburg camp.

Several other witnesses were brought forward by the prosecution during the afternoon. Their testimony was corroborative of that which had been given relative to the activities of Casement in Germany.

The court-room was as crowded at the afternoon session as during the morning. Almost as soon as Casement was taken for lunch a new line of men and women gathered outside the building, and waited patiently in the hope of gaining entrance.

While most of the Dublin men were provided for prisoners of their class to prevent them from using the loaves to harm themselves.

Mr. Bennett could not understand why the Laurier government had permitted the G. T. P. and the Canadian Northern to build transcontinental systems. The construction of the Canadian Northern east of the Great Lakes should have been stopped.

Mr. Bennett did not think that a receivership would be justified in the latter road.

After mentioning the name of Sir Thomas Tait as the sort of man who would be needed on the proposed railway investigation committee, the Canadian member went on to point out that whereas there were only 12,652,923 people in the four prairie provinces these contained 15,117 miles, or more than half the railway mileage to every 116.3 people. The moral of it was that more people must be brought into the west, for it was a manifest impossibility for 116.3 persons only sixty-six of whom were agriculturists, to support one mile of railway.

Mr. Bennett advocated state aided immigration and colonization. In conclusion he stated that though events of the present justified his predictions of the past as to the railway situation in Canada, it gave him little satisfaction to see them borne out. The railway problem demanded courage, imagination and determination and no time must be lost in grappling with it.

Hon. G. P. Graham said that the ruling out of Hon. Wm. Pugley's amendment by Speaker Seavoy earlier in the day only proved what he had pointed out before, that the proposed railway assistance should have been introduced in the form of a bill instead of in the form of estimates so that members of either side of the House would not have prevented from restricting or qualifying the proposals.

Rising Prices Suggest Rice. Now that food prices continue to soar housewives will have to study their receipts from all angles.

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3 NEW BRUNSWICK MEN ARE WOUNDED

Ottawa, May 15.—The casualty lists issued tonight contain the following Maritime Province names: INFANTRY. Wounded. Evariste Bourque, St. Paul, N. B.

ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper Walter Butts, Glace Bay, N. S. Midnight List. INFANTRY. Wounded. Pioneer Lewis Charles Hilton, 7 St. Alban's street, Halifax, N. S.

MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds. Harold Crocker, 129 Cornwallis street, Halifax, N. S. Wounded. Stanley Alfred Gilbert, St. John, N. B.

GALLANTRY OF IRISH DIVISION AROUND HULLUCH

From The Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent, Philip Gibbs, With the British Armies in France. Whatever comfort the Germans may get out of their plot to stir up trouble in Ireland by inciting a few fanatical men to rebellion, they found no comfort at all, but cold steel and machine-gun fire, when they came up at the same time against the Irish race in the field of battle.

For, after all, the heart of Ireland is out here, and its blood has been shed on many battlefields since the beginning of this war on the heavy Irish division are boys from Leinster and Munster, from Connaught and Ulster—from Dublin or Cork, Galway or Donegal, Catholics and Protestants stand shoulder to shoulder, fighting for the same cause.

The Irish gentlemen whom I have met in the trenches and billets belong to the old families whose names are heroic in Irish history. The soldiers in the Irish division are boys from Leinster and Munster, from Connaught and Ulster—from Dublin or Cork, Galway or Donegal, Catholics and Protestants stand shoulder to shoulder, fighting for the same cause.

ASQUITH'S TRIP TO BELFAST A DISAPPOINTMENT. Ulster Capital Shows Small Inclination to Accept Compromise which it is Said Redmond is Ready to Offer.

Belfast, May 15.—Stubbins 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 provisions of martial law have not been enforced.

Everything is outwardly calm, but the keenest interest underlies the surface appearance, and many Ulsterites declare their determination to have no dealings with the Nationalists. All the newspapers in Belfast advise caution in regard to any proposals that the premier may have made, but which are not yet public property.

Mr. Asquith returned to Dublin tonight, where, it is reported through court martials will be conducted openly.

With only bedding and small camp equipment Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gray, recently married in Walls, Walloway, Wash., are walking from there to the homestead in Utah, a distance of 800 miles.

The Irish boys grabbed the helmets which they carried in little satchels slung across their shoulders. There was silence as each man put on his headpiece and made himself like some queer beast in that frightful mask which always makes me shudder a little when I see men wearing it.

COURT MARTIAL POINCARÉ CALLED SOON TO TRY MAGNELL OF ALL FRANCE

Head of Sinn Fein Volunteers and Organizer of the Gaelic League. Dublin, May 15.—A court martial will shortly be called to try John MacNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, and professor of law in the National University. It is announced that he will be allowed to be represented by counsel.

Prof. MacNeill, on the Saturday before the outbreak of the revolt in Dublin, sent out a notice postponing indefinitely the parade of volunteers arranged for Easter Sunday. He disappeared on the day of the opening of the disturbances, but later was arrested. His arrest was declared to be considered one of the most important events in the history of the Sinn Fein movement.

Prof. MacNeill was the organizer and vice-president of the Gaelic League, in addition to being president of the Sinn Fein volunteers. During the fight in Dublin he was reported to have been wounded. John Dillon, in his recent notable speech in the House of Commons, said that but for the action of John MacNeill, "who broke the back of the rebellion, the military would have been fighting still."

