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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916

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## The Situation in Ireland Reported to be Well in Hand

### Lord Lansdowne Makes Important Statement in House of Lords---Says Outrage is Doomed to Failure---Germany Supplied Arms for Rebels.

LONDON, April 27.—Viscount Middleton attacked the Government in the House of Lords yesterday for failing to take heed of warnings regarding activities of the Sinn Feiners. The present position of Ireland, he asserted in conclusion, was one of the greatest danger.

Lord Lansdowne, who replied, explained how the Dutch trading vessel which brought arms to Ireland had been sunk by her crew when they were detected by the British patrol boats.

Viscount Middleton further asserted that Baron Wimbourne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went to Belfast on Monday while a large number of officers had been allowed on that day to attend a race meeting in the neighborhood of Dublin. Some of these officers were seized on their return to duty. The Viscount was unable to conceive any government so blind as to permit such a state of things to continue.

### Lansdowne Not Disposed to Minimize Serious Inconvenience Caused by Outrage

(Canadian Press.)

Lord Lansdowne in reply said he believed this outrage was doomed to be an ignominious failure, but he was not disposed to minimize the serious inconvenience likely to be occasioned by it. He said that on Monday, April 24, the rebels made a half-hearted attack on Dublin Castle, but the attack was not pressed. Then they occupied Stephens Green, held up troops who were returning from the barracks, fired on them from the roofs of buildings, seized the post office, city hall, the "four courts" and the Western road and Amien road railway stations, and telegraphic communication was interrupted. The "four courts" are the principal halls of justice in Ireland, and the two railway stations seized are the main arteries of communication with England.

The rebels, Lord Lansdowne said, were driven from Stephens Green with a certain number of casualties. Tuesday they still occupied certain buildings and houses in Sackville and other streets.

### Has Confidence in Ability of Government to Suppress Movement by Drastic Measures

Dealing with the situation today (Wednesday) Lord Lansdowne said the commanding officer reported there was a complete cordon of troops around the centre of Dublin, on the north side of the river, and two more battalions were arriving this afternoon from England. The situation, he declared, was undoubtedly well in hand, and he had no doubt of the ability of the Government to suppress the movement by most drastic methods. Although the situation in the provinces was not on the whole satisfactory, the information received was not sufficient to justify any grave apprehensions. There had been a small uprising at Ardee and Louth, and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

Telegrams, he said, are now coming in more rapidly. They showed that Liberty Hall was partially destroyed and occupied by the military.

Referring to the attempted German landing in Ireland, Lord Lansdowne said he did not know what Sir Roger Casement was led to expect in the way of assistance for his landing, but he added: "I have been unable to find that extensive preparations were made for Casement's reception or for a distribution of the material with which his ship was supposed to be laden."

Replying to a suggestion from Lord Salisbury that the government had disregarded warnings of what was afoot in Ireland, Lord Lansdowne said that if he were supplied with the particulars of some of the warnings he would investigate them.

At the conclusion of Lord Lansdowne's statement, the debate was ended and the House of Lords adjourned.

### Sir Roger Casement Now a Prisoner in the Tower, and May be Sent to an Asylum

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Roger Casement, it is reported, has expressed belief that the uprising in Ireland would be a failure on account of his capture. His leadership, he said, was necessary to the success of the movement. Several newspapers support the theory advanced by A. Conan Doyle a year ago, that Sir Roger is insane. The Westminster Gazette advocates that he be disposed of by placing him in a lunatic asylum.

Sir Roger at present is occupying the cell in which Carl Hans Lody was held as a prisoner before his execution as a spy, in the Tower of London, in November, 1914. Lody was arrested in Killarney near where Sir Roger was captured.

It is learned that Casement went on board the German submarine in Kiel harbor about April 14, which is near the date on which a report was circulated that he had been arrested in Germany. The submarine was accompanied by a tramp steamer manned by twenty picked men from the German navy and carrying a cargo of twenty thousand rifles, machine guns and ammunition, bound for Ireland.

(Continued on page 5.)

## MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND

LONDON, April 27.—Premier Asquith announced in the House today that the rebels continue to hold important public buildings in Dublin and that street encounters were still in progress. The Premier said there would be a searching investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the outbreak.

### MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law has been declared throughout all Ireland.

The proclamation of martial law in Ireland may indicate an extension of disturbances, details of which the rigid British censorship is withholding.

Cable despatches yesterday and early today gave the impression that the British authorities had the situation in Ireland well in hand. Martial law, it was said, had been declared only in the city and county of Dublin. A few minor disturbances outside Dublin were reported, but they were described as of small importance.

Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, who were the leaders of the opposing factions in the Irish Home Rule controversy, expressed in the House yesterday their abhorrence of the uprising and their desire to support the government.

Fighting is still going on in the streets of Dublin.

## COL. CARNEGIE STILL ON WITNESS STAND AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 27.—When the Meredith-Duff commission of inquiry into the Kite fuse charges opened their investigation today, Col. David Carnegie, ordnance expert of the Shell Committee, which let the contracts to two alleged "mushroom" American concerns, took the stand again and gave further details of steps he had taken to fill fuse orders given the Canadian munitions organization by the British government.

I. W. Hellmuth, K. C., Toronto, government counsel, read an offer to make fuses for the Shell Committee by John A. Harris, on behalf of the Harris manufacturing and contracting company. Mr. Harris offered to make fuses for \$4.99 to \$5.50 at the rate of 4,000 a day, providing his company received \$6.75 for the first 20,000, to be paid as each 5,000 was finished.

Col. Carnegie then described how Sir Courtney Bennett, the British consul general at New York, introduced him to a Mr. Dowler, who in turn introduced him to T. P. Regan, who had a connection with the Recording and Computing Manufacturing Co., of Dayton.

While in the United States at that time, May 14, 1915, he went over the plant of Burns and Bassick, at Bridge-water. Later he met Messrs. Bassick, Yoakum and Chance, in reference to fuses.

Col. Allison was not present. He also saw a Mr. Ohmer, who was a sub-contractor on a Russian shell order for the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., who undertook to attempt to get a promise from Senator Curry to work on the British contract.

### Prices not Discussed.

Mr. Hellmuth asked Col. Carnegie if the British consul general discussed prices with him and the witness said the price favored was around \$4.50.

A letter written on May 1 from T. A. Russell of the Russell Motor Company to General Bertram of the Shell Committee, was read.

Col. Carnegie had an interview with Mr. Russell and Lloyd Harris in Ottawa, and supplied them with all the information he could about fuse manufacturing. Messrs. Harris and Russell knew of the British fuse contracts.

### Asked for Proposition.

General Bertram invited Mr. Russell, in a letter, to forward his fuse proposition and supplied him with blue prints of a time fuse.

Col. Carnegie then told of conferences with Russell and Harris and General Bertram and of correspondence and conversations regarding the manufacture of fuses, which the witness said the Shell Committee was anxious to have made in Canada.

Mr. Hellmuth asked Col. Carnegie to try and be brief in his explanations and further asked if prices were discussed with Mr. Russell.

Col. Carnegie said: "Not at that time, but later."

On May 19 Col. Carnegie notified Mr. Regan that the Shell Committee could not consider giving him and his colleagues a contract because the price was not right, the figure finally asked for eighty fuses being \$4.60, whereas Mr. Regan had originally spoken about making the fuses for \$3.50 or \$3.75.

### Suggestion Disregarded.

Col. Carnegie then gave details of the meeting with Messrs. Yoakum and Bassick in Ottawa and Montreal, at which payment was discussed, and of correspondence with the Russell Co. and other Canadian manufacturers.

It was brought out that at the time the contract was being negotiated in New York with the American Ammunition Co. and the International Arms Co., a cable was received from the war office pointing out that the placing of these orders would interfere with those already being executed in the United States, and suggesting that they should be placed through J. P. Morgan & Co., the British government agents. The receipt of the cable was admitted, but the contract was nevertheless placed in the United States by the Shell Committee.

## Noted Journalist Has Passed Away

Ottawa, April 27.—Edward Farrer, one of Canada's most distinguished journalists, died at his residence here today after a lengthy illness of heart trouble. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

## The Irish Revolt Expected to Spread

LONDON, April 27.—Premier Asquith told the House today that the Irish situation still presented serious features and that there were indications of a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, especially in the west.

