MILITARY RULE DECLARED THROUGHOUT IRELAND

Major-General Sir John Maxwell Sent from London To Take Charge.

A despatch from London says:—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for the extension of the operations and the suppression of the rebellion.

The revolt which broke out in Dublin has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the nation by the Ministers in Parliament on Thursday.

There had been a small rising at Ardee and Louth and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

Troops are Adequate.

Premier Asquith, who on Wednesday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement on Thursday in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionalists of certain parts of Dublin and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets. The government, the Prime Minister further announced, was convinced that the forces now in Ireland and those proceeding there were adequate to deal with the situation.

Restore Order First.

Replying to a question whether the Government had been warned of a dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said:—

"The first and paramount duty of the Government is to restore order and to stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor and promptitude. That we are doing.

"Behind that there is undoubtedly an obligation which rests upon the Government of making a searching investigation into the causes of and the responsibility for these events. That obligation we fully recognize and intend to discharge.

"Our allies already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond," the Premier added, "that the movement is sectional only, and has no sympathy from the representatives of the Irish leaders."

Mr. Asquith said that for obvious reasons he did not like to name the other places to which the trouble had spread, but there had been in the west and south, but particularly in the west, places where there was a development of the movement. Very stringent precautions were being taken by the military authorities to deal with these places.

Official Report.

"The military operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Dublin are proceeding satisfactorily," says a communication issued by Field Marshal French, commanding the home forces, late Friday night.

"What may be described as the organized forces of the rebels," the communication adds, "are confined to a few localities, the principal one being the Sackville Street district, in which the rebel headquarters appear to be the General Post-office. The cordon of troops around this district has been drawn closer, and the rebels in this locality are now confined behind their line of barricades.

"Sniping from houses in which small parties of the rebels have established themselves in various parts of the city still continues. The district where this is most prevalent is that north-west of the Four Courts, which are still in the possession of the rebels. The clearance of these snipers is a matter of time.

"In other parts of Ireland the principal centres of disturbance are in County Galloway and in Enniscorthy. Disturbances are also reported at Killarney, Clonmel and Gorey. The other parts of Ireland appear normal.

"The general trend of the reports indicate that the disturbances are local in character."

Rebellion's Back Broken.

A despatch from London says: An official statement issued on Saturday night by the Official Press Bureau regarding the situation in Ireland says:

"The general officer commanding-in-chief, the Irish command, has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken.

"Saturday night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin Counties, ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information.

"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville Street, the post-office and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville Street on Saturday night, but the fire brigade is now able to resume work.

"It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz.

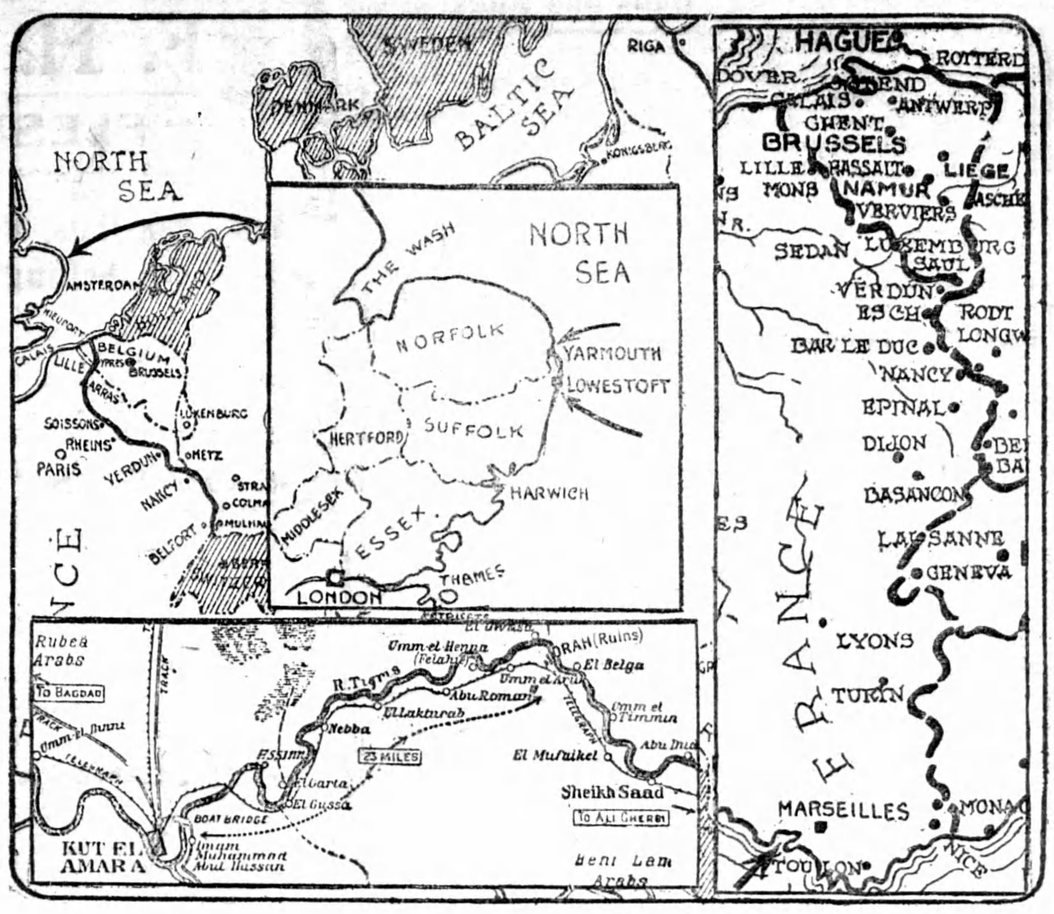
"The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of this place, and a mixed column of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including 4.7 guns, has been sent from Wexford with a view to engaging the rebels. The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leaders' message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort to verify the information.

