

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

NO. 68.

BRITISH WIN MINOR VICTORIES, BATTLE AT VERDUN NOW ARTILLERY DUEL; VAGUE TALK OF PEACE FROM HOLLAND

SECOND FRENCH LINES UNDER FIRE ON RIVER MEUSE

Lively Bombardment Prolongs Deadly Struggle Raging About Verdun

GERMANS STRONGER IN EAST AFRICA

Stand Being Made Against Victorious Troops of General Smuts—Turks, in Usual Exaggerated Statement, Claim Defeat of Russians in Caucasus.

Public Meeting Asks For Municipal By-Law Besides Raising Funds for Garbage Cans.

At a representative meeting in Fairville last night, it was decided to send a deputation to the county council this afternoon to ask for a by-law requiring private premises to be kept in a sanitary condition and penalizing anyone who throws refuse in the street. The question of placing garbage cans about the street was also taken up. A sufficient sum was collected to place one can in front of the post office, and a committee was delegated to solicit subscriptions for three others.

CLEAN UP AND KEEP CLEAN IS FAIRVILLE'S SLOGAN

The meeting was held in the court house, and among those present were: Rev. R. P. Hayward, Rev. W. M. Townsend, Rev. Gilbert Earle, and lay delegates from other congregations of Fairville. It was held for the specific purpose of discussing community conditions and the manner of having a "clean-up" day. Rev. Mr. Hayward occupied the chair and W. E. Maynard acted as secretary.

The various questions were discussed at length, and a decision was reached to send a deputation to the municipal council to ask for the enactment of the above mentioned by-law. The following were appointed the committee: Rev. Gilbert Earle, W. E. Maynard and William Stymest, the latter being the road commissioner for Lancaster.

The placing of garbage cans about the streets was also discussed thoroughly. A collection was taken up which furnished about \$2.00. Rev. Mr. Townsend and the secretary were appointed to collect subscriptions for three others. When a date is fixed for holding the "clean-up" day, preliminary notice will be given by the church of the town, and other methods will be used to promote success.

"ANZAC" SOON TO BE WRITTEN IN STORY OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

The Germans were much in excess of the 300,000 or so indicated in today's official report.

Turks Report Air Attacks.

Constantinople, May 6, via London.—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the Turkish war office:

"On the Iraq and Caucasus fronts there is nothing important to report."

"On May 6, two enemy aeroplanes threw ten bombs on a ship cruising near Akko-Bahr, slightly injuring one soldier."

"Off the island of Imbro a monitor and a cruiser, supported by the observation of aeroplanes, threw forty shells on the environs of Seddul Bahr without effect."

"One of our aeroplanes hit an enemy cruiser with two bombs. The cruiser, wrapped in smoke, took to the open sea."

"Off the beach of the Island of Kimmen, a monitor, a torpedo boat and two enemy aeroplanes opened fire against some coast points but were obliged to cease their firing owing to the reply of our artillery. The monitor and the torpedo boat were hit."

Townshend at Bagdad a Prisoner.

New York, May 6.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam today says:

"General Townshend, commander of the British forces that surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, and four generals of his staff, have arrived at Bagdad according to Constantinople despatches today."

"They are being shown every consideration by the Turks."

Birds Between the Lines.

A French bird magazine says that partridges, which are very numerous near the front, are to be found mostly between the French and German trenches among the barbed-wire entanglements. It is, in fact, the only spot where they can be comparatively speaking, at ease, for humans seldom venture into this narrow strip of land. Sometimes they find themselves in the middle of a cannonade, but they close and seem to mind the noise very little. The magazine gives a list of birds which are afraid and run away and those which do not mind war. The first includes starlings, swallows, and martins, and the last larks, titlarks, wagtails and grosbeaks.

Sullivan Released.

London, May 8, 4.30 p.m.—James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, was arrested following the recent uprising in Ireland, notified the American embassy here from Dublin today that he had been released.

37 Steamers Go Down By Torpedo Without Warning

London, May 11, 3.10 p.m.—Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, gave these figures today, adding that he understood these figures were known to the American government.

ASKING VOTE FOR SPANISH SERVICE

Cut 1,000 Miles from Atlantic Voyage by Using Vigo-New York Route.

Madrid, May 11.—The government will include in the incoming budget to the Cortes a subvention of 2,500,000 pesetas for the establishment of a fast steamship line between Vigo and New York. It is proposed to make the crossing in six days, the steamers connecting with special trains making the trip between Vigo and Paris and other ports on the continent.

The design is to make the new line the main artery between America and the continent, as the route is about 1,000 miles shorter than those by way of Liverpool or Southampton. Both ports are neutral, it is also pointed out in this connection, and the line will not be affected by the blockade of the English coast because of the war.

The Marquis De Comillas, head of the Spanish Transport Company, stated today that the negotiations with the Spanish government had not as yet been concluded. The determination of the government to introduce the subvention bill, however, appears to assure the inauguration of the line.

FOG-OBSCURED SIGNALS CAUSE OF THIS SERIOUS WRECK.

Washington, May 11.—The wreck on the New York Central lines near Cleveland, Ohio, March 29, in which twenty-seven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, was due, the Interstate Commerce commission reported today, to the failure of Engineer Hess to see the signals, or to read them properly, and to the dense fog in which his train was running. The commission in its report again refers to the need of automatic train stops.

FUNDY WEIRMEN STAND BY RIGHTS

New Association Formed For St. John and Charlotte Counties and Deadlock With American Packers May Be Result.

(Special to the Telegraph.)

St. Stephen, N. B., May 11.—A meeting of the weirmen of St. John and Charlotte counties was held at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon and evening. Representatives from all fishing sections were present except Deer Island and Campobello. Delegates from St. John county were also present. More than two-thirds of the fishing interests of these counties were represented.

The object of the meeting was set forth in a series of resolutions which were adopted by the meeting. The resolutions were: That the weirmen of St. John and Charlotte counties be organized into a new association for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of weir fishing generally. That the association be known as the Weir Owners' Association of America, in one part of which it was stated in substance that the said packers would not be responsible for the price of any fish taken from the weirmen if they should afterwards fall in their standard of inspection. Judge Cockburn, K.C., was elected chairman of the meeting, and George E. Ellis, of Mac's Bay, acted as secretary.

It was resolved to form an association to be known as the Weir Owners' Association for the counties of St. John and Charlotte, the membership of which association is to be limited to weir owners and those controlling weir fishery in trust of a representative capacity.

The officers elected were: George E. Ellis, president; George E. Ellis, vice-president; George E. Ellis, secretary; George E. Ellis, treasurer; and George E. Ellis, auditor.

The meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when it is probable a delegate will be appointed to go to Eastport to interview the packers.

ANOTHER DAY IN FEDERAL HOUSE ON BI-LINGUALISM

Hon. Charles Marcell Willing to Submit Status of Regulation 17 to Four Educators

SCATHING COMMENT ON SENATE'S ACTION

Notionalist Member Lines Up for Resolution Introduced by Mr. Lapointe—Dr. J. W. Edwards an Interesting Speaker.

Ottawa, May 11.—Hon. Charles Marcell resumed the debate in the house today 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 disavowing 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 Ontario school board should retain if the appointed commission also retired and the education department undertake the administration of the system, and the case pending before the privy council was decided. The general question in Ontario raised upon the interpretation of Regulation 17 which some said was intended for the extinction of the French language of Ontario. He was willing that that regulation be submitted to the Ontario legislature for their consideration. Toronto, Principal Peterson of McGill University, the principal of Queen's University and one French-Canadian, Mr. Lapointe, were among the speakers.

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Monk's Influence Over Czar is Broken By Death

Report Rapinul Assassinated, Despatch Coming to Bucharest from Balkan Front.

Berlin, May 11, by wireless to Sayville.—Gregory Rapinul, the Russian monk who is reputed to have exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas, has been assassinated, according to reports from Petrograd received in Bucharest, says the Overseas News Agency today.

PEACE MEETING FOR THE HAGUE

Neutral Delegates to Consider Asking President Wilson to Act as Mediator.

The Hague, May 11, via London.—The Netherlands anti-war council has called a meeting at which will be considered the "take-off" on four continents 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, is a fraud. The council suggests the appointment of a neutral committee to offer mediation.

Did Kaiser Make Bid? New York, May 11.—In response to an appeal from the Netherlands anti-war council, a meeting at which will be considered the "take-off" on four continents 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, is a fraud. The council suggests the appointment of a neutral committee to offer mediation.

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AGREEMENT JUST AS ALLEGED IN KYTE CHARGES

Cadwell Tells of Splitting Commission of \$1,000,000 With Yoakum and Bassick

COMMISSIONER'S THREAT TO GIVE UP HEARING

Judge Duff Tells Sir Sam's Lawyer Sharply That His Tactics Will Result in the Associate Commissioner's Withdrawal—A Cold-Blooded Rebuttal.

Ottawa, May 11.—E. V. Cadwell, of the American Ammunition Company, testifying this afternoon before the Meredith-Duff commission of inquiry, admitted that an agreement had been entered into between himself, E. W. Bassick and B. F. Yoakum, of New York, whereby they were to divide a commission of \$1,000,000 for their trouble in negotiating their false contract with the shell committee at Ottawa. Yoakum was to get \$475,000, Bassick \$275,000 and Cadwell \$250,000.

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Picture House In South Death Trap For 25 Negroes

Norfolk, Va., May 11.—Twenty-five negroes, all women and children except one, perished in the fire which last night destroyed a motion picture theatre after a gas-line explosion at Wallaceton, near here.

A number of children were trampled to death in the rush to escape. Twenty were injured, some of them considered very seriously.