CAPT. THOMPSON TO RESIGN FROM WAR CONTRACTS COMMISSION. Ottawa, May 15.—It is expected that when the war contracts commission, over which Sir Charles Davidson presides, meets tomorrow, Capt. John Thompson, K. C., will tender his resignation.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 15.—It is expected that when the war contracts commission, over which Sir Charles Davidson presides, meets tomorrow, Capt. John Thompson, K. C., will tender his resignation. He is busy with his military duties at Toronto, and it is impossible for him to give the time necessary to the task of investigating the sale of condemned small arms ammunition to the British admiralty, which matter has been referred to the Davidson commission for inquiry.

French Success. 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 effective at divers points on this front. All these attacks, arrested by our curtain of fire, or repulsed by counter-attacks were fruitless.

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ENTIRE NATION RESOLVED TO FIGHT UNTIL THEY SECURE A PEACE THAT WILL GUARANTEE EQUILIBRIUM AND STABILITY.

Paris, May 15.—The speech of President Poincaré at Nancy on Sunday, in which the president declared that France did not want Germany to offer peace but desired that she should seek peace of France, is widely commented on today by the newspapers as the final and authoritative announcement of the French policy on the subject of peace. The Temps says: "The discourse of the president of the republic is much more than an impressive oratorical manifestation, and there is no need for deception, either at Berlin or in the capitals of neutral countries where the idea of eventual mediation is entertained among those without authority and without responsibility. The president's address expresses the sentiments profoundly rooted in the hearts of all good Frenchmen, and against which no questionable manoeuvre will ever prevail. The entire French people are resolved to fight until they obtain a peace re-establishing vested rights and giving guarantees of equilibrium and stability."

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 Essey and Pannes, southwest of Thiaucourt. The Belgian communication: "The artillery action was resumed this morning with great violence in the sector of Dinmude. A German party which attempted to gain a footing in a trench along the Yser, north of that town, was immediately driven back."

Berlin Admits British Attacking. Berlin, May 15.—(Via wireless to Sayville)—The British have been attacking the German lines near Hulluch, in northern France, in an effort to recapture the trenches recently taken by the Germans there, but all their attempts have been repulsed, according to today's statement by the war office.

In the Verdun region, the French failed in attacks near Dead Man's Hill and near the Callette wood. The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre: The artillery and patrols on both sides have been active in many sections. "The enemy attempted to recapture positions taken by the Germans near Hulluch. All his attempts either broke down under the German artillery fire or were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

"French attacks in the Meuse district on the slope of Dead Man's Hill and near the Callette wood were repulsed." Berlin, May 15, via wireless to Sayville.—The following is the official Austrian report of May 15: "Italian front: Our troops repulsed several attacks on the northern slope of Monte San Michele. The Italians suffered heavy losses."

Devotional exercises. Piano solo, Ballade, Op. 47, (Chopin)—Miss Dorothy Higgins. Aria, Una voce poco fa (Il Barbiere), Rossini—Miss Mabel Taylor. Essay, "How Canada's Women are Meeting War Conditions"—Miss Mary Terrier. (Violin solo.) (a) Swan, Saint-Saens; (b) Butterfly, Bressel—Miss Mildred Smith. Reading, The Chase (cutting from Pickwick Papers), Dickens—Miss Beat Rattenbury. Reports, conferring of degrees, diplomas, etc. Choral class, (a) The Song of the Village, Eaton (Paine); (b) Daybreak, M. Ellery Read; (c) Light as Air, Gounod—Conductor, Prof. Fritz Read. God Save the King.

Graduation Essays. The War as a Means of Popular Education—Edith Bernice Brow. The Boy Scouts in War Time—Oлга Jean Crosby. The Women of England in War Time—Grace Beatrice Dikins. National Songs—Jean McLeod Fleming. Punch and the Englishman—Rose Hazel Hoffman.

Cigar Smokers You may not be aware of the fact that the "TENNYSON" 5c Cigar is equal to most 10c cigars made in Canada. Lord Tennyson The \$1,000.00 Reward 5c Cigar —costs the retailer MORE than any other 5c brand. That is the reason why some retailers do not offer you a "TENNYSON" when you enter their shop and ask for a 5c cigar. S. Davis & Sons, Limited, MONTREAL.

Many Women Suffer FROM EXHAUSTING PAINS IN THE BACK. Do you ever feel that you must have some rest for that lame and aching back? Do you ever feel that those shooting, stabbing, burning pains must be gotten rid of before you can get into condition, whereby you can attend to your household duties without a pain or an ache? When the back begins to ache it is a sure sign that there is something radically wrong with the kidneys. What you want is a kidney medicine, and a medicine for the kidneys only. Doan's Kidney Pills know nothing but kidney disorders, because they are manufactured solely for the purpose of relieving and curing the kidneys. Men. L. Melanson, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending this testimonial, telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had been so weak that my kidneys I could hardly do my household duties. At last I decided to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes, and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25. All druggists or mail order direct on receipt of price by The J. C. Mills Drug Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Write ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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