"A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding, and few arrests have been made.

"At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Bagenalstown and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Carlow and Dungarvin are believed to be quiet."

Officers Hit Hard.

An official list of casualties among the army officers at Dublin given out on Saturday contains twenty-seven names. Of this total five were killed, twenty-one wounded and one missing. This list is additional to the one announced Friday giving the names of two officers killed and five wounded.



WEEK'S NEWS OF THE WAR.

The English coast was again visited by German warships on Tuesday morning. They were sighted off Lowestoft by the British local naval forces and were engaged. They fought for twenty minutes and then fled. Before fleeing one of the vessels fired into Lowestoft, but little damage was done. Two men, a woman and a child were killed. At the same time fire was opened on Yarmouth, and one or two buildings were slightly damaged.

About the same time a fleet of Zeppelins made a raid over the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This is the region in which are situated Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Some bombs were dropped, but a fog made it impossible for the enemy to get any accuracy of aim.

The British fleet shelled the sea coast in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge on the 24th. It is reported that three German destroyers, after being hit, were forced to withdraw into the harbor.

Little opportunity is being given the enemy forces to concentrate in Egypt. Aeroplane reconnaissance keeps the authorities advised of any hostile movement. During the week an attack was made on Quatia, but the force used was not sufficiently strong, and a withdrawal was necessary. But this was only for a day. Stronger forces were brought up and the enemy had to flee.

Canadian troops have been in action almost continuously during the week. In the neighborhood of St. Eloi the Germans have been making frequent attempts to recapture the crater positions taken from them on March 27, but the men from the Dominion have repelled every attack and caused much loss to the Germans.

In the neighborhood of Verdun the French are taking the offensive more and more. They are also proving the superiority of their artillery fire over that of the Germans. There has been considerable fighting during the week, especially in the neighborhood of Dead Man's Hill, but the French not only successfully defended that position, but even retook some trenches on the northern slope which had been captured from them some time before.

The campaign in Mesopotamia gives ground for anxiety. The Tigris is still in flood, and the advance of the British force to the relief of Kul-el-Amara is delayed. There has been some fighting with the relieving force, and the enemy have made great claims which have been discounted by the despatches of Sir Percy Lake. The Russians, since they captured Trebizond, have kept up their advance westward along the shore of the Black Sea.

No sooner had the first Russians who landed at Marseilles got half-way toward the battle front than another force equally big was reported as having landed there, too. There is now no doubt of any intention of Russia to make any peace before the Allies do.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.25; No. 2, do., $1.23; No. 3 do., $1.19, track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 3, do., 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 50c, on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 86½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 74 to 76c, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 46c; commercial, 44 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.01 to $1.03; No. 2, do., 99c to $1.01; No. 3, do., 96 to 98c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.65, according to sample, $1.20 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 63 to 64c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90 to 91c; rejected, according to sample, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.20 to $4.30, track Toronto, in bags; $4.25 to $4.35, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26; middlings, per ton, $26 to $27; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60 to $1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; inferior, 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; inferior, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—New-laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 25c.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 13½ to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Beans—$4 to $4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—Large, 19½c; twins, 19½c.