BRITAIN DRAWS CORD ON TIGHTER

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 the 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 the 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 government 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.

CANADIAN SOLDIER TAKES OWN LIFE IN TRAINING CAMP.

London, May 11.—(Montreal Gazette Cable.) A verdict of suicide was temporarily insane was returned today at the inquest on Pte. Bertram Adamson, of the Canadian Medical Corps, stationed at Hythe, Kent, England, who was found from British Columbia, was found in a wood with his throat cut. He had shown signs of depression, which was ascribed to domestic troubles.

U. S. WANTS TO KNOW WHAT WAS DONE WITH SUBMARINE COMMANDER

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Lansing indicated today that the United States might make inquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

GERMANY AVERSE TO WAR WITH U. S.

Speech of German Chancellor Threw Out Warning as to Folly and Danger of Break with Wilson.

London, May 11, 5.23 p.m.—What purpose to be a summary of the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, at the secret sitting of the general committee of the Reichstag on May 5, concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the wireless press today under a Breme date. The wireless press states that the following remarks by the chancellor may be accepted as unquestionably authentic:

"I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that. With regard to our dispute with America our self-interest is wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings are urged to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare, and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of policy compel us to subordinate patriotic zeal to patriotic reason. We must be guided, however, not by our feelings but by the coolest judgment."

"We have one aim and one duty, namely, to win the war, therefore, any policy which endangers our victory must be avoided. The overwhelming majority of opinion regards a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril."

"A great mistake has been committed in overrating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostility."

"It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead."

"The imperial government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America."

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have wanted a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes, we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over our enemies."

That Canadian soldiers lack nothing
of skilful treatment and
Butter, 1s. 2d. a pound.
Apples, 2d. a pound.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and the News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 13, 1916.

MR. MORRISSEY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. John Morrissey, upon reading yesterday's Standard what we take to be the government's official answer to his recent accusations, might well exclaim in the biblical phrase: "Would that mine adversary had written a book!"

The author of the government's defence, in attempting the impossible task of destroying the Morrissey indictment, has done a great deal more damage to the government than to its principal accuser.

That feature of the defence proclaims itself all the way through. For the government now accuses Mr. Morrissey of various sins of omission and commission, which, whether truly or untruly charged, must have been within the knowledge of the administration at the time Mr. Commissioner Chandler was engaged in the duty of investigating several public departments, but chiefly the department of public works.

If, then, Mr. Morrissey has been guilty of the offences now alleged by the Premier and his colleagues, it will appeal to the public as monstrous that he was retained so long in charge of the chief spending department of the government.

If the government had at its finger-tips the facts concerning Mr. Morrissey's administration which it considered grave, it was obviously its duty to make the Chandler investigation a much more serious and sweeping enterprise than it was. After the Chandler investigation the administration boasted that no member of the government was in any way involved, and it even tried persistently to pool-pool the Gloucester and Kent charges into those directions. In fact, the whole Standard article is a confession that the government was willing to cover up the offences—real or imaginary—which are now set forth in detail against Mr. Morrissey, and to ignore or sacrifice the public interest, provided always that the winning prestige, and the already damaged reputation of the government could be saved from further decay in public estimation.

Further, it is to be remembered that the opposition made some of the same charges against Mr. Morrissey's department, long ago, which are now revived or revamped by Premier Clarke and his newspaper, but that the government either denied or ignored those charges, and denounced its critics in childish and violent language. Today the government swallows itself by adopting as its own some of the accusations at which it formerly scoffed, although the government now asserts that it knew very well all the time that these things were true.

The public will dwell with melancholy interest upon one or two features of the official denial. Mr. Morrissey charged that Premier Clarke had telephoned to Mr. H. M. Blair, proposing that he absent himself, play sick or go away, at the time of the Teed investigation, and that his salary would be forwarded to him just the same. The charge was, therefore, that the Premier, while ordering a royal commission to investigate Blair, was in reality proposing to remove the accused from the scene of inquiry and keep him under pay until it was over, as was done in the notorious case of Berry. The Standard now explains that all that Blair was asked to do was to absent himself from office during the inquiry, on the ground that it would be manifestly improper for him to be carrying on his usual duties while he was, in effect, on trial. This, decidedly, is a horse of another color. This is a white horse, and the other one was black. As it has been understood that the nature of the representations to Blair are within the knowledge of more than two men it should be possible for the correct version of this transaction to be established—and it cannot be established too soon.

Another astonishing feature of the official defence is that relating to the collection of \$6,000 from liquor licensees in this city and county at a time when temperance legislation—drastic changes in the law or prohibition itself—was under consideration at Fredericton. We are now asked to believe that there was no thought in 1915 of any legislation injurious to the business of these licensees. If so these men paid thousands of dollars in fraudulent representations, and the Attorney-General, as the chief law officer of the crown, should take up their case for them without delay. For we now

have a confession that the money was paid. The Standard says:

"Mr. Morrissey is particularly careful not to say to whom the money was paid over. His informant, having told him so much, would scarcely fail to give him that information also, and, if he did so, Mr. Morrissey would be the last man but to ask Mr. Morrissey knows perfectly well who demanded the money, who received it, and who kept it."

This is interesting. The men who paid \$6,000, and who subsequently refused a demand for \$2,000 more, are hard-headed men who do not knowingly pay thousands of dollars for nothing. They had read in The Evening Times a despatch from Fredericton saying that prohibition was being considered by the government during that session of 1915. They had been told by men in touch with the government that the prohibition, or probable action by the government, was hostile to their interests, and that money must be raised if they were to head off this contemplated action. The Standard now tells the liquor licensees, and the public, that the transaction, whatever its color was, must not be investigated because no member of the government, or of the Legislature, got the money. We do not know whether or not the liquor licensees are so easily disposed of as all this, but if they are, there are other citizens who will not be so easily reconciled to the use of this Maxim

silencer. The truth about these liquor collections is going to be known by one process or another, and in painful detail. The government, the Attorney-General and the Standard may all make up their minds as to that. If the facts, when they are fully known, justify the certificate of character which the Standard gives the government and the Legislature, so much the better.

By implication the government in its defence makes four charges against Mr. Morrissey, two with respect to the Moncton bridge contract and two with respect to the Foundations Company, Limited, intimating that he was guilty of impropriety or carelessness concerning the public interest in these matters. What ever Mr. Morrissey's position is in connection with these things it is to be noted that, if the government's accusations are well founded, it confesses that it concealed its knowledge of Mr. Morrissey's conduct for a year and so established itself as a partner in his conduct, good or bad. It requires no great penetration to see that in its struggle with Mr. Morrissey the government has a bear by the tail. Clearly there is more to come.

The various defences against the Morrissey charges thus far have only served to reveal the impossible position which the government occupies. From the fall of the Standard's defence of the party in power, Mr. Stewart, having noted in some quarters a plea for mercy for the government and an argument that it would be well to "reform the party from within," said, quite brutally:

"The way to reform this government is to kick it out."

The people of New Brunswick, having observed over a period of years the lamentable series of events which led up to the recent proposal to reform the party from within, and having examined some of the more recent manifestations of the spirit of self-reform, will undoubtedly agree with Mr. Stewart's blunt diagnosis.

As the advocate of a guilty client the Standard follows the famous line of advice by abusing counsel for the other side, and by charging the opposition with a selfish desire to gain office for unworthy purposes. The opposition today has selected its candidates in only a few instances, but presently, if it is well advised, it will have standard-bearers in every county. Its platform is already before the people. It will be found, we feel sure, that when the candidates are chosen they will average up well in point of character, honesty, and public spirit. That the opposition will soon return to power is evident enough. It will return to power because the party which has ruled the province since 1908 has made a shocking record of shame and of failure. If the opposition, when it becomes the government, should fall in its duty, defend wrong-doing, lie to the people concerning their affairs, condone plunder and dishonest partisanship, the people will, we trust, kick them out of office just as soon as their conduct warrants it, instead of allowing them to remain in office for five years too long, as is clearly the case with respect to the present local government party. It is sheer impudence to speak of the local government party as the party of "square dealing and courage."

Reading those words the public mind leaps instantly back to Mr. Fleming and the revelation of loot in connection with the Valley Railway and the Crown lands, and it recalls not only the guilt of Mr. Fleming, but the course of Hon. Mr. Clarke and Messrs. Baxter, Murray and Landry in making themselves parties to the infamous resolution passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, the purpose of which was to break the force of the Royal Commission's report on the Dugal charges. Mr. Fleming's successors, by passing that resolution, revealed themselves in their true colors. They were, and are, part and parcel of the party machine which took Mr. Fleming fresh from the hands of that Royal Commission and made him the Federal candidate in Carleton-Victoria.

There we have "the party of square dealing and of courage."

From Mr. Fleming's day down to the present the trail of scandal is unbroken. A cheap form of defence adopted by the government and its newspapers is personal abuse of Messrs. Carter and Veniot, the opposition politicians. It is the prisoner abusing the policeman after the arrest. These oppositions, year by year, with little assistance, in spite of the most frantic resistance from a hostile Legislature bent upon concealing party guilt, have exposed, and proved, one transaction after another, forcing the government in many instances to investigate under oath allegations which at first it scornfully denied and later proved to the hilt by the machinery of its own choosing. This government of "square dealing and of courage" never checked one wrong or exposed one evil transaction in its whole history until such a course of action was forced down its throat by the vigilant and courageous representatives of the other side.

