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Maritime—Moderate to fresh
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warmer.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Germans Likely to Modify Their Policy of Piracy

**Reply to U. S. Note Has Been Finished and Will Soon be
In Washington---New Instructions May be Issued to
Submarine Commanders.**

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The announcement from Berlin that new and definite instructions are to be given to German submarine commanders, is the first positive indication of how Germany will attempt to meet President Wilson's final demand that she declare and effect an abandonment of the present methods of submarine warfare.

Whether the new instructions will meet the terms of the last American note and thus prevent a break in diplomatic relations can only be determined by a close and careful examination.

President Wilson is reported by those closest to him as unshaken in his determination that the issue is not negotiable that a settlement cannot be delayed by discussion of side issues such as the British blockade and retaliatory measures, and that the controversy between the countries can proceed further in diplomacy only if Germany effectually stops the destruction of ships without warning and takes measures to bring her submarine operations otherwise within the confines of international law.

Will Communicate Nature of Instructions

To be Given German Submarine Commanders

BERLIN, May 3. (by wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville).—The draft of the German reply to the American note has been finished. The reply is subject to minor alterations, which may result from interchanges of views between Berlin and general headquarters. The attitude of Germany will be stated in clear and precise terms. The note will leave no room for doubt concerning the exact position assumed by Germany, which will communicate the definite nature of instructions that will be given to submarine commanders, and other data, on which Washington itself can judge the situation.

German Attacks on French Line at

Argonne Repulsed With Heavy Losses

PARIS, May 3.—A German attack in the Argonne near Harazee was repulsed with serious losses for the assailants, the War Office announced this evening. In the Verdun region last night there was heavy fighting with artillery. The text of the statement follows: "In the Argonne district, after a spirited bombardment with shells, which released irritating gases, the enemy underlook yesterday evening a small attack in which three companies took part, upon our trenches between Harazee and Four de Paris. The Germans were successful in gaining a footing for a few minutes in our advanced positions, but they were not able to maintain this and had to retire. They sustained heavy losses by our fire."

England and Germany Agree to Transfer

Wounded Prisoners Through Switzerland

NEW YORK, May 3.—An agreement has been reached between Germany and Great Britain for the transfer to Switzerland of wounded prisoners on both sides, according to an official announcement made yesterday. The announcement of the official press bureau is as follows:

"The Foreign Secretary learns from the ambassador of the United States that the German government has accepted the proposal of His Majesty's government for the transfer to Switzerland of British and German wounded and invalid combatant prisoners of war. The precedent formed by the arrangements between France and Germany will be followed as closely as possible. The Swiss government has been requested to send the necessary doctors to examine the German prisoners in this country. Swiss doctors are already in Germany for the purpose of examining French prisoners, and advantage will no doubt be taken of this to examine the British prisoners."

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, May 3.—Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May day, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. "Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police, and many persons were arrested. Two women were wounded at Chemnitz, in Saxony."

A Geneva telegram to the Central News says: "During food riots at Leipzig the police killed three persons and wounded seventy. In riots in Berlin it is reported that 25 persons were killed and 200 wounded."

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, May 3.—A treaty at last has been ratified between Turkey and Germany to avert the possibility of Turkey making a separate peace, according to a Rome despatch to the Daily News. Germany, the correspondent says, agrees to guarantee Turkey's territorial integrity, provided that when peace conditions are discussed Turkey does not initiate negotiations with the allies without Germany's consent. Germany, it is declared, acquires complete freedom of action and will be able to accept the Allies' conditions of peace even if they are to Turkey's detriment.

CHIEF SEC'Y

**BIRRELL HAS
RESIGNED**

London, May 3.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has resigned.

Three signatories to the republican proclamation in Ireland have been tried by court martial and found guilty and were shot this morning.

A London despatch on April 30 gave the text of the proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt, with the signatures of Thomas J. Clark, S. MacDiarmid, Thos. Macdonald, P. P. Pearse, E. Conant, James Connolly and Joseph Plunkett.

The Galway Outbreak.