Maple syrup—$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios, $1.65 to $1.70, and New Brunswicks at $1.80 to $1.85 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16½ to 17c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 21 to 22c; do., heavy, 17 to 20c; rolls, 17½ to 18c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, 25 to 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 15½ to 15¾c, and pails, 15¾ to 16c; compound, 13¾ to 14¼c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.15¾; No. 2, do., $1.13¼; No. 3, do., $1.09¼; No. 4, $1.07¼; No. 5, 99¾c; No. 6, 91½c; feed, 85½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3, do., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 43c; No. 2, do., 42c. Barley—No. 3, 64c; No. 4, 59c; rejected, 56c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.85¼; No. 2 C.W., $1.81¾.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 2.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 87 to 88c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 51 to 51½c; No. 3 local white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 local white, 49 to 49½c. Barley, Man. feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40; do., bags, $2.45 to $2.50. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.10 to $5.20; bags, 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.45. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $21. Cheese, finest western, 18 to 18½c; finest easterns, 17½ to 17¾c. Butter choicest creamery, 31 to 31½c; seconds, 30 to 30½c. Eggs, fresh, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.72½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Wheat, May, $1.19¼; July, $1.19 to $1.19¼; No. 1 hard, $1.25¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.20½ to $1.23¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.17½ to $1.21½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 76½ to 77½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour, fancy patents, 5c higher, quoted at $6.40; first clears unchanged; second clears, 20c lower, quoted at $3; shipments 62,400 barrels. Bran, $18.50 to $19.

Duluth, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.20¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.19⅝ to $1.20¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.16⅝ to $1.17⅝. Linseed cash and May, $2.08½; July, $2.10.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 2.—Choice heavy steers, $8.90 to $9.20; butchers' cattle, choice, $8.60 to $8.90; do., good, $8.25 to $8.50; do., medium, $8 to $8.25; do., common, $7.25 to $7.60; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do., good bulls, $6.85 to $7; do., rough bulls, $4.65 to $5.15; butchers' cows, choice, $7 to $7.50; do., good, $6.35 to $6.75; do., medium, $6 to $6.25; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $7.50 to $8; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.40; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $8.50 to $10; sheep, heavy $6 to $7.50; yearlings, $10 to $13.85; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice, $11 to $13.50; calves, good to choice, $6 to $12; do., medium, $7.25 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.85; do., f.o.b., $11.15.

Montreal, May 2.—Fair steers at $6.75 to $8; butchers' cows from $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $7 to $8.50 per 100 lbs. Good calves, 8 to 9c, and the lower grades at 4 to 6c per lb. Spring lambs from $4 to $8 each. Yearling lambs and old sheep scarce and firm. Selected hogs, $12 to $12.15 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

KUT GARRISON YIELDS TO TURKS

Supplies Exhausted, Gen. Townshend Surrenders With 9,000 Troops.

A despatch from London says: After holding out for nearly five months the British army under Major-General Charles V. Townshend, which had been besieged by Turkish armies at Kut-el-Amara, has been compelled to surrender because of the exhaustion of supplies. In the official announcement of the surrender which was issued on Saturday afternoon, it is stated that Major-General Townshend's army consisted of only 2,970 British troops and 6,000 Indian troops. To prevent the Turkish forces from capturing them all the British guns and ammunition were destroyed before General Townshend surrendered. The surrender of a British army is an event of very rare occurrence, and much sorrow was caused in London by the announcement.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DURING APRIL.

Total From All Fields of Operation in Excess of Those of March.

A despatch from London says: British casualties for April, as compiled from published lists, are slightly in excess of those in March. The total from all fields of operation is 1,255 officers and 19,256 men, compared with 1,107 officers and 19,317 men in March.

GERMANS FELL VICTIMS TO THEIR OWN FRIGHFULNESS

Gas Directed Against British Front Broke Back Over Enemy Trenches With Satisfactory Results.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have made several attacks against the British lines during the past 48 hours, but have everywhere been repulsed. Under cover of gas an assault was attempted opposite Hulluch, but the gas broke back over the enemy trenches, and the Germans were seen leaving their trenches and running to the rear on a front of about seven hundred yards. Judging by the number of ambulances seen coming up to Hulluch, declares Sir Douglas Haig's report, the enemy must have suffered considerable casualties from our artillery and his gas. The ground behind the enemy lines was colored by gas on a front of about a thousand yards to a depth of three thousand yards.

Gas was also liberated north of the Messines road on a 2,000-yard front, but the infantry attack which followed was broken down by the British fire. An attack with bombers at another point was equally unsuccessful.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN SHELLED

BRITISH EMPLOY 3 BATTLESHIPS, 18 DESTROYERS AND 40 MINE-SWEEPERS.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"A British squadron resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mine-sweepers have cleared the coast waters of mines, and nets have been laid to guard against submarines. The Germans anticipate a severe attack.

"In Thursday's bombardment the British force consisted of three battleships, 18 destroyers and between 30 and 40 mine-sweepers and mine-layers. Two of the battleships bombarded the coast between Zeebrugge and Knocke, including Heyst and Blankenborg. The fire was answered by the German batteries. The third battleship concentrated its fire on three German torpedo boats which left the harbor immediately after the attack began. One of these was hit several times, and returned to the harbor seriously damaged, supported by consorts.