The people of New Brunswick never in their history heard such passionate professions of righteousness and unselfishness as those made by the men of the present local government party when they first appealed to the people. These same representatives have been guilty of a constant betrayal of the public interest which perhaps cannot be matched except under the Roblin machine in Manitoba or the McBride-Bowser combination in British Columbia. For this is the same old crowd except that Mr. Fleming went out and Mr. B. Frank Smith came in. Otherwise this is the same combination that has held the reins of power from 1908 down to this day. And while Mr. Fleming was translated to another sphere of political activity, his influence at Fredericton has been manifest enough in the record of his political career.

This, then, is the party of "square dealing and courage." Verily, the lady doth protest too much.

THE EMPIRE'S FUTURE.

Premier Hughes of Australia has brought to England a type of oratory richer than that to which the British are accustomed. In the British Isles oratory, for the most part, is cold and precise; that of Mr. Hughes displays at times a tendency toward the tropical. There have been few intimations that the activities of Mr. Hughes in England have not been altogether without embarrassment to the coalition government. There is in some quarters a temptation to disbelieve those who are attempting to rebuild the British Empire before the war is over, on the ground that it is well to devote our energies to making sure that the roof is kept on the house before giving too much time to the style of the new furniture that may be necessary after the storm. On the other hand, preparations for aggressive trade, greater imperial unity and the strengthening of the Empire might easily be delayed too long, and if these questions can be given efficient consideration without subtracting anything from the vigorous prosecution of the war they may well be given the conspicuous place to which Mr. Hughes has advanced them of late in his very stirring speeches.

Recently when the freedom of London was conferred upon him he made a reply to the glowing qualities of which have received wide praise in Great Britain. He said this of London itself:

"And here, in this ancient citadel of our civil liberties, after nearly two years of the Empire's trial in the fiery furnace, you have conferred upon me the Freedom of this great city of the world, the cradle of our race, whose glorious traditions stretch back into the grey dawn of time, which was before Caesar and his legions came; which has seen Celt, Saxon, and Norman merge into one people; which has defied the arbitrary power of kings; whose growth has kept pace with that of our race; which has watched the nation send out its sturdy broods to the farthest corners of the earth and seen them increase and multiply; whose power for centuries has extended throughout the world; whose fame is known wherever men gather together; and which now, resolutely determined to continue this struggle until victory crowns our arms, stands and gathers Australia into her ample bosom and in fitting token of the part she has played, and is playing in this war, bids her stand by her side as her equal and dowers her with all the rights of her ancient citizenship."

He devoted a few words to the effect of the war in drawing all parts of the Empire into closer unity, and to the great destiny which now lies before us, not for territorial expansion nor increase of wealth, "but wider opportunities for the development of the institutions of free government and of such economic and social conditions as are worthy of a great people, compatible with the integrity of the Empire, and which will ensure the peaceful nations of the earth absolute security from all who seek to disturb the world's peace."

"This," he said, "is what the Empire and its maintenance mean to me." All the people of the Empire must learn from this, we want to say, that if we are to hold what we have we must be prepared to defend it, and defence must be recognized as the primary duty of every free man. He reminded his hearers of the vast lands under our flag and the temptation of other land-hungry and aggressive peoples to seek to take from us portions of our heritage. And then he came to that portion of his speech in which he pointed out that wealth will not save us as it should not—but only high principles and sterling character, saying:

"Now, the other fact that stands out is that if we are to keep this Empire as

a heritage for the British race—as I feel sure we are resolutely quite determined to do (cheers)—we must create conditions under which the population of both these islands and the Dominions will rapidly increase and multiply. And as we create an environment which will breed a virile and resourceful people (cheers), wealth will not save us, if our crop of such men fail, as it may. May the God of the mighty Empires of the Ancient and the dust of ages covers their proud monuments! The defence of our Empire rests ultimately upon the basis of such a national policy in Britain herself, as well as in the Dominions overseas, that will organize and develop our tremendous resources, and will promote the welfare of the agricultural and manufacturing industries, and ensure to the great masses of the people those opportunities of employment, those conditions of remuneration of labor, and that standard of comfort which are the just heritage of a civilized people, and lacking which the British race will dwindle and degenerate, and will never be able to stand up to the challenges of the future. We must see to it, therefore, that from one end of this great Empire to the other the gates of opportunity stand wide open, and that the standard of living in every part of the Empire is high and improving. There must be a chance for every one."

"I have a profound faith in the destiny of this Empire. We shall, yet, despite conditions that would long ago have plunged lesser men into the abyss of degeneracy, full of the ancient valour of our race, and the joy of it, that it is so, that the temper of the people, that that, realizing to the full the gravity of the situation, they are prepared to endure the present situation, and to subordinate all things in order that they may achieve victory may crown our arms (cheers). It is because of this spirit of self-sacrifice, we shall never be worthy of the great opportunity which now beckons us on." (Loud cheers.)

Let us man up in his haste that this is either a light programme, or one that may safely be dismissed as merely representing war-time oratory designed to stimulate the fighting pulse of the Empire. It is a pronouncement to which true lovers of their country may well give heed.

A FINE WORK.

A striking example of what should be done by the Empire in caring for the men who have been disabled in fighting for the rest of us is given in the report of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blindfolded Soldiers and Sailors, London, up to the end of March. This institution's success is largely due to the energy and self-sacrifice of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, one of the leading men of the English newspaper world, who, suffering from the misfortune of eye trouble, has devoted much of his time to ameliorating the condition of soldiers who have lost their sight, or had it injured, at the front.

St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, was placed at the disposal of the society at the beginning of the war by Mr. Otto Kahn, an American financier. It is described as the most romantic of all the houses in London, and in spite of the great affliction of those who now live there, it has been said to be in some ways the happiest house in the Empire's capital. All soldiers who are returned from the front with eyes badly injured are sent to a London hospital and a certain number of them are subsequently removed to St. Dunstan's, from which institution fifty-one blind men have already passed out, having learned one or more of such occupations as book-binding, mat-making, net-making, basket-making, joinery, poultry-farming, market-gardening. Nearly all of these were taught to use the ordinary typewriter, and all of them read and write Braille. At the end of March there were forty-five blind N. C. O.'s and men in the institution, all learning rapidly to make themselves self-supporting. The best teacher in the institution is blind. The most apt pupils, when near the end of their course, become instructors of others, and it is noted that their confidence and cheerfulness are greatly increased when they find that they, blind a few months ago, have become fitted to instruct the new arrivals. Several men who acted as secretaries before they joined the army have learned Braille shorthand, and this with their knowledge of typewriting will enable them to go back to their former occupations. On the other hand, many of the men are provided. The men learn to swim, and engage in outdoor games. Music and dancing are regular features twice a week.

The chairman of the association is appealing for funds to extend this wonderful work, and in closing the report recently issued he says of the blind soldiers:

"These men have given very much indeed for their country. The least we can do is to take every means in our power to ensure that they are placed in a position successfully to fight their stern battle against so terrible a handicap as the loss of sight."

The chairman makes it known that subscriptions and donations should be addressed to the secretary, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, N. W.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

Although it is the German practice to deny it now, German spokesmen at the beginning of the war boldly proclaimed the avowed purpose of Germany to take by force much territory occupied by other nations and to stamp into the earth all who objected to this procedure. It was admitted by some Germans that this doctrine of force would have awkward, and even lamentable, consequences for nations even less strong than Germany, but all such considerations were dismissed on the ground that the German nation was a superior, morally and physically, its needs and requirements must be met without too much thinking about the consequences to others. Germany is singing quite another tune today. What the German doctrine was early in the war, and what it is now, is well illustrated by reference to the address of Maximilian Harden. During the

early part of the conflict he denounced all who sought to make excuses for Germany, deeming them too much-muzzled, and thinking it better to declare boldly the real German policy. He said:

"Not as weak-willed blunderers have we undertaken the fearful risk of this war. We wanted it, because we had with it and did wish it. May the Teuton devil throttle those whiners whose excuses make us ludicrous in these hours of arduous daring."

We know that this was in fact it is to hold the storm flag of the empire on the narrow channel that opens and locks the road into the ocean. Here, too, is that which every German heart yearns for, victory over England.

"We shall remain in the Belgian Netherlands, to which we shall add the thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais, and then we shall terminate our own accord, this war."

Of a solemn peace conference, with haggling over terms, parchment and seals, we have no need.

"Never again a withered German empire! From Calais to Antwerp, from Limburg, Brabant, to behold the line of the Meuse forts Prussian! The southern triangle with Alsace, Lorraine and Luxembourg. We need land for our industries, a road into the ocean."

Never was there a war more just, shall it, it must, conquer new provinces for the mastery of the noble German spirit."

But after a year-and-a-half of war, during which it has been demonstrated that Germany can neither terrify nor overrun Europe, Harden has modified his transports. The bold and implacable note is gone from his speech. Recently he made it known that Germany was ready to evacuate Belgium, that it would not look for territory from France, or from Britain, which he says is "comparatively unharmed." He has come to think, too, that it would be unwise to create a Germanic kingdom in Poland as much as that most perceptive of men as that with Russia. There is more of the same in Harden's newspaper.

He is not speaking for himself alone, but for a great group of German militarists who planned their faith to blood and iron, to terror and to "rightfulness," and who are not at all satisfied with the dividends to date. This is a very noteworthy change of mind, and let it be marked, it is made manifest while Germany still holds most of Poland, part of France and some of Russia. It is a confession of Germany's inability to defend what it has seized. Before the Allies have finished the military enterprises they now have in preparation, the world may reasonably expect a still greater change of mind in all Germany. If the world knew to-day what Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria think of the Kaiser's great throw for power, we should probably have a revelation even more interesting than that by Maximilian Harden.