Galway, Ireland, May 3.—The disorders here are over. About 100 men of the Sinn Fein, who led a fugitive existence outside Galway for the past few days have been scattering to their homes since Friday, and are now being brought in and lodged in jail.

Dublin, via London, May 2.—Seven hundred Sinn Feiners have been sent in a special train under armed guard to Belfast.

MEETING POSTPONED.

Winnipeg, May 3.—The annual meeting of the Macdonald Co. was adjourned until Thursday.

SIR ALEXANDER BERTRAM

NOW ON WITNESS STAND

**Col. Carnegie, Shell Expert Finished His Evidence
This Morning--Says That Neither Sir Sam Hughes
or Col. Allison Had Anything to do With Fixing
Prices.**

Ottawa, May 3.—After being on the stand for four days and a half, the examination of Col. David Carnegie was concluded in the fuse inquiry this morning and that of General Sir Alex. Bertram was begun.

One feature of Mr. Johnston's cross-examination this morning was his efforts to ascertain what subsequent to the coming of Baron D. A. Thomas led up to the disbandment of the Shell Committee and its being replaced by the Munitions Board.

The witness, however, was unable to throw much light on this. Another point elicited was that while General Hughes had a general knowledge of the contracts placed by the Shell Committee, he did not fix the prices to be paid in connection with them.

Missing telegrams from A. Russell and Lloyd Harris, of the Russell Motor Car Co. to the Shell Commission, in reference to that Company's preparations to handle fuse contracts let May 21 and 25 to the American Ammunition and International Fuse Co. were produced at the Meredith-Duff commission sitting this morning.

L. E. Hellmuth, Government counsel, said the telegrams, which were dated May 19 and May 21, had been unearthed in the shipping office of the Shell Committee. They reached the committee's Montreal office about the time it was moved to Ottawa.

Mr. Johnston, K. C., Toronto, Liberal counsel, asked Col. Carnegie if there was any other correspondence in his files relating to fuses and the witness said he had found none, but remembered the Northern Electric Co. of Montreal writing about them.

Mr. Johnston asked a number of questions to illustrate the attitude of Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, to the Shell Committee.

Mr. Johnston—Who completed the contracts?

Col. Carnegie—General Bertram, the chairman, with the approval of the committee.

Mr. Johnston—Who was the practical man on the Shell Committee, and who carried out the contracts?

Col. Carnegie—I was the technical ordnance adviser and when a member of the committee I co-operated with my conferees in handling the work.

Mr. Johnston—The reason I asked is because a number of letters are initialed H. D. C.

Col. Carnegie—Their contents were General Bertram's. I drafted out his idea. We constantly conferred, as our offices adjoined.

Mr. Johnston—Did Colonel Allison have anything to do with fixing the

prices?

Col. Carnegie—No.

Mr. Johnston—Did he effect a reduction in prices?

Col. Carnegie—You are safe in believing that a reduction in fuse prices was effected by Col. Allison bringing the manufacturers together; but he had no more to do with fixing prices than the water bottle on the commissioner's desk.

Mr. Johnston—Who did that?

Col. Carnegie—I have stated a dozen times that I did that. I take the whole responsibility and am not attempting to shelve it.

Mr. Johnston—Was anybody over the committee?

Col. Carnegie—Nobody had any right to dictate to it.

Mr. Johnston—Not General Hughes?

Col. Carnegie—No.

Mr. Johnston—Did he attend the meetings of the committee?

Col. Carnegie—No, only the final burial. We never went to Gen. Hughes for sanction of contract prices, preliminary or final.

Returned Hero

Sent to Jail

Brockville, Ont., May 3.—Geo. Glover a returned member of the first contingent, was sentenced to serve three months in jail today by Magistrate Deacon, in default of a fine of \$300, for selling liquor without a license.

Glover denied the charge, saying all he did was to accept one dollar and purchase a bottle for a soldier, from which he had a drink.

Winnipeg Block

Wiped Out by Fire

Winnipeg, May 3.—The entire block occupied by the Stovell Co., printers and publishers, was destroyed by a midnight fire.

