

DRIVE REBELS WITH BOMBS

The Dublin Traitors Are Getting It Good.

GUNBOAT FROM RIVER

SHELLED AND DESTROYED THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Redmond Calls the Revolt Insane Movement To Make Ireland the Catepaw of Germany.

(Special to the Whig.) London, April 29.—Rebels in Dublin were driven from most of their defences with bombs, and now occupy only a few localities. Two British officers and ten men were killed in the first fights. Official reports say the suppression is proceeding satisfactorily. A gunboat from the river shelled and destroyed Liberty Hall, the rebels' headquarters. Leader John Redmond describes the Irish revolt as an insane movement to make Ireland Germany's catpaw. It will be moved in the Commons that Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant, and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, be removed from office.

Rebels Cornered. (Special to the Whig.) London, April 29.—Rebel force, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000 has been cornered and surrounded in the heart of Dublin by British troops. The Government forces have laid siege to the general post office building in which the rebels have established headquarters. Several nearby buildings have been captured from Sinn Feiners. Light artillery have been trained upon the post office, but the British commanders hope to capture this rebel headquarters without doing further damage to the building itself. A press despatch from near Dublin to-day reported that some of the rebel bands have made overtures for surrender. According to the best information obtainable here to-day, the rebels still held the general post office, a large bullet factory near Dublin castle, and the four courts.

British Press Comments. London, April 29.—Dealing with the Irish situation, the Daily Chronicle urges the Government against the adoption of too harsh measures, adding: "The immediate military situation ought not to present great difficulties. Indeed, it is not easy to understand how the Sinn Feiners have been able to hold out for days in Dublin. We should have thought that all military arguments would favor crushing the movement in the capital with the utmost rapidity, for every day that it is protracted its theatrical resistance must add to the risk of its finding imitators elsewhere. If reluctance to destroy bricks and mortar has delayed the bombing of the rebel buildings, it has been a very short-sighted reluctance. But, while strong military action must be the first essential, we hope that trials under martial law and the use of the military for any but strictly military operations will be avoided as far as possible.

Commission of Irish Leaders. We hope, too, there will be a prompt and honest inquiry into the motives of the rebels and the best means for bringing them back to their senses. A commission composed of acknowledged Irish leaders to assist in dealing with the rebels and negotiate their surrender might be of great service. Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond are ready to co-operate in this way. The object to be aimed at is the restoration of order as soon as possible with the least bloodshed. There is a place for mediation as well as for repression, and leading Irishmen should be invited to undertake it unobtrusively and unofficially without delay."

Submarine warfare on commerce was denounced by an array of prominent jurists at Washington on Friday before the American Society of International Law.

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BUILDS SHIPS FASTER THAN THEY ARE SUNK.

The Futility of the German Submarine War is Shown.

Washington, April 29.—British figures on the effects of the U-boat campaign, as reported by Consul-General Skinner, at London, show only a small deduction from grand totals existing before the war began. The whole loss inflicted on British steam shipping, down to the 23rd of last March, after nineteen months of war, was less than 4 per cent. of tonnage, and a little over 6 per cent. of tonnage. The losses of steamships among the belligerents were: Great Britain, 379 vessels and 1,320,171 tons; France, 41 vessels and 139,365 tons; Belgium, 10 vessels and 29,861 tons; Russia, 27 vessels and 42,226 tons; Italy, 21 vessels and 70,231 tons; Japan, three vessels and 19,267 tons, or a total of 481 vessels for all belligerents and 1,621,621 tons. There have been 27 sailing vessels belonging to all belligerents lost, with a tonnage of 48,278. Shipbuilding has been continued during the war, and the losses of vessels has been made up. The steam shipping of Great Britain in regard to tonnage has increased during the war over the figures of 1914, by 88 vessels and 343,616 tons. France has sustained a net loss of only nine steamers and 12,574 tons from the figures of all belligerents, but a gain of 902 in tonnage. In Italy there has been a gain of 18 vessels and of 83,156 tons. Neutral countries have lost a total of 155 vessels and 292,721 tons.

NO MORE SECRECY IN BRITISH HOUSE

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO AT ONCE ADORT

The Lloyd George Plans For Conscriptio — Confident Maxwell Will End Irish Trouble.