WAR COMMENT.

Sir George Reid, in replying to an editorial in the New York Tribune in which the British were gravely criticized, and wrongly criticized in the main, says that Great Britain will pull down the Kaiser and that it will be done in less time than was required by Britain to pull down Napoleon. Sir George adds that Great Britain has been slow, but he argues that its preparations have been vast and that they will be found ample to turn the scale of the war in due time.

The Spectator advances a similar argument, chiding those, particularly neutrals, who show signs of hurry and anxiety, and saying that while the British are slow they are notoriously stubborn. A year ago, before the people of Great Britain were fully aroused to the gravity of the issue, the people there became considerably excited, the Spectator observes, because neither men nor munitions were supplied rapidly enough. To-day all of these questions are regarded with much greater calmness, and the Spectator says is due, not to indifference, nor to lack of confidence—for no man of the British race has any doubts whatever as to the results of the war—but because there is a general understanding that the war is bound to last for a long time and that the nation is going to fight to a triumphant finish in spite of every conceivable circumstance.

The Spectator develops the interesting theory that Germany is now awakening to the size of the mistake it made in assuming that the British had become soft through years of wealth and leisure, that they had lost their iron qualities, that the old stubbornness was gone. To-day German leaders are learning that the stubbornness is still there, in full measure, and that the national pride of the British is not to be defeated. Maximilian Harden, the Spectator says, is an example of the extent to which British stubbornness has impressed the most alert of German observers, from whom the impression will spread downwards through the people. Harden recently said:

"Let us come to the conclusion that the war was a mistake, made not by one, but by all (though not equally by all), and you will find Germany ready to organize the peace of Europe. The hour has come for the Kaiser's abdication, to state their war aims. Our enemies are afraid that after the war Germany will continue to arm herself and prepare for a new war. This would mean an attempt to world-rule and would bring all those who would sign peace with us in deadly danger. This will never be. Nobody will remember this war with pleasure. Let us end it and organize peace. To rush up this desire for peace because it would prove our weakness is folly. Germany has learned the mysterious ways of Providence."

In these words, "in spite of their ardor," the Spectator discovers the confession of a man daunted by his new conviction concerning the British. It will follow after a while, the Spectator reasons, that the German people will be saying in their own way what Harden has said: "We are hitting our heads against a brick wall; let us kiss the wall and make friends."

Harden's statement that nobody will remember this war with pleasure is

repeated by the Spectator, which says there are thousands of people in England who will do so, remembering it "as the greatest example of the triumph of truth, justice, and liberty over tyranny, cruelty and lust." The writer recalls Arnold's description of Britain, and says the description of the British people now, "war-worn, war-weary, if you like, but stubborn and dogged almost beyond belief, was seen by this English poet in prophetic vision sixty years ago."

Then, as we were unconsciously realizing that the very stubbornness he condemned would be our salvation, he broke off into the well-known invocation—one which, however, can never be trite and cannot be quoted too often:

"So thou arraign'st her, her foe;
So we arraign her, her sons.
Yes, we arraign her! but she
The weary Titan! with deaf
Ears, and labor-dimmed eyes,
Regarding neither to right
Nor left, goes passively by,
Staggering on to her goal;
Bearing on shoulders immense,
Alone, the load."
Well might not to be borne.
Of the too vast orb of her fate."

"The Titan" may have been weary, the orb of her fate too vast, but she reached her goal because of her stubbornness of heart. She has always reached her goal, and what she has done in the past she will do in the future. Stubbornness, stubbornness, and again stubbornness—that is the sign in which we shall conquer, and deserve to conquer."

AGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The Iron Duke was forty-six years old at Waterloo; so, also, was Napoleon. Nay and Soult were forty-six. Mar-mont was forty-one that year.

It had been said often before the present war that modern conditions would demand younger men than usually have held high command in our time. Perhaps the reference was chiefly to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Opinion on this point was influenced, doubtless, by the views wrongly attributed to Dr. Oiler. The popular interpretation of what he said for some time was that a man after forty was fit only for the scrap heap. The sounder view which he expressed was that physically the average man is incapable of the same continued exertion after forty, although intellectually he may not reach his prime until much later. Today the authorities speak of men as at their best physically between twenty and forty-five, but say that the most profitable years under modern conditions are those between thirty and sixty-five.

Turning to the generals of the day we come to the curious fact that the Germans, who have led in initiative and offensive operations during the first twenty months of the war, are older on the average than the men opposed to them. Twenty-one German generals give an average age of 68.5 years. Fifteen French generals, including those best known, give an average of 65.5 years. The British are younger, twenty British generals showing an average age of 63.9 years. Joffre is sixty-four. Von Hindenburg is sixty-nine. Von Mackensen is seventy-one. Sir Douglas Haig is fifty-five, a year older than Marlborough was at Blenheim. General Monro is fifty-six. General Birdwood fifty-one, and General Gough forty-six, the age of Wellington at Waterloo. In figuring the average age of twenty-one German generals, it will be noted that the Crown Prince is included in that number, and he is only thirty-four.

Some critics of the British war administration have complained that too many old men remained on the active list. As the principal men on active service on the British side are considerably younger than the corresponding German and French commanders, the many aged generals of whom we have heard in the British service are evidently entrusted only with duties in which physical endurance is not necessary but in which experience is valuable. In some respects the conditions of modern warfare are very much more trying than those of Wellington's day, but in other respects, particularly in the matter of food, clothing, hygiene, and hospital work, the change is very much for the better. It was Wellington or one of his contemporaries who said that three days of wet bivouac were as bad as a battle.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard devotes some space to a letter from Mr. Bray, a solicitor of Albert county, who certified that a farm purchased by the Department of Agriculture was free from encumbrance. At last accounts, which were very recent indeed, Hon. A. B. McClellan held an undischarged mortgage on that property. If the Standard desires to dispose of Hon. Mr. McClellan's mortgage by the say-so of Mr. Bray, and if Hon. Mr. Murray is content with that defence, it may serve for the time. Mr. McClellan's mortgage, however, calls for real money.

It is not to be paid in words. Mr. E. S. Carter, who has been absent from the city for some days, has intimated that it is his intention to delve farther into the question of this Albert county farm, and he will no doubt do so. The Standard professes to regard Mr. Carter's delving as likely to be unfruitful. The record argues otherwise. There are a great many people in New Brunswick who are firmly persuaded that when Mr. Carter takes up the trail of almost any gentleman on the government benches that gentleman tosses fitfully in his sleep for some time thereafter. In fact not a few of such sleepers are said to cry out in the night. There is a reason.

Mr. Lockhart becomes collector of customs, and retires from the troubled political arena. It is a happy escape for him. The appointment will embitter other aspirants, and it leaves Mr. Lockhart's political associates face to face with plentiful trouble. Mr. Potts announces that he is ready to make the running, but

other standard bearers may take some persuading. Five vacant seats—Mr. Lockhart's making the fifth—suggest an early dissolution of the Legislature. There are two vacancies here, and one each in Albert, Kent and Gloucester. It becomes necessary to choose a successor to Hon. John Morrissey, too. Hon. John E. Wilson and others who left the ship some time ago were good judges of the weather. They scented the coming storm. The opposition should make preparations for a general election without delay. The government should be opposed by good men in every constituency. It has forfeited public confidence. It deserves defeat, and with good organization by the opposition its defeat would be sure. What friends of good government did in Manitoba, and what they will do soon in British Columbia, should be done now in New Brunswick. The people want decent government.

Is the Allied offensive to wait a year for the Russians? The Toronto Globe says:

"A London official report states that Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and have taken over a portion of the front. This announcement, following upon the arrival of large numbers of Russians, indicates that much hard fighting is expected during the summer, whose speculations are always warranted, is inclined to think the Allies will mark this season, or at all events West. Their programme will be to hold the Germans until Russia is able to hold the Central Empire through the Balkans and across the Carpathians and at other vulnerable points along the Eastern front. This great Slavic wave will in its progress, Mr. Gertrude believes, destroy first the Turkish Empire and then Austria-Hungary. It will finally reach the straits of Germany—in irresistible strength. If this view of the probable course of events is correct, the French and British armies in the West will keep nibbling away, but will not venture too much in any general forward movement."

There is a very large "if" in this. The Allied advance is probably more likely to come this year than next.

The German note caused the New York Tribune to say:

"Mr. Wilson can do but one thing. He must break off relations with the Imperial German government without delay and without hesitation. The recall of Gerard, the dispatch of Bernstorff to his own country—these are the things that we can no longer postpone. They are the least that can be done; they may well be but the beginning—but they must be done. We have come to the end of a chapter. The anniversary of the Lusitania massacre should not be permitted to pass without action which will finally demonstrate to the world that the United States is not a nation which abandons its dead or purchases the lives of those who remain by the sale of its honor."

Mr. Wilson's view is different. He is not moved by The Tribune's warning. It said:

"If he falters now, if he yields, if he surrenders, he will make this country a German vassal; he will destroy all hold we have upon the respect of the civilized world and he will take the first step in a course which, if pursued, will inevitably lead us to war with Great Britain, France and with Russia."

Great Britain is about to adopt daylight saving. The reception given the bill on its first reading indicates that it will become law, and that the change will be made on May 30. A fair trial of the plan in many Canadian centres this summer should lead to the adoption of the scheme by the whole country. It is good medicine. Uniformity would remove all serious objections.

How Long?
(New York Times).

How long, my countrymen,
Like chickens in a yard at dewy eve,
Will you come home to count your fellows
Torn from their peaceful roost,
And still complacent see the slaughter come?