The total loss is \$400,000, insurance \$266,000. Over four hundred employees are thrown out of work until premises and plant are secured for the resumption of business.

Dr. Townshend, superintendent of the Jordan Sanatorium, is a guest at the Queen.

Miss Ida Harris of Boston, Mass., is visiting relatives in the city.

THE IRISH REBELLION

HATCHED BY GERMANS

AND SIN FEINERS

Plotters Got in Touch With Each Other

Through Irish American Channels---

Situation in Galway Has Been Ser-

ious---Rebels Shelled by Warships

HOLYHEAD, Wales, via London, May 3.—Three hundred more prisoners from Ireland, of whom twenty were wounded, were landed here today. The prisoners included a considerable number of persons evidently of somewhat higher station than those landed two days ago. Some of them were intellectuals who heretofore have been identified mainly with the Irish literary movement. Others were clerks, sportsmen, tradesmen, or farmers. Most of them appeared to be greatly exhausted.

Although all the prisoners wore men's clothing, it was reported that several were women, thirty or forty of whom have been made prisoners. Only about five per cent of the prisoners wore the Sinn Fein uniform. There are undoubtedly many prisoners who were truthful in saying they knew nothing of the impending revolt when they were mobilized. Whether that will in any way mitigate their treatment by the Government is not known. A number of the prisoners intimated their willingness to turn state's evidence, and it is stated that some startling information will come to the government from this source.

SINN FEINERS WERE TO HOLD IRELAND

UNTIL IT COULD BE TAKEN OVER BY HUNS

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily Express states that the Irish rebellion was hatched many months ago by Germans and Sinn Feiners, who got in touch with each other through Irish-American channels in New York and other American cities.

The aim was for the Sinn Feiners to seize the Government of Ireland, kill or subjugate all loyalists, and by means of an ever-increasing army of rebels, hold the country until such time as it could be taken over by the Germans.

CHIEF SECRETARY BIRRELL SAYS AUTHORITIES

HAVE THE REBELLION WELL IN HAND NOW

HOLYHEAD, Wales, May 3.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived here today from Dublin aboard the yacht Helga, after having spent several days in revolution-torn Ireland. The secretary immediately boarded a special train for London.

"The revolution is entirely in hand, and virtually over," said Mr. Birrell. "We have received word from our commanders in various parts of Ireland that all the main bodies of revolutionists have surrendered."

"Dublin itself is quiet. The shops reopened there today. Of course there is still some sniping at one place or another, but the whole situation throughout the country is well under the control of the troops. The military operations, however, have not yet ended, and martial law will be maintained."

THE TROOPS ARE THANKED.

DUBLIN, Tuesday (via London, May 3).—In an order of the day thanking the troops engaged in the suppression of the rebellion here, Lieut. General Sir John Maxwell, the military commander, says that owing to the tireless efforts of the soldiers all the rebels in this city have now surrendered.

The order says further: "I especially wish to express my gratitude to the Irish regiments which have so largely helped to crush the rising." He is unable to refer in the present order, General Maxwell says, to the gallant behavior of the men, but he expresses his admiration for a small detachment which, while conveying ammunition, was attacked in Charles street. After a splendid defence of three and one-half days, during which its leaders were struck down, the detachment delivered the ammunition safely.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RETURNING.

DUBLIN, May 3 (via London).—Normal conditions are returning gradually in Dublin and reports received from outlying districts indicate the situation is well in hand.

The chief of the fire department estimates the damage to buildings at £1,000,000 and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

In County Galway the insurrection has been quelled completely, but the need of bread is great. There is no yeast to be had in that district.

SHELLED BY NAVAL VESSEL.

The situation in Galway has been serious. On Tuesday, April 25, 1,200 rebels approached from Oranmore and were within three miles of Galway, when a naval vessel shelled them from Galway bay, compelling them to retire to Moyard Castle. On the following day another naval vessel landed 100 soldiers, who forced other rebels to retire towards the castle. There were a number of casualties. Among those arrested are professors Steinberger, Walsh and McEnri, all of the University of Galway.