

CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS TO INTERVENE IN WAR?

OLIVER BACKED BY GRITS OF WEST REFUSES TO FOLLOW LAURIER

Debate on Bi-Lingual Motion Continued Into Early Hours this Morning and will go to Vote, Laurier Insisting on Division of House on Question.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, May 11.—(Time before morning it is expected that a vote will be taken on the Lapointe-Laurier bilingual resolution. At midnight the debate was still proceeding with a number of speakers yet to be heard. However, the whips of both sides are insistent that a vote will be reached even if the debate continues all night long. An effort was made tonight to have the resolution withdrawn without a vote which must necessarily divide the house largely on racial lines and accentuate the discord. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is responsible for the introduction of the issue into national politics at this crisis, stubbornly refused to compromise and insisted that it go to a division.

Hon. Frank Oliver, as leader of the western Liberals, in no uncertain tones announced that he was unable to follow his leader and definitely opposed the resolution which had been introduced. Mr. Oliver spoke for the western Liberals, all of whom will follow him in the break with Laurier. Mr. Oliver announced the independence of the west on educational matters. The west refused to be bound by century old traditions. Educational efficiency was the keynote of the west and to get this bilingualism was impossible. "The school house is as much the landmark of every western town," he declared, "as a church spire of Quebec and just as sacred."

Admirable speeches were made by Dr. Edwards and Mr. H. B. Morphy, who argued to show that Ontario had been most generous in its treatment of the French-Canadians. They showed that the French-Canadian members were laboring under an absolute misapprehension as to the nature of regulation 17. They laid down in moderate but strong terms the opposition and sentiment of Ontario; as for the French-Canadian speakers following the cue of their leader they dealt entirely with declaration and appeals to Ontario for fairer treatment. There was no attempt to argue. Contrary to expectations and fears the debate was in the best of spirit and the fireworks which were anticipated did not develop. It was a compliment to the Dominion House that on subject upon which there is deep seated feeling the amenities of debate were so well observed.

Ottawa, May 11.—Hon. Charles Macmillan resumed the debate upon Mr. Ernest Lapointe's motion calling upon the House to suggest to the Ontario Legislature that "the privilege of children of French parentage of being taught in their mother tongue be not interfered with." The resolution, he said, was not a coercive or an aggressive one. He freely admitted that it dealt with a subject which was one of purely provincial concern and that in not disallowing the Ontario act respecting the Ottawa separate schools, the government acted in conformity with traditional Liberal policy.

As far as the Ottawa schools were concerned, the French-Canadian people were willing that the elective separate school board should retire if the appointed commission also retired and the education department understood the administration of the system until the case pending before the privy council was decided. The general question in Ontario rested upon the interpretation of regulation 17 which some said was intended for the extinction of the French language in Ontario. He was willing that that regulation be submitted to President Falconer of the University of Toronto, Principal Peterson of McGill University, the principal of Queen's University and one French-Canadian. If they decided that the regulation could be worked to advantage and would benefit the minority in Ontario, he was willing to abide by their ruling.

The same appeal which was made to Ontario, he continued, could be made to Manitoba. In the latter province the government had repealed the clause in the Laurier-Greenway agreement providing for bilingual schools where there were ten or more pupils speaking French or any other language than English as their native tongue. He was prepared, therefore, if an opportunity was given him, to move a resolution calling upon the House to express its regret at the action of the Manitoba legislature. Mr. Macmillan said that he was speaking as he did he spoke also for Mr. J. P. Molloy, the member for Provencher, Manitoba, now absent from the House through illness.

Dr. Edwards of Frontenac, Dr. J. W. Edwards of Frontenac referred to the action of the Goutin government in passing legislation to permit public bodies in Quebec to apply a portion of their funds to fighting regulation 17, and stated he would quote some statistics which would show that Quebec was ill advised in attempting to lay down the law to Ontario on educational matters. Why was it that the percentage of illiterate school children in Ontario was only 6.51 and in Quebec was 12.66. Why was it that the greatest percentage of illiterates in Ontario was found in French-Canadian counties.

Regulation 17, continued the member for Frontenac, was not restriction but concession. Ontario had established four training schools, for bilingual teachers, paid all their expenses in connection therewith and given them a special grant. Was that the action of a government characterized as oppressive and tyrannical? French was allowed by regulation 17 as the language of instruction in form 1. But that was not all for afterwards one hour or more per day when considered necessary by the inspector was set apart for the teaching of French grammar, reading and composition, or in fact, the same amount of time as could be given to the teaching of English. It was criminal to endeavor to make the country believe that the French language was being blotted out, by such regulations. The schools which had adopted the regulation had made satisfactory progress. It was absolutely wrong to state, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had stated, that when new schools arose French-Canadian children could not be educated therein.