What! That one fighting cock in all the brood—
Only some barnyard fowls that strut
And foolish crow at morn to die ere night!
Awake! Bind on your spurs!

Or, better still, be like the tawny lion
That roars against the granite hills at dawn
When the long shadows fall across the plain
And the red sun sinks in blood.

Who dares molest his young?
Can you not see your sun in the west
And a black shadow falls across your plain?

Least dogs of war snarl at your placid heels!
Turn as the lion turns in his dim mountain glen
When foot-hunters track him to his den!

—William H. Allen, Jr.

His First Car.

Sputter, sputter, O my car,
While I marvel what you are,
With your innards so complex
Mind of simple man to vex.
(What are you going to do next I wonder!)

They say the clutch is out of whack;
They say a spark plug has a crack;
They say the "timing" is amiss;
They say it's that, they say it's this.
(But I don't know.)

And when you've come to me O K'd
Your latest "readjustments" made,
In lack of other prime abettor
They blame it on the harbor.
(How do I fix the darned thing?)

Sputter, sputter, O my car!
A mystery beyond repair.
Or vagaries as yet untried,
My hope, my fear, my shame, my pride.
(Why did I get you, anyway?)

Your role to halt on public track
And while I rubber on my back;
When I should be gaily spinning
My vagaries as yet untried.
(And the world all laughs.)

—Edwin L. Sablin, in Judge.

To remove mud from clothes scrub with the edge of a penny. This will remove the nap of the cloth as well as sharp knife.

MUNICIPALITY NOT
Council's Comm
Their Location
Some Change
Question.

Weds.

County Hospital occupied place in the business meeting of the municipality yesterday afternoon.

The council, for which a place had been voted, was still in session and was furthering its work.

The present hospital on the corner of May 18, 1916, is making some alterations, and the council is to have a meeting to consider the matter.

FIVE MONTHS NEEDED TO REALIZE HALF MILLION MARK AT PRESENT RATE

According to Recent Figures on Recruiting
Issued at Ottawa by Militia Department—
Great Falling Off During Last Half of April
—Canada Has Given 318,938 Men Since
War Began.

Since the opening of the year recruiting has been steadily declining throughout the dominion. In the west it has kept up the highest pace for some months, setting a splendid example to the rest of the country. It was mainly through the good results attained in Ontario and western Canada that the month of March had a total of 32,705, giving an average of over one thousand men a day in Canada. However, in April the total fell off sadly and there were only 23,144 men secured.

A glance at the accompanying table will show that during the last two weeks of April there was a great falling off in enlistments all over Canada as compared with the results of the first half of the month. During the first half of the month there were secured no less than 14,064 men as compared with 9,080 in the last half of the month.

Since the opening of 1916 Canada has recruited roughly 111,000 men in the four months, or at the rate of 450,000 men per year or less. Up to April 3, Canada had given 318,938 men to the colors since war began and there are yet 180,000 men to be had and at the present rate it would take something more than five months more to realize the half million mark.

The most recent figures issued at Ottawa on the subject are as follows:

| | March | Recruits Mar. 31 | Recruits April 15 | Recruits April 30 | Total to April 30, 1916 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| London (Ont.) district | 25,285 | 1,122 | 774 | 1,883 | 27,113 |
| Toronto (Ont.) district | 66,887 | 2,761 | 1,883 | 71,531 | 71,531 |
| Kingston (Ont.) district | 31,451 | 1,390 | 790 | 33,631 | 33,631 |
| Montreal (P. Q.) district | 25,779 | 1,462 | 833 | 27,294 | 27,294 |
| Quebec (P. Q.) district | 5,805 | 209 | 161 | 6,175 | 6,175 |
| Maritime province district | 28,107 | 744 | 744 | 30,595 | 30,595 |
| Winnipeg (Man.) district | 59,446 | 3,740 | 2,318 | 65,504 | 65,504 |
| British Columbia district | 26,415 | 1,249 | 1,018 | 28,702 | 28,702 |
| Calgary district | 27,179 | 1,009 | 552 | 28,745 | 28,745 |
| Total | 295,794 | 14,064 | 9,080 | 318,938 | 318,938 |
| Total for month of December, 1915 | | | | | 23,074 |
| Total for month of January, 1916 | | | | | 29,212 |
| Total for month of February | | | | | 26,658 |
| Total for month of March | | | | | 32,705 |
| Total for month of April | | | | | 23,144 |

A DAY OF EVENTS IN IRELAND

London, May 10, 10.15 p. m.—Ireland provided a number of sensations today. The first was the announcement of the resignation of Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The second was the appointment of a commission, headed by Lord Hardinge, to investigate the causes of the Irish outbreak. A third was the admission by the government of the truth of its report that F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, and two other journalists, had been executed in the Portobello barracks in Dublin without the knowledge of the military authorities and before martial law was actually in operation.

A fourth was the getting of the veteran Dillon's demand for a special session of the house of commons to discuss the executions in Ireland, and finally, the issue of an important manifesto to the Irish people by John Redmond, strongly denouncing the rebellious movement and eloquently appealing to Ireland to stand fast by constitutional means to secure self-government.

Strong—easy to handle PURITY FLOUR



More
Bread
and
Better
Bread



Mrs. Goodwife Says:

"I make my Verandah Furniture brand new every Spring with

FLOGLAZE

"The Finish that Endures"
ENAMELS LAC SHADES

Floglaze wears as well outdoors as indoors.

It renews and freshens up Verandah Furniture, Wicker Chairs and Tables and makes them suitable for the summer. Besides, it preserves them from the weather.

Floglaze is made in bright reds, greens and yellows, suitable for Furniture, Garden Tools, outdoor play-things and is useful for finishing Wagons, Buggies, Automobiles or Boats.

Write us for color card showing the thirty-six beautiful shades in which Floglaze is made. Ten cents in stamps will bring a sample tin of any color Lac-Shade for renewing furniture.

IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO.
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

Ireland Not Included In Compulsion Bill



The Countess of Markievicz, one of the chief fomenters of the Irish rebellion. Inset is a picture of Thomas McDonagh, who has been convicted and shot. The Countess, whose husband is a Polish artist, is a sister Sir Joslyn Booth. At the outbreak of the revolt she is said to have assisted in a volunteer uniform and to have led the revolutionists against Dublin Castle, where with her own hand she shot and killed a guard who fired their entry.

London, May 9, 3.15 p.m.—During the committee stage of the military service bill in the house of commons today, Sir John Browne Lonsdale, whip of the Irish Unionist party, moved that Ireland should be included in the operation of compulsion. Premier Asquith, replying, said the question of compulsion was not a matter of agreement with Ireland, and that if the motion was persisted in there would be protracted discussion which would prevent the measure becoming a law at the earliest possible moment.

The premier said that a very large number of the representatives of Ireland were not at the moment prepared to accept compulsion in Ireland, and that it was not desirable that the country should be plunged into a controversy on the subject at this time. Ireland had just undergone a terrible ordeal, but the result of it, he believed, would be to establish the foundation among loyal Irishmen of a larger measure of agreement than there ever had been in the past.

The premier asked what could be worse than that the representatives of Ireland should be forced into a conflict at this moment. The government, he added, was reviewing with the utmost care the military arrangements in Ireland and the matter of bearing arms, and he hoped a common agreement would be reached. The Lonsdale motion was voted down without division.

Carson and Redmond.

Deprecating the exclusion of Ireland from compulsion under the military service bill, Sir Edward Carson, in the house of commons today, blamed the government for failing to suppress the anti-recruiting campaign in Ireland, which he believed had largely led to the recent disastrous execution.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, challenged Sir Edward Carson's assertion that in the recent government of Ireland the Nationalists had the power, but not the responsibility.

"Certainly, since the coalition government was instituted," said Mr. Redmond, "I had no power in the government of Ireland. My opinions have been overborne and my suggestions rejected. It is my profound conviction that if we had had power and responsibility during the last few years the recent occurrences in Ireland would never have arisen."

"Nobody is more anxious than I," he continued, "to respond to the Ulster appeal for co-operation. I have hoped against hope, and hope still, even in the dark, miserable circumstances of the moment, that we might come together. Aye, and before long I hope, with all my heart, that out of these miseries we may be able by taking a large, generous view, something like a statesmanlike and far-reaching view of the empire's highest interests, that out of these miseries we may evolve some means of putting an end to these differences, so that we may have a united Ireland which the people and the government have both power and responsibility."

Winston Spencer Churchill considered that Mr. Redmond had rendered immense services to the empire, and that Great Britain owed a deep debt to the Nationalist party for their exertions in the present struggle, "the first struggle," said Colonel Churchill, "in which Ireland has been a valiant friend on our side." He would feel the same reluctance, he declared, in pressing an Irish question against Mr. Redmond's opinion as he would feel against pressing a South African against the opinion of General Botha.

"The whole future of Ireland," he continued, "depends upon two men, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond, and there is no difficulty they cannot surmount if they act together. It is understood that Colonel Churchill has decided to resume politics. His battalion at the front has ceased to exist through being absorbed by another unit, and he has obtained leave until further orders.

More Outcry Against Executions
London, May 10.—The execution of the leaders of the Sinn Féin revolt continues to excite the minds of the Nationalists greatly. Arthur Lynch, Nationalist M. P. for Clare, in a statement today, on behalf of his party, says:

"In the best interests of the allies and the conduct of the war, Englishmen should not take any other feeling and recognize the harm already done by shootings, after the insurrection has been entirely quelled. Not only should the shootings entirely cease but the procla-

107 SURVIVORS OF CYMRIC LAND; FIVE LOSE LIVES

"Ordinary Merchant Steamer
Without Arms, Carrying
Cargo," Say White Star
Officials—London Comment
on American Note.