"Thorough preparations were made by the British before the bombardment, Dutch territorial waters being marker by colored buoys."

NO MORE FARM HANDS FROM UNITED STATES.

Only Poor Class of Men Can Be Secured Now.

A despatch from Toronto says. The Ontario Department of Colonization and Immigration has recalled its special officers from Michigan, where they have been drumming up farm hands to relieve the scarcity of help in Ontario. The venture proved a success, close to five hundred men having been secured, but the floating supply of good men has been exhausted, and those available now are not considered of proper quality. There are lots of good farm hands in the State, but the special officers when they went after them found that the farmers had most of them tied up under contract. The scheme to get farm hands has helped more than the farmers. Some of the men secured, after landing in Ontario and getting within the sound of the bugles, have promptly enlisted for overseas service. The Department of Agriculture is now satisfied that with the men secured and the help of retired farmers and High school boys released for farm work the situation this summer will be well met.

GERMAN OFFICER MUST STAND TRIAL.

Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Was Denied.

Boston, April 27.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International Bridge at Venceboro, Maine, on February 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered on Thursday.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED BY GERMANY.

A despatch from Paris says: The German-Swiss frontier has been closed since Monday afternoon even to mails, says a despatch to the Matin, from Berne. Foreigners now in Germany have been informed that none will be allowed to leave the country before twenty days have elapsed, the despatch adds.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY MINE

Russell is Destroyed in the Mediterranean—702 Men Rescued.

A despatch from London says: The sinking of the battleship Russell was announced in the following official statement:—

"H.M.S. Russell, Captain William Bowden Smith, R.N., flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean on Thursday and was sunk. The Admiral, Captain, 24 officers and 676 men were saved. There are about 124 officers and men missing." Under ordinary conditions the Russell carried between 750 and 800 men.

NAVAL BATTLE DESCRIBED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED IT

Message Brought By Seaplane Sent Germans Scurrying Homeward.

The Lowestoft correspondent of The London Daily Mail says:—

'The scream of shells and their detonation as they burst inland was the first intimation the people of Lowestoft had that for the second time German Dreadnoughts were off their shores. The people sprang from their beds, peering toward the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great gray shapes here and there picked out with flashes of flame as another shell came inshore.

"The inhabitants scrambled into their clothes and, catching hold of their little ones, hurried out, not in panic, but out of curiosity, to the shore to watch and count the German shells.

Seaplanes Chased Back.

"The enemy did not have his own way for long. The watchers saw German seaplanes, which a few minutes before had left the vessels, come hurrying back. The reason was soon apparent. From the south came little clouds of smoke, drawing nearer every moment. A rousing cheer was given as it was seen that the smoke was coming from British cruisers and destroyers.

"The big German ships loosed a stream of shells at the approaching ships and then swung to the east, but the German Admiral again changed his course when he found that the British force was not nearly equal to his five great cruisers and many destroyers.

"'Every moment we expected to see our ships blown out of the water,' said one of our watchers. 'Our comparatively small vessels were seeking to get at close quarters to the German giants and a perfect storm of shells screamed aross the water toward them, but whoever commanded our ships had great courage.

Raiders Hit Frequently.

"'The German shells were falling all around our craft but they did not reply until well within range. Then time and again they hit the German monsters. Once we saw a volume of flame leap from a funnel of one of the great warships. Another suddenly staggered but in a second righted itself, though we could see steam and smoke coming from unusual places.

"'Our ships were hit—they could hardly escape, so thickly did the Germans plaster the water with shells. The sea was so churned by the fast moving ships and the exploding shells that it looked like foam. Suddenly we saw a aeroplane coming from the north at a terrific rate. Whatever message it brought the Germans turned tail and made off at high speed to the northeast. As they fled one of the giants seemed in trouble. Our destroyers shot after them and worried them as they disappeared, the sound of the firing growing fainter and fainter.'"

ON THE VERGE OF AN UPRISING

All of Mexico to Take the Field Against Carranza.

A despatch from Washington says: Reports received within the past 24 hours at several of the European Embassies here have aroused grave apprehension in regard to the Mexican situation. These reports were to the effect that the Carranza Government is on the eve of a complete collapse, and that conditions in and around Mexico City are more threatening than they have been at any time since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz.

GEN. SMUTS CAPTURES ENEMY SUPPLIES.

A despatch from London says: A British official communication concerning the operations against the Germans in East Africa says: "Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, commander of the expeditionary forces, telegraphs under date of April 29 that his mounted troops captured in the vicinity of Kondoairangi various convoys of munitions, including 200 slaughtered oxen, 80 rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a herd of 600 mixed cattle and 200 donkeys, with saddlery and supplies."