Regulation 17 made provision for bilingual training whenever and wherever the necessity should arise. "It would behoove the member for Bonaventure better," said Dr. Edwards, "if he induced the people of Ottawa to try out this resolution rather than denigrate the province of Ontario because two or three fanatical and harebrained senators over here raise an agitation." The member for Frontenac was called to order at this point and Mr. Macmillan announced that he might be in the senate this afternoon. At this time Dr. Edwards replied that he hoped by that time there "would be a more select crowd."

The senator he had in mind was Senator Chouinette. He could scarcely consider him sane and resented his recent words as a citizen of Ontario although, of course, having the greatest respect and love for the senate itself. He continued that the reason regulation 17 had been promulgated was the fact that in many French-Canadian counties in Ontario not a word of English was being taught in the schools and that English-speaking residents that could not secure an English education for their children and were driven away accordingly. Why had nothing been heard about regulation 17 till now though it had been passed in 1912. Was it because there was an election in Quebec? The resolution was a motion of want of confidence, and if it carried the government would go out. Was it correct, then, to say there were no politics in it?

Nicolet Member's Reasons for Supporting It.
Mr. Paul E. Lamarche of Nicolet then rose to give the House his reasons for supporting the resolution.

Mr. Lamarche admitted that the British North America Act gave to the dominion parliament the exclusive right to legislate with respect to education. It also contained in section 93 certain guarantees regarding the continuance of existing educational rights. The law of 1863 provided that the Roman Catholic citizens of Canada should have their own schools administered by a board of commissioners and their own inspectors who might determine the character of the schools, whether they should be English, French or bi-lingual. If it were held that section 93 of the British North America Act continued these privileges, the recent Ontario law relating to the French-English schools was ultra vires.

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 constitution 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-Canadians of Ontario in the interview in the New York paper.

Continuing Mr. Lamarche said that had he been a member of the executive council he would have voted for the disallowance of the Ontario act respecting the Ottawa separate schools

although he was aware the measure might have been re-enacted at succeeding sessions of the Ontario legislature. The minister of justice had in his report held that the law could hardly be disallowed when it was within the jurisdiction of a province and that if the law was ultra vires an application should not be made for disallowance but an appeal should be made to the counties. It was there so, it would follow that the provisions in the British North America Act for the disallowance of provincial statutes would be of no effect.

PREMIER ASQUITH IS MAKING TRIP TO IRELAND

Continued from page 1.

There was no question of revenge, he added, but these men were out of their minds, the youth, their homes left in mourning. "Let not our sympathy be entirely captured by the unfortunate, misguided victims of this unhappy and criminal act," added the premier, who said this sort of senseless protest should be preserved, as no fair man could blind himself to the "terrible, wanton, inexcusable and unprovoked injury" which had been inflicted on the military and civilian population.

Public Court Martials in Future.
Premier Asquith explained that actually thirteen persons had been shot, the last case being that of Kent, for murder. The premier promised that further court martials for murder would be conducted publicly. The persons executed, he said, could be divided into three categories. The first was composed of those who signed the proclamation of the provisional government and were the leaders of the actual rebellion in Dublin. Of these, five out of seven had suffered the extreme penalty. The second class comprised those who were in command of the rebels actually shooting down troops and police. There were seven. The third class comprised men like Kent, who had been guilty of murder.

There were two other persons, Mr. Asquith said, who had been sentenced to death. Both of them had signed the proclamation and had taken an active part—one of them a most active part—in the insurrection in Dublin.

The premier did not see his way to interfere with the existing situation in Ireland, Gen. Maxwell, the commander of the troops in Ireland, and said that the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. He was unable to reconcile it with his conscience or his judgment, that different and different sentences should be accorded in the case of men of equal guilt.

Proceeding to refer to the rank and file of the rebels as "the dupes," he said they had been misled almost unconsciously, and the government desired that they should be treated with clemency, and that every opportunity should be given them in the future to redeem their error. The government regarded the existing situation in Ireland as anomalous, and in many ways unsatisfactory, but he had the greatest confidence in Gen. Maxwell, and believed that under the very trying conditions, and in the exercise of very delicate and difficult judgment, he had shown discretion and humanity.