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."

London, May 9.—American Consul Frost, of Queenstown, has telegraphed the consul-general, Shinnar here, that he has been unable to ascertain whether any Americans were among the crew of the Cymric, or 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.

Torpedoed Without Warning.
Bantry, May 9, via London, May 10, 12.1 p.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.

Britain Must Trust to Herself.
London, May 9.—All the London evening newspapers today publish prominently the American reply to Germany's note on submarine warfare, but only the Westminster Gazette comments on its document.

The Gazette remarks that the German concession, agreeing to adapt methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals, is not in conformity with President Wilson's demand, which it says, required the abandonment of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, presumably of all nationalities. It also points out that although President Wilson refers to the submarine policy of Germany having been "shockingly abandoned," the Cymric had been sunk, and attacks have been reported on the Clan Lynadry and the French passenger steamer Doukaka. So the newspaper says.

"We can trust in nothing but our own power in dealing with the submarine."

German Losses
Nearly 3,000,000

More Than 1,000,000 Unable to Return to Duty—April Casualties 91,162

London, May 10.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here today, places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures were given in the following statement:

"Casualties, exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2,395; prisoners, 1,921; missing, 6,217; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4,001; slightly wounded, 38,979; wounded remaining with units, 5,637; total, 91,162."

"These, added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in April, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to: Killed or died of wounds, 684,552; died of sickness, 41,326; prisoners, 137,798; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 335,515; wounded, 254,627; slightly wounded, 1,023,312; wounded remaining with units, 117,956. Total, 2,822,079."

"These figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurttembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops."

Gen. Julian Byng
Takes Command of
Canadians in France

Ottawa, May 9.—It is announced tonight that General Julian Byng has taken command of the Canadians at the front. General Alderson, who has been in command of the Canadian divisions up to now, returns to England. Major-General David Watson takes command of the Fourth Canadian division in training in England.

"Trump—Yes, I rode a bike once, but I'd to give it up." Cyclist—"Why?" Trump—"Well, you see the war was a-comin' up behind and the policeman 'ad a rope stretched across the front!"

ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE REGARDING DISPOSITION OF N. B. BATTALIONS

Major General Benson Says That New Battalions Will Be Considered on Col. McLean's Recommendation—No Summer Camp This Year at Sussex—65th Battery Quarantined at Woodstock.

That all units in New Brunswick will be filled up before any new units are authorized was the statement made yesterday by Colonel Hugh H. McLean, O. C. of the New Brunswick command, to The Telegraph. Later in the day The Telegraph in communication with Major-General T. Benson, O. C. of the Sixth Military Division with headquarters at Halifax, was informed that the authorization of new units followed the recommendations by Colonel McLean and that these recommendations were then forwarded to Ottawa, where they were acted upon.

It is evident from this that Colonel McLean's word in the matter is final and that no other new units will be authorized until the battalions now being mobilized are filled up. It is explained by Colonel McLean that "filled up" hardly means the exact complement of men but that it is necessary that each battalion have about 1,200 men before it is really in good trim for overseas service, this to take care of the wastage. This being so quite a large number of men are still needed, and especially for the 145th Westmorland, and Kent Battalion, which is only half filled to date. The 165th French-Canadian battalion presents a problem for the maritime provinces rather than for the province of New Brunswick alone.

Colonel McLean announced yesterday that all the New Brunswick units would be moved to Valcartier camp about the last of this month and that there would be no summer camp at Sussex this summer. On the heels of this announcement it is learned that Colonel George W. Fowler, M. P., has left suddenly for Ottawa and what import that visit may have in connection with the summer camp of provincial units is not yet known.

So far as the New Brunswick command is concerned little is known. General Benson told The Telegraph yesterday that no definite decision had been made as yet regarding this command and he could disclose nothing at this date as to its probable future activities.

News reached the city yesterday to the effect that the 65th Field Artillery depot being mobilized at Woodstock under Capt. J. H. Evans had been quarantined. Several St. John boys who had intended coming home yesterday on a short leave of absence notified their parents last night that the unit was under quarantine. It is understood that the quarantine has been imposed upon the unit for fear of diphtheria, as several cases have developed which have caused much alarm.

The more quarantine of the unit does not stand for a great deal nor should it give rise to any apprehension on the part of those who have relatives or friends in the 65th battery, for the military authorities are compelled to take every precautionary measure when "outbreaks" of their kind are reported. No definite report of the prevalence of the malady has yet reached the local authorities although it is known that the unit is under temporary quarantine pending the decision of the medical authorities.

The Official Report.
The official report as issued by Capt. L. P. D. Tilley, chief recruiting officer, for the period ending Saturday, May 6, is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Westmorland county— | 19 |
| For 65th Battery | 1 |
| For 145th Battalion | 4 |
| For 7th Siege Battery (Sackville) | 15 |
| Sackville | 46 |
| Carlton county— | 22 |
| For 65th Battery | 5 |
| For 118th Battalion | 1 |
| For 165th Battalion | 1 |
| For 104th Battalion | 1 |
| St. John county— | 30 |
| For 65th Battery | 8 |
| For No. 7 Siege Battery | 5 |
| For 4 Pioneer Battalion | 1 |
| For C. G. A., Halifax | 1 |
| Total | 149 |

Winnipeg, May 9.—Thomas Kelly, who returned to Winnipeg today from Chicago on an order of the United States supreme court to stand trial on charges arising from his connection, as contractor, with the Manitoba parliament buildings, is now in the provincial jail to await the disposition of his case by the assize court. Justice Prud'homme refused an application for Kelly's release on bail.

Queen's and Sunbury counties—5
Gloucester county—2
For 165th Battalion—1
Madawaska county—1
Victoria county—1
For 65th Battery—1
For 118th Battalion—2
For 165th Battalion—1
King's county—0
Total—149

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representatives to meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. B. at present. We wish to have four good men to represent us in the fruit-growing districts. The general agents, taken in the fruit-growing districts, offer a permanent position to the right man. Send to the right man. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Folham Nursery Co., Toronto.

WANTED—A middle-aged girl for general Good wages. Write Mrs. Hampton (N. B.).

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VESSELS MAKE BIG MONEY THESE DAYS

And No Wonder, For Ocean Freights of 300 to 360 Shillings a Standard Prevail—Like of it Never Was Known Before—A Few Specific Cases.

Shipping men are very much interested in a statement appearing in The Telegraph to the effect that ocean tonnage is so scarce that vessels long ago converted into barges are being refitted to carry canvas. In one case a vessel forty years old which had been a barge for some years was changed back to a sloop. And no wonder, for ocean freights now run from 320 to 360 shillings a standard.

Owners of ocean-going sailing craft today are happy men. Why should they be? With freights higher than ever before dreamed of, any tonnage capable of carrying lumber to Europe and South America may pay for itself in a few months. There have already appeared in The Telegraph specific statements regarding big money made by vessels of this class, which only a few years before were broken out could have been purchased for a song.

The case of the fine three-masted schooner, Editha, of Paris (N. S.), which has just finished discharging molasses at this port, is interesting. The Editha has made four trips across the Atlantic since the war began, at very high rates. She is to load at Parnassus for Europe right away and her freight across will be something like \$18,000. This is making money pretty fast.

The Editha is a fine, staunch vessel, not very old, and is by no means to be classed with the craft that had about reached the barge stage before the war. Nevertheless, the old ones get the high freights as well as the newer ones so that the Editha's case is typical of the general situation. All of this goes to prove the arguments of those who say that others in the house of commons that something ought to be done by the government to stimulate shipbuilding in the maritime provinces.

The war's effect on the shipping industry was made evident in Montreal re-

cently, when it became known that the sailing schooner N. W. White, 90 tons net register, wintering in the harbor, and recently purchased by the Eastern Canadian Fisheries Limited, had been chartered to carry a cargo of lumber to the British Isles at the record figure of 360s a standard. When it is considered that before the war the rate for a similar standard for vessels of similar tonnage, it will be readily seen what a tremendous increase in freight rates the present scarcity of tonnage is causing.

The company recently purchased from Captain Bernier, of Quebec, the schooner Minnie Maud. This vessel, which has been owned by Captain Bernier for several years, and used by him on some of his Arctic expeditions, is of 200 tons capacity, and of the regular sailing ship type, which about fifty years ago, was the standard of the Quebec and which were at that time big factors in the shipping industry of the city. These primitive vessels, the Minnie Maud—the Minnie Maud was built in 1891, and the N. W. White as long ago as 1878—are now undergoing general repairs, when they will be placed in charge of experienced mariners, and placed on the high seas.

A few years ago these wooden craft were, at the suggestion of the underwriters, removed from ocean service, because they were regarded as a menace to the shipping trade as well as being dangerous to the more modern and faster steamers, which occasionally ran them down in heavy fog, causing loss of life and cargo, resulting in the insurance rates on this class of transport being doubled. The mariners were therefore obliged to abandon the high seas and seek the fishing trade as a source of livelihood. Now, after a period of some twenty years, it would seem curious that the modern man, with modern methods, is obliged to turn to the primitive and slow craft of a generation ago.

OBITUARY

Elna A. Larkin.

Tuesday, May 9. The death of Elna A. Larkin, daughter of George and Amy Larkin, 46 Main street, occurred yesterday. She was in her twenty-fifth year and had been ill for some time. She is survived by one sister, Mary, living at home, and five brothers, John, James, George, Fred, and Arthur.

Mrs. Nancy McPherson.