London, April 29.—Unquestionably the Asquith Ministry is much embarrassed by Thursday night's collapse in the Commons of their compromise measure on conscription, but there is no reason yet to anticipate the fall of the Government. The collapse completes the absurdity of the secret session, which certainly will not be repeated. British Parliamentary Government always requires fresh air. The collapse also will probably be a prelude to a frank Government adoption of Federal compulsion, possibly on the Lloyd George plan, which the Carousettes will accept, namely immediate legislation to conscription of 50,000 unattached married men, not volunteers by May 27th. The best authorities in London seem confident that Sir John Maxwell and martial law will cope with the Irish trouble. The Times suggest editorially that an Irish secret society in America are reaping a golden harvest from German sources.

GERMAN WAR CRITIC IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

Major Morant Says Kaiser's Armies Can Handle "Bravest of Russians."

Berlin, April 29.—Major Morant, the military critic of the Tagblatt, in his review of the military situation alludes to the "5,000 Russians" landed at Marseilles. His review as summarized by the Overseas News Agency is as follows. "The arrival of 5,000 Russians at Marseilles illustrates the resolution of France. The French people, who are easily impressed and deceived, are jubilant over the arrival of these Russians, whose coming necessitated a three months' voyage, but German troops have learned how to handle the 'bravest of Russians' in Galicia and Poland. "As to the Russian offensive which was opened for the relief of the French it may be considered as now nearly spent, and though the Russian offensive in Armenia is slowly advancing, and Russian trenches have been built on the Roumanian frontier, there is no possibility that 'The Russian invalid' will be able to obtain the decision between Riga and Czernowitz which has so many times been attempted by the Russians."

NEW CABINET CRISIS?

(Special to the Whig.) London, April 29.—King George has had a long conference with Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener and a new Cabinet crisis is predicted.

Paris, April 29.—The refusal of the Chamber to pass the Government Bill lowering the age limit of general officers between the ranks of colonel and Divisional General means not that Parliament does not favour such a measure, but that it wants something more thoroughgoing. The project, which was formulated by the late Minister of War, General Gallien, and defended by his successor, General Roques, proposed to fix the age limit at 59 for colonels (instead of 60), at 60 for Brigadier-Generals (instead of 62), and at 63 for Divisional Generals (instead of 65), the last named to be kept on the active list, however, in case of brilliant services. The opposition contained the same curious mixture of advanced and conservative elements which has been sometimes seen of late in the House of Commons. M. Maginot, the first hostile speaker, is deputy for the Meuse, and was Under Secretary for War in the Doumergue Cabinet before the war. He went to the front as corporal, was severely wounded, gaining the War Cross and Military Medal, and now appeared at the "tribune" on a crutch platform, of the Chamber on crutches. He complained of an insufficiency of bold and vigorous effort, initiative, and "warlike will" in the high command. "Many good citizens, more than ever resolved to pursue the war to the end, begin to find that certain conceptions have served their purpose and exhausted their value. . . . The present state of affairs does not allow France to draw from her admirable resources all the use she should make of them."

General Roques did not dispute the need of lowering the age limits. "When we entered the war there were 47 divisional generals and 67 brigadier generals, who would not have taken active service if this Bill had been in force. Among these there remain at the front four divisional and 16 brigadier generals." The oldest army corps commander, he added, is now 64 and the youngest 45. General Pedoya also supported the Bill but it was referred back to the Committee by 254 against 213 votes.

The Berlin statement claims that German naval forces blew up a British patrol boat and captured a trawler on Thursday morning. It is feared in Washington that all Mexico is on the verge of an uprising against Carranza.

ONTARIO ACT WILL STAND

The Dominion Government Not To Interfere

WITH THE COMMISSION

THAT OPERATES SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN OTTAWA.

The Matter Is One of Provincial Jurisdiction — Neither Party Seems Anxious to Discuss Question.

Ottawa, April 29.—The Dominion Government has decided to not interfere with or disallow the enactment of the Ontario Legislature last year, creating a commission to operate the separate schools in Ottawa and incidentally validating the famous Regulation 17. Under the British North America Act the Dominion Government has the right to disallow any act of a Legislature within one year after the official copy of it is received at Ottawa. The Bilingual Act was received on April 28th of last year, so the time in which the prerogative of disallowance could be exercised expired to-day. Thousands of petitions asking that the Act be vetoed were received, but the Government declines to intervene in what is peculiarly a matter of provincial jurisdiction. The constitutionality of the law has so far been upheld in the courts, but final appeal to the Privy Council has been made and will be argued this summer. It is probable that the question will be brought up by some one in Parliament, though neither side indicates any extreme anxiety to do so.