"I am personally perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he has discharged his duties," the premier declared. Mr. Asquith said that owing to resignations, the civil executive of Ireland had almost ceased to exist, and it was very desirable that provision should be made at the earliest possible moment for the utmost importance. "It was of the utmost importance," said Mr. Asquith, "that after these disturbing events we should forsake all past possessions and recognize that the vast mass of the Irish people show themselves loyal to the crown, and endeavor to maintain the law, and resolve to prosecute the war. We ought to seize the opportunity of developing these potential sentiments of unity, good feeling and co-operation, and endeavor to put aside all controversies of the past, to unite Ireland herself, and Ireland as a constituent of the United Kingdom, and the Empire in the common task which absorbs all our common energies."

With reference to the Skiffington case was sub judice, and all he could facts known to the government it seemed to be an inexcusable act, the case was sub judice, and all he could say or promise was that an open inquiry would be held.

Lords Note Disatisfaction with Administration in Ireland.
The House of Lords adopted the resolution of Lord Loreburn, expressing disatisfaction with the administration of Irish affairs. There was no division.

Upon the resumption of debate in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne announced that in all cases where life had been taken in circumstances constituting murder the course of the law would not be interfered with. There was no intention to allow persons in Ireland to possess arms without license or permission, he added, and martial law would not be abrogated until that could be done with perfect safety.

The debate in the House of Lords was of little interest, aside from Lord Lansdowne's speech on behalf of the government. Admiral Baron Bessford said he had great sympathy with Augustine Birrell, late chief secretary for Ireland, on account of his manly confession that he had underestimated the situation in Ireland.

He charged Mr. Birrell, however, with the responsibility for turning a peaceful country into one seething with sedition, and with reviving the angry sectarian feeling which had al-

CONFERENCE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS TO MEDITATE IN THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Pres. Wilson will Likely be Urged to Promote the Meeting — Dutch Anti-war Council Sees bid for Peace in Berlin's Latest Note to Washington.

The Hague, May 11, via London.—The Netherlands anti-war council has called Hamilton Holt, the New York editor, that it considers Germany's reference to peace in her submarine note to the United States, inasmuch as she has twice declared her readiness for peace, a fresh inducement for united neutral mediatory action. The council suggests the co-operation of the American peace societies in urging President Wilson to promote a neutral conference to offer mediation.

Meeting To Be Held in United States.
New York, May 11.—In response to an appeal from the Netherlands anti-war council, a meeting at which will be considered a proposal that President Wilson be urged to promote a conference of neutral nations to offer mediation in the European war, will be called soon in this country. This was announced today by Hamilton Holt, chairman of the American branch of the central organization for durable peace, the recipient of the appeal.

The appeal of the Dutch council, according to Mr. Holt, indicates a belief in the Netherlands that the Netherlands Emperor William, through Germany's reply to the American note in the submarine controversy, made an indirect bid for peace.

U. S. PREPARING TO PROTEST TO BRITISH GOV'T

Washington, May 11.—The United States government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and her allies. Secretary of State Lansing received a letter today from former President Taft, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, urging such action, and it was learned tonight that the matter would be taken up with the British government in the near future.

Mr. Taft's letter revealed, for the first time, that Great Britain formally had declined to issue permits for shipments of supplies to the central powers, except when intended for American hospital units. This exception, Mr. Taft wrote, was worthless because of account of lack of funds the Red Cross had maintained no units in the belligerent countries since last October.

The Red Cross considers the attitude of the British government in violation of the Geneva convention, to which the United States and all of the present belligerents are signatories, and holds that the American government has the right to insist upon observance of the treaty. Mr. Taft expressed the hope that the British position was based upon an erroneous belief that the central powers had failed to agree to a reciprocal course in the treatment of articles for the sick and wounded.

most disappeared. Baron Bessford added that he considered the British cabinet equally responsible with Mr. Birrell.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech, characterized the rising as one of the most disgraceful and humiliating episodes in the recent history of Ireland. "It was instigated by foreign intrigue," said Lord Lansdowne, "and to some extent was financed by our enemies. It was only due to the prompt action of the military that we escaped a disaster, the extent of which it is impossible to conjecture."

The speaker said it was unfair to accuse the government of making a scapegoat of Mr. Birrell, who had resigned of his own initiative. If Mr. Birrell had formed what he called a mistaken estimate of the danger of the Sinn Fein movement, it was only fair to suppose that that was the estimate he communicated to his colleagues in the cabinet. The government had now decided that members of the Sinn Fein organization should no longer be employed in any governmental department.