Canterbury, N. B., May 5.—The death of Mrs. Nancy McPherson, wife of the late Andrew McPherson, took place at her home Canterbury, N. B., on Monday, May 1, after an illness of two weeks. She had reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years and was a member of the Presbyterian church. She was born in Scotland. She leaves four sons, Thomas, of Houlton (Me.); John, of Ounay (Cal.); Adam and Frank, at home; and two daughters, Mary, at home, and Mrs. Fred Bull, of Houlton (Me.). She also leaves four grandchildren and nine great grandchildren. The funeral on Wednesday was largely attended. Service was held in the Methodist church, Canterbury, conducted by Rev. C. F. Stebbings. Interment was made in the family burying ground. The death of Mrs. McPherson removes the last member of the old McPherson family in Beltragh, Ireland, recorded among the early settlers of this place.

Mrs. Martha C. Inch.

The death of Mrs. Martha C. Inch, widow of Robert S. Inch, occurred on Sunday, May 7, after a lingering illness. She is survived by two sons, George W. and Frank, of Brooklyn (N. Y.), and one daughter, Mrs. J. Herbert Crockett, of this city; also one brother, Edward Johnston, of St. John, and four sisters, Miss Isabelle A. Johnston and Mrs. Jacob Ross, of this city; Mrs. Robert Gabriel, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Robert Farnham, of New York.

Her late husband, Robert S. Inch, was at one time a prominent citizen of St. John. He was an excellent business man and was an active member of the old volunteer fire corps and the militia. He removed with his family to Brooklyn (N. Y.) about thirty years ago, and eventually died there. The funeral will take place tomorrow, May 10, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Herbert Crockett, 85 High street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Daley.

Hopewell Hill, May 8.—Many friends learned with regret of the death, which occurred on Saturday, of Mrs. Elizabeth Daley, widow of John Daley, of River side, who passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gillespie, of Hillsboro, where she had been residing. Mrs. Daley was over eighty years of age, but had been remarkably well and active until the past winter, when an attack of grippe left her somewhat enfeebled. She had, however, been able to go about quite well this spring, and about a week ago went to Hillsboro to spend a week with her daughter. The deceased was formerly Miss Elizabeth McNulty. She was a devoted member of the Catholic church and was a woman of kindly and sympathetic disposition and greatly respected in the community where she had lived for so many years. She is survived by two sons, Mark and Arthur, the latter living in the States; two daughters, Mrs. Gillespie, of Hillsboro, and Miss Rosa, at home; a son, Charles, died some years ago and another son, William, was killed in Moncton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke.

When Archie Brown returned to the city yesterday, after spending the weekend with friends at Wilson's Beach, he was shocked to find his great aunt, Elizabeth Clarke dead in her bedroom, at her residence at 79 Broad street.

Young Clarke went away on Wednesday last and left his great aunt, with whom he had been living during the past winter. She was in good health when he left, and neighbors told him yesterday that they saw her moving about the house during the morning, apparently in good health. When he reached the house yesterday afternoon he found it locked, and on looking through the different windows, he finally spotted her lying prostrate on the floor.

her death on Thursday at the early age of twenty-two years. The surviving family consist of Mrs. White, Mrs. Pauline, Elizabeth, J. Edmund of the 122nd Battalion, and Jacob, Jr., residing in Bathurst, and J. Morrissey, now living in Bathurst. The immediate surviving family mentioned above, Mr. White leaves one brother, Henry White, of Bathurst.

Mrs. William Black.

St. Martins, May 8.—The death of Mrs. William Black, of South Lawrence (Mass.), occurred Sunday, April 30, and the remains were brought to St. Martins for interment. Mrs. Black was formerly Miss Hannah Brown, of Greer Settlement, St. Martins. She joined the Baptist church here and when she and husband moved to South Lawrence, she took her membership with her and joined the Second Baptist, Lawrence. She was a great worker in her church and will be much missed. There were no relatives present. The funeral service was held at the church on Monday, May 8, at 10 o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. H. A. Cady. The deceased was a native of Ireland and was married to a former marriage and also the unmarried sister of the deceased, will return to Lawrence in a few days.

Mrs. James Taylor.

Hillsboro, May 9.—The death of Mrs. James Taylor came very suddenly and unexpectedly on Saturday, May 6, at her home in Hillsboro. She was 64 years of age. She is survived by her husband, a daughter and four sons. Mrs. George Steves, of Edgerton's Landing, Thomas, of St. Martins (N. S.); George and William, of the 104th Battalion, and Fred, of 146th Battalion, Moncton.

Thomas Stannard.

Hillsboro, May 9.—At his home, Edgerton's Landing, on Saturday, May 6, at 8 o'clock, the death occurred of Thomas Stannard, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased had been a sufferer from heart trouble which resulted in his death. He is survived by a wife, six daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Job (Tingler) Adams, (Mrs.) Mrs. Edw. Richardson, of Wolston (Mass.); Mrs. William Smith, of Brantree (Mass.); Mrs. Henry Smith, of Vancouver (B. C.); Mrs. W. J. Steves, of this place. The son, Murray, at home. The funeral service will be conducted on Tuesday by Rev. H. Elliott.

George McAdam.

St. Georges, May 8.—T. Stewart McAdam was called to Red Bank, N. B., Friday last by the death of his brother, George, who died after an operation for appendicitis. He was the eldest son of the late David and Mrs. McAdam and was survived by a widow and a son and daughter. Mr. McAdam was a former resident of St. Georges, removing to Red Bank some years ago. His mother resided here, a brother, William, resides in Sussex; David in Amherst and T. Stewart at home. A married sister, Mrs. Greer, resides in Vermont. The funeral was held yesterday at Red Bank.

Thomas Doyle.

Thursday, May 11. The death of Thomas Doyle occurred in Boston yesterday. He was a native of this city, a son of the late Thomas Doyle, Mary Doyle, of St. John. He is survived by two sisters, Miss Katherine and Miss Ellen, both of this city. The body will be brought here for burial and the funeral will take place from 105 Queen street.

Robert S. Hutton.

Robert S. Hutton, a well known resident of West St. John, died Tuesday night at his home, 35 Middle street, after a brief illness. He was a fisherman, but had been actively engaged during the last three years. Mr. Hutton was a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and came to this city in 1847. He was a brother of Samuel Hutton, who was drowned at the time the yacht Primrose foundered near Mahogany Island during a race in the nineties. Mr. Hutton was a prominent member of the Old Fellows and the Orange order. He had a wife and three children. He is survived by his wife and three children. He is survived by his wife and three children.

David Stewart.

Thursday, May 11. David Stewart, of Marsh road, died yesterday morning in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Stewart was born in Garret Settlement and was a carpenter by trade. He leaves three sons—Frank, George and David, and one daughter, Mrs. Annie Davis, all of this city.

Mrs. Percy B. Fuddington.

St. Martins, May 9.—The death occurred early Tuesday morning of Alice R. Fuddington, widow of Percy B. Fuddington, here aged thirty-seven years. She was a native of Ireland and was married to a former marriage and also the unmarried sister of the deceased, will return to Lawrence in a few days.

Benjamin E. Tower.

Benjamin E. Tower, of Dorchester Cape, is dead. He was sixty-four years old and is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Beattie Tower, of Upper Scotchville, and by the following sons and daughters: William E. of Glenholme (N. S.); Mrs. E. Lionel Moore, of Westchester (N. S.); Harvey E. of Moncton; Murray A. at home; Butte; Earl B. at home, and Private Daniel A. of the 14th Battalion, Dorchester. There are two surviving brothers, James and Silas, at Dorchester Cape, and Mrs. Martin Carter, of Westmorland Point, is a sister.

Mrs. Rose Smith.

At Geary on Saturday morning Mrs. Rose Smith, wife of Woodbury Smith, died. She was forty-eight years of age and was twice married. She is survived by three sons, Alfred, McQueston, and Alexander, of Fredericton, and Sergeant A. H. McQueston of the 104th Battalion, and one daughter, Mrs. Leslie Stewart, by her first husband. Three daughters, Misses Ella, Gladys and Alice Smith, and two sons, Alton and Chedley, by her second husband survive.

Jacob White and His Daughters, Miss Marie White.

Jacob White, of Bathurst, is dead, aged seventy-eight years. His daughter, Marie, died the same day in Bathurst Hospital, Quebec. Two years ago she responded to her vocation by entering the Convent of the Hotel Dieu in Chatham, where consumption attacked her and she was brought home about a year ago, and died at the Hotel Dieu. She made very satisfactory progress toward recovery about two months ago, when the disease made rapid progress and caused

Howard Macaulay.

A wedding of much local interest was solemnized yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's church, when Rev. S. Dowling united in marriage Miss Marion Allen Macaulay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howard, of this city. The bride was most becomingly attired in a suit of navy blue tulle, a georgette crepe with pearl and pink ornaments, and a dress of pale mauve satin with georgette crepe and pink lace. The groom, Mr. E. Bennett and Frank S. Kinnear acted as witnesses. Appropriate music was rendered by the church organist, Mr. Cochrane. As the bride entered the church the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March were heard and during the ceremony Miss Fenton sang a solo delightfully.

The groom, who is well known about the city, is a popular member of the salvage corps, holding the position of sec-

retary. From the organization they received a beautiful mahogany clock. The church was very tastefully decorated with palms and potted plants, and the marriage ceremony was witnessed by many relatives and friends of both parties. Mr. and Mrs. Howard left on the evening train for Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee. While in Milwaukee Mrs. Howard will visit her aunt there. Upon their return they plan to spend the summer with her parents at Westfield, and in the fall will take up their residence in Elliott row. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard have many friends in the city who will wish them every happiness in the future. Testifying to their popularity was a large number of beautiful and valuable presents.