WHY THE ENEMY FAILS

TO FORCE THE FRENCH BACK AT VERDUN.

Petain's Army Said To Have Become Self-Hypnotized By Phrase: "They Won't Pass."

Paris, April 29.—"The fundamental secret of French resistance before Verdun was psychological," said a high French officer, incapacitated from service by wounds, to your correspondent. "It was universal auto-suggestion on a vast scale. All were self-hypnotized by the constant repetition of the phrase: 'They won't pass,' that no idea save that of resistance to the uttermost could enter their heads." Continuing his novel explanation of the French success, the officer said: "Anyone familiar with crowd psychology must have notified the immediate response of bodies of men to suggestion. Of all the peoples on earth the French are the most sensitive to such influences. Imagine, then, the result when General Petain transferred doubt and discouragement into iron determination throughout the whole army flashed his resolution that the Germans should not get through. That is what enabled the infantry to undergo unexampled bombardments and then rush forward with the bayonets as eagerly as fresh troops. That is the explanation of the confidence in victory, seen even in captured Frenchmen, which has amazed their German captors. "In all battles morale is present, but at Verdun it is literally the decisive factor."

ATTITUDE OF DETERMINATION.

The officer's theory is strengthened by a surgeon who spent five weeks in a dressing station close to the front. "The most remarkable thing about the wounded," said he, "was their general attitude of determination. In some cases their faces seemed fixed in an expression of ferocious resolution, especially among those suffering from shell shock. I treated the wounded at Chalons in the Champagne offensive, but I never noticed a similar phenomenon there, though the majority of the soldiers were equally confident of victory. But at Verdun it was more than confidence; they appeared obsessed by the one dominating idea to the exclusion of everything else."

THE MAN BEHIND.

Recognition came dramatically to F. B. Carvell, the stalwart New Brunswick parliamentarian, and lawyer. He is the man with whom I. F. Helmuth, K. C., conducting the examination in chief, most frequently confers. He is the man with whom various of the other legal luminaries are in almost constant consultation. He is the man to whom the laymen appeal for the elucidation of the knotty points. He is the man "behind" and in the inquiry room, the man in front of the investigation.

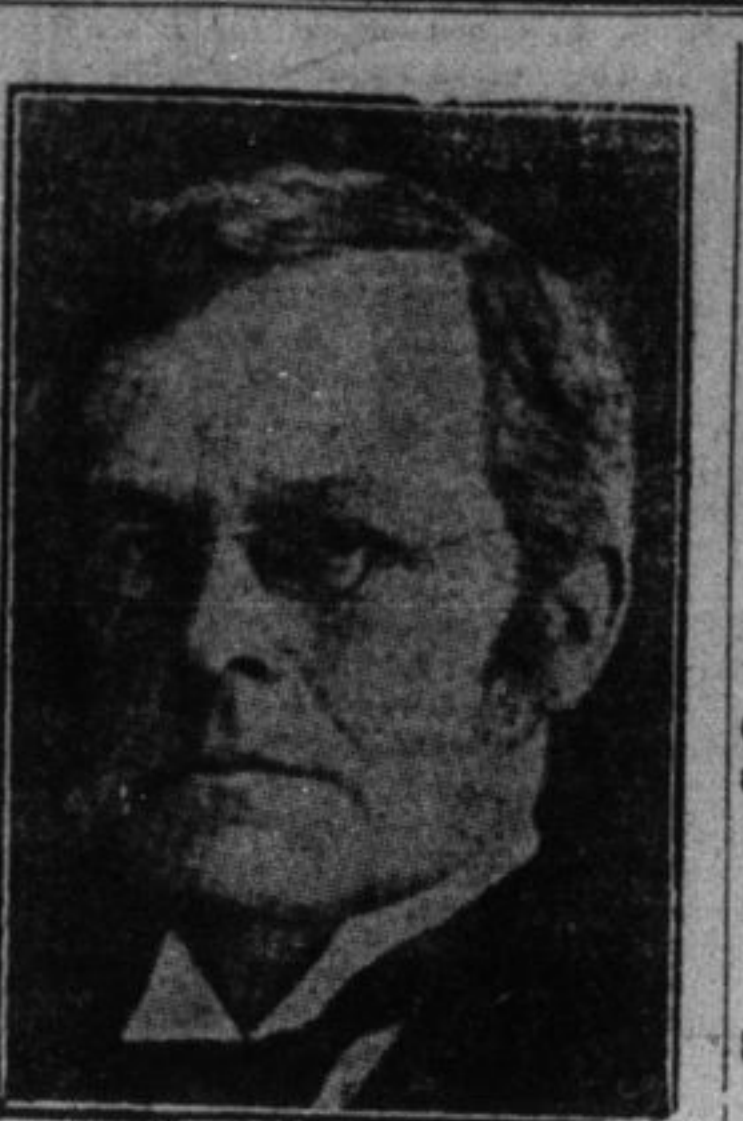
Late in the afternoon sitting Mr. Helmuth reached an unusually interesting and significant document. It was a contract between C. B. Gordon, representing the Imperial Munitions Board and E. B. Cadwell, President of the American Ammunition Company, the organization with which Bassick, Youkum and the other Americans whose names are so familiar, were identified. It called, on the ostensible ground of failure to meet the delivery schedule, for a material reduction in the balance of the company's fuse contracts. On the 1,016,666 undelivered fuse contracts a reduction in price was conceded from \$4 each as originally contracted for by the Shell Committee, to \$2.24 \$-to each. On the \$31,324 undelivered time fuses, a price reduction was effected from \$4.50 each to \$4.20 each. The saving by the first reduction was \$1,679,522 and by the second \$166,666, a total of \$1,846,188. This reduction was effected on April 6th, 1915, or nine days after G. W. Kyte, M.P., had made his disclosures to Parliament.

CREDIT TO CARVELL.

"It would seem that Mr. Carvell ought to be given credit for saving the British Government nearly a couple of millions of dollars," was the comment of E. P. H. Johnston, K. C., while F. S. Markay, K. C., clapped the parliamentarian on the shoulder, with the comment: "That's a worth-while sort of patriotism."

COL. J. W. ALLISON AND HIS COUNSEL.

Photo shows Col. J. W. Allison (right), conferring with his counsel, George Henderson, K.C. (left), after a recent sitting of the Shell Inquiry at Ottawa outside the Grand Trunk station. Mr. Henderson is a native of Kingston.



AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is criticized by the London Press for his methods that permitted the Sinn Feiners to arm and rise against the Government.

TWO MILLIONS WAS SAVED

To British Government By F. B. Carvell.

SHELL PRICES REDUCED

NINE DAYS AFTER KYTE DISCLOSURES MADE.

Shell Commissioners Laughed At Wallace Nesbitt's Assertion That Spies Were At the Sitting.

(Special to the Whig.) Ottawa, April 29.—Something substantial in returns to the British tax-payers has resulted from the Parliamentary disclosures concerning the defunct shell committee's contract-letting operations in the United States and the establishment of the Imperial Munition boards. Sir William Meredith and Hon. Justice L. Duff, the Royal Commissioners, learned yesterday that the price originally entered into for fuses from the American Ammunition Company had already been reduced for all future deliveries, while Hon. Charles D. Carnegie, who told the Commission he was still ordinance expert to the Munition Board, testified that the reduction of prices in the contract with the International Arms and Fuse Company was being "considered."

SPIES IN COURT?

There was a lurid touch to the final moments of the sitting. Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, counsel for the Shell Committee, after sharp exchanges with Sir William Meredith and F. B. Carvell, M. P., intimated that two German agents were in the court "taking careful notes." The dramatic revelation, however, did not seem to impress the Commissioners seriously. Sir William pooh-poohed it while Hon. Mr. Duff laughed heartily. The incident came at the close of a hard-working and at times tedious day.

RECOGNITION CAME DRAMATICALLY.

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GEN. TOWNSEND HAS SURRENDERED

(Special to the Whig.) London, April 29.—Owing to his supplies being all exhausted, Gen. Townsend, who has held Kut-el-Amara (fort of El-Amara) for 146 days against Turkish forces, has surrendered the place. Floods have prevented the British from relieving that place, although the British forces are not far away.

BASEBALL ON FRIDAY.

International League. Newark, 4; Toronto, 3. Montreal, 7; Baltimore, 5. Richmond, 6; Buffalo, 4