Lord Lansdowne said he agreed with the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, that it was impossible for those on the government bench to take a useful part in the discussion, and therefore it would be desirable for the debate to have been postponed to some future occasion, it being improper to form an opinion until after the inquiry.

The Earl of Halsbury, leader of the extreme, having strongly criticized the government, Lord Lansdowne's resolution, expressing disatisfaction with the administration of Irish affairs was adopted without division. The House then rose.

WEIR OWNERS ASSN. OF CHARLOTTE AND ST. JOHN COUNTIES

First Steps Towards Organization Taken Yesterday — Protective Measure Against Threatened Action of Eastport and Lubec Packers.

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, May 11.—Prominent weir owners of Charlotte county met here this afternoon and effected an organization for the protection of their interests against threatened injustice at the hands of the sardine packers of Eastport and Lubec. The weirmen in a recent notification to the packers said that they would not assume any responsibility for payment for any fish delivered to their boatmen or their factories, if such fish shall afterwards be condemned by the inspectors of the association or by the United States government, or State of Maine inspectors. It does not

passed, the rejections numbering 42,000. "How is it that the international is doing so well?" asked Mr. Helmut. "The gods must be with them," suggested the witness. Cadwell said his part of the commission was not to be delivered. Asked if Bassick's was, he replied, no, but when queried about Yoakum's he answered "not when the contract was signed."

Marine Department Man Here.
S. J. Walker of the Marine and Fisheries Department is in the city. He is connected with the hatcheries department, and is making one of his periodical trips to the different hatcheries.

Mails Taken Off at Kirkwall.
Berlin, May 11, by wireless to Sayville.—A despatch from Copenhagen to the Overseas News Agency says that all the first class mail from the United States on the Norwegian steamer Kristianfjord and the Danish steamer Hellig Olav was taken off by the British authorities recently at Kirkwall.

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Carrot Salad.
One cup of cold cooked carrots in dice, half a cup of peas, small onion, six olives, stoned and in small bits, three teaspoons of gar. four of oil, seasoning to combine all together and serve bed of lettuce leaves.

"WAKING CAMP"

Some Interesting Sidelights Said to Have Got Evenly Attended by Rev. Ottawa.

(Continued from page 1).
"This caused me to say, 'We're not in politics over the States, any man who would try a thing that would be ostracized by the thinking people of the whole country.'"
"But the whole thing dovetailed perfectly with an experience I just had, that I was not surprised. Pressed for an explanation, major told quite an interesting story."
Tried To Work Bluff.

Major Bullock said that when returned from a recent trip to Pacific coast, during which he had organized the formation of two new battalions for the American Legion, he met by a man named Rogers, who had come up from New York with a recommendation for a post as a quartermaster. When Rogers left that there was no opening which his name could be considered, it is alleged, tried to browbeat major into changing his mind on that point, but he had access to certain incriminating correspondence which the shell committee files with some strong hints of grossness, and that he would get this formation and turn it over to "his."

"Go Ahead; Do Your Bit."
But the bluff didn't work, and major says he said: "If you've got information that proves crooked on the part of the shell committee, I'll be glad to see you with want to know it and I want all the information you can get. Go ahead and do your bit."
"Later on that same day," continued the chaplain, "I received a telegram that he was going to Toronto to meet him, or send him money to get to Ottawa. The time I heard from Rogers was a midnight, when he rang me up to that night and meet him at the Club (Toronto) the next morning."

Paid \$200 a Week?
"Well, Mr. Carvell did meet and Rogers informed me next morning that he had paid me \$200 a week for the past two weeks."

CONSTRUCTION CORPS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART
Have Already Built Miles of Track at Strategic Points in War Zone. Won Praise of Allied Commanders

Montreal, May 11.—Gigantic shovels weighing sixty-five tons capable of eating up the earth at a rate of 150 to 200 cubic yards an hour, and self-propelling extension pile drivers, are part of the equipment recently purchased by the government for Col. C. W. P. Ramsay of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps. This plant was selected by Col. Ramsay's colleagues in the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is being prepared by that company at the request of the government for shipment abroad.

The Corps has already built miles of track at strategic points all the while engaged in support for further construction. The has often to be done under fire, though there have been so many new casualties there have been no casualties. Out of the non-commissioned officers and sappers enlisted on the foundation of the Corps 18 have already received remarkable tribute to their efficiency while Col. Ramsay and Major H. have been mentioned in dispatches. The splendid work of these Canadian engineers has been highly appreciated by the allied commanders.

DON'T GO INTO CONSUMPTION CURE YOUR CATARRH

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