Lowwood-Flora.

Thursday, May 11. An interesting wedding took place at St. James church last evening, May 10, when George Edward Lowwood was united in marriage to Miss Emma Flora by Rev. H. A. Cady. Miss Helena Griffin was bridesmaid and Fred. M. Piers, brother of the bride, supported the groom. The bride was given away by her brother, William Piers. The bride wore a traveling suit of Belgium blue with white hat and carried a bouquet of carnations. The bride and groom are leaving for an extended trip to upper Canadian cities. The bride received many beautiful and costly presents, including cut glass and silver.

McAfee-Leonard.

Thursday, May 11. At St. James rectory last night Rev. H. A. Cady officiated at the wedding of Mr. McAfee of White's Cove, Queens county and Miss Margaret Ellen Leonard, daughter of John and the late Margaret Leonard, of this city. The ceremony was a quiet one, only relatives and a few friends being witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee left last night on the Boston train and they will spend the summer at Old Orchard Beach. Their home will be at Portland (Me.).

Pork Goes Up in Price

Some Other Changes During the Week, But Nothing Outstanding—Wholesale Quotations.

The last day of last week saw sugar take a further advance of fifteen cents per hundred pounds, but since that time has not been any change. Pork has gone up in price during the past few days, and there are no changes in other staples. Prevailing wholesale prices are as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Potatoes, per bushel | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Beef, western | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| Beef, country | 0.08 | 0.12 |
| Mutton, per lb. | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| Pork, per lb. | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| Veal, per lb. | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Eggs, case, per dozen | 0.22 | 0.28 |
| Tub butter, per lb. | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| Crested Fowls, fresh killed per lb. | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| Chicken, fresh | 0.28 | 0.32 |
| Bacon | 0.28 | 0.32 |
| Ham | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| Cabbage, per lb. | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Cabbages, each | 0.50 | 1.25 |
| Carrots, per bunch | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| New carrots, per pound | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Cucumbers, each | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| Celery | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| Calliflowers, per bunch | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Rhubarb, per lb. | 0.00 | 0.10 |

GROCERIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Choice seed raisins, 1s. | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| Piney, do. | 0.10% | 0.11 |
| Currents, cleaned, 1s. | 0.18% | 0.18 |
| Cheese, per lb. | 0.20 | 0.20% |
| Rice | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Cream tartar, pure box | 0.80 | 0.82 |
| Beans, soda, per kg. | 3.20 | 3.20 |
| Beans, white | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Beans, black | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Split peas, bags | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Pot barley, hbls. | 6.20 | 6.25 |
| Cornmeal, per bag | 0.00 | 1.80 |
| Granulated, do. | 0.00 | 6.25 |
| Liverpool salt per sack | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Ex store | 1.05 | 1.10 |

PROVISIONS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pork, Canadian mess. | 0.00 | 81.00 |
| Pork, American clear | 31.00 | 32.75 |
| American pig beef | 35.25 | 36.00 |
| Lard, compound, tub | 0.14% | 0.14% |
| Lard, pure, tub | 0.15 | 0.15% |
| Molasses, fancy Bar-bados | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| Standard granulated | 8.25 | 8.30 |
| United Empire gran. | 8.15 | 8.20 |
| Crushed yellow | 8.05 | 8.10 |
| No. 1 yellow | 7.85 | 7.90 |
| No. 2 yellow | 7.65 | 7.70 |
| Paris lumps | 9.00 | 9.25 |
| Roller oatmeal | 0.00 | 6.25 |
| Standard oatmeal | 0.00 | 6.75 |
| Macaroni, high grade | 0.00 | 7.85 |
| Ontario, full patent | 0.00 | 7.15 |

CANNED GOODS.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|
| Salmon, per case | 5.15 | 5.25 |
| Salmon, per spring | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Tomato haddies | 4.50 | 4.60 |
| Kipper herring | 4.50 | 4.60 |
| Clams | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| Oysters, 1s. | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Oysters, 2s. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Corned beef, 1s. | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Peas, 1s. | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Peas, 2s. | 2.40 | 2.45 |
| Pineapple, sliced | 2.75 | 2.80 |
| Pineapple, whole | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Lombard plums | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Raspberries | 2.17% | 2.20 |
| Corn, per bushel | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Feas | 1.07% | 1.10 |
| Strawberries | 2.42% | 2.45 |
| Tomatoes | 1.82% | 1.85 |
| String beans | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Baked beans, 1s. | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| Baked beans, 2s. | 1.55 | 1.60 |

GRAINS.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Beam, small lots, bags | 38.00 | 39.00 |
| Pressed hay, car lots | 17.00 | 18.00 |
| Pressed hay, per ton | 18.00 | 19.00 |
| No. 1 | 20.00 | 22.00 |
| Oats, Canadian | 0.57 | 0.62 |
| Midlands | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| Small dry clover | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| Medicine dry clover | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Grand Manan herring | 8.15 | 8.25 |
| Smoked herring | 0.15 | 0.16 |

PREMIER ASQUITH OFF TO DUBLIN TO SEE CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

to form an opinion until after the inquiry. The Earl of Halsbury, leader of the reformers, having strongly criticized the government, Lord Londonderry's resolution, expressing dissatisfaction with the administration of Irish affairs, was adopted without division. The house then rose. Some Grim Work Here.

The number of casualties among civilians in the uprising in Ireland, up to May, was given by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today, as 180 killed and 414 wounded.

Mr. Asquith added that the police were preparing lists of the killed and the wounded, so that they might be additions to the total as given by him. It had been found impossible, he said, to separate names of insurgents killed or wounded from those of other civilians.

Fourteen persons have been executed in Ireland, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, told a question in the house of commons today. Seventy-three persons have received sentences of penal servitude, and six of wounded from those of other civilians.

Mr. Tennant said two others had been sentenced to death, but their sentences had not been carried out. The number being deported from Ireland was given as 1,706. These have not yet been tried, and are still in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Dillon said that the fact that nine out of ten people in Ireland were on the side of the government was due to the life work of the Nationalists, and now the present rule was "washing out that life work in a sea of blood."

Out of the whole of Ireland, Mr. Dillon continued, there were only four or five spots where there was insurrection, and the whole country was under martial law, and there was absolutely no trace of the civil administration. The Irish people, he declared, would refuse to accept the well known high character of General Maxwell as the sole guarantee of their liberties, and if the military rule was to be continued the government had the country's very 100,000 men to garrison the country.

If the Ulster men had not been so dense, said Mr. Dillon, they could have had many of the rebels fighting for them in the British army, men who were misled into rebellion, but of whose courage he was proud.

This statement brought forth cries of "shame!" "Dillon! Who stopped them?" "Unionist members—You did!" "Dillon—That is an infamous falsehood!"

Men arrested, continued Mr. Dillon, had been threatened with death, and actually placed against a wall in order to persuade them to become informers.

Premier Asquith opened, in grave tones, in reply to Mr. Dillon. He expressed deep regret that the member, in one part of his speech, had forgotten some of the elementary rules of justice which ought to be a guide in dealing with such a serious situation. The premier appealed to the house to remember the infinite mischief done at a moment when he was still hopeful that events might lead to something like a greater approximation of sympathy among all classes.

When Mr. Dillon spoke of the rebellion having been drowned in a sea of blood some regard must be paid to the actual facts. It was not possible, he said, to measure life for life in such circumstances, but he must refer to the actual statistics, which, in the military, were 180 killed and 414 wounded, and of civilians, 180 killed and 414 wounded.

The premier made a feeling reference to the case of the Sherwood Foresters Territorial Regiment, which, while in training, was suddenly called upon before its time to a most unbecoming task at the call of duty. There was no question of revenge, he added, but these men, cut off in the prime of their youth, their homes left in mourning, their families left in mourning.

"Let not our sympathy be entirely captured by the unfortunate, misguided cry of 'no more blood,' and let us remember," added the premier, who said that some sense of proportion must be preserved, as no fair man could blind himself to the terrible, wanton, inexcusable and unprovoked killing which had been inflicted on the military and civilian population."

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 quickly.

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, the leaders of the rebellion, 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. Of these there were seven. The third class comprised men like Kent, who had been guilty of murder.

There were two other persons, Mr. Asquith said, under sentences of 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

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interfere with the discretion of Major General Maxwell, the commander of the troops in Ireland, and say that the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. He was unable to reconcile it with his conscience or his judgment that differential or preferential treatment should be accorded in the case of men of equal guilt.

The government regarded the existing situation in Ireland as anomalous, and in many ways unsatisfactory, but he had the greatest confidence in General Maxwell, and believed that under the very trying conditions and in the exercise of very delicate and difficult jurisdiction he had shown discretion and humanity.

Another day in FEDERAL HOUSE ON BI-LINGUALISM

(Continued from page 1.) action of the Manitoba Legislature. Mr. Maciel said that in speaking as he did he spoke also for J. P. Miller, the member for Frobencher, Manitoba, now absent from the house through illness.

Frontenac's Flery Member.

Dr. J. W. Edwards of Frontenac referred to the action of the Gouin 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 6.81 and in Quebec was 12.66. Why was it that the great percentage of illiterates in Ontario was found in French-Canadian counties?

Mr. Lamarche admitted that the British North America act gave to the dominion parliament the exclusive right to legislate with regard to education. It also contained in section 93 certain guarantees regarding the continuance of existing educational rights. The law of 1869 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 bilingual. If it were held that section 93 of the British North America act continued these privileges, the

Mr. Nesbitt's observation, "sh