## Rev. Amos Campbell Dead in Ontario

Bellefonte, Ont., April 26.—Rev. Amos Campbell, one of the best known ministers in Canadian Methodism, died after a short illness at his home here Tuesday night.

Mr. W. E. Foster of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

## THE GERMANS CONTINUE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN VICINITY OF VERDUN

### No Strong Infantry Attacks Last Night--- Little Damage From Tuesday Night's Zeppelin Raid---Fierce Fighting in Austro-Italian Front.

PARIS, April 27.—French positions before Verdun were bombarded heavily last night, but the Germans made no strong infantry attacks. A small attack north of Fort Vaux was stopped immediately by French artillery, the War Office announced this afternoon. Several German patrols were encountered north of the Aisne, and were repulsed in fighting with hand grenades. A German reconnoitering party east of Le Mesnil was dispersed. The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Aisne several German patrols were repulsed with the hand grenades.

In the region of Verdun there was an intense bombardment of the redoubt of Avocourt and of our organizations on the Cote du Poivre. A small enemy attack directed upon a section of our trenches to the north of the Vaux fort was immediately stopped by our curtain of fire.

"In Lorraine we dispersed a German party which attempted to reach our position to the east of Le Mesnil. On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report."

### LONDON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT ON THE ITALIAN FRONT WRITES OF "HILLS OF DEATH."

LONDON, April 26.—The Morning Post correspondent on the Italian front writes:

The hills of Carso might well be called "Hills of Death." In no theatre of war has there been so sombre and tragic a battle front as Carso. The main characteristic of this army, whose achievement is sometimes wrongly considered slow or too careful, is that it has never given up an inch of ground conquered, on a front of more than 600 kilometres.

Each shell as it bursts scatters the rocks in a thousand splinters deadly as bullets. This is one reason why the Italian losses are so heavy. Many corps have been living for months under these terrible conditions. It made me shudder to see many soldiers, exhausted by fatigue, asleep, leaning against a trench parapet, with mangled arms, unspeakably horrible, sticking out in many places.

### FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

LONDON, April 26.—A further official account of the fighting in Egypt on Easter Sunday states that the Worcestershire Yeomanry, holding a position at Quatia village, was attacked by a greatly superior Turkish force, largely, according to prisoners accounts, mounted in camels and including 1,000 Germans. The Worcestershires retired, fighting a rear guard action, but owing to their horses being put out of action by shell fire they were unable to time their retirement so as to co-operate with the other regiments. As a result, the statement adds, a number of the Worcestershires were captured. The Quatia oasis, however, is now clear of hostile forces, according to the official account, except for a force of 1,000 Turks still established at Bireblad.

### FURIOUS STRUGGLE GOING ON.

The Carso is the centre of a furious struggle between the two armies, each endeavoring to wear the other down. The Austrians have concentrated about a million men in the front sector of Gorizia and on the Carso. The offensive will be one of the greatest of the war. The Italians are waiting impatiently, sure of victory.

### CLAIM BRITISH SUB WAS SUNK.

BERLIN, April 27. (by wireless to Sayville).—The German Admiralty announced today that the British submarine E-22 has been sunk by German naval forces.

The announcement also says a British cruiser of the Arethusa class was hit by a torpedo from a German submarine. The announcement, given out under date of April 26, is as follows: "The German naval forces on April 25 sank the British submarine E-22. The Germans rescued and captured two men. A German submarine on the same day hit with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arethusa class."

LONDON, April 27.—It is announced officially here today that the British submarine which was sunk was the E-22, as reported in a wireless despatch from Berlin.

### LITTLE DAMAGE FROM AIR RAID.

LONDON, April 27.—News published in London indicates that not much damage was done by the four Zeppelins which visited Kent and Essex Tuesday night. Although one hundred bombs were dropped by the raiders there were no casualties. From the time they reached the British coast the airships were kept under the beams of searchlights, and were subjected to heavy bombardment by anti-aircraft guns, forcing them to rise to a great height, and to return across the North Sea.

PARIS, April 27.—A Havas despatch from Athens says it is reliably stated there that two Russian hydro-aeroplanes operated over Constantinople on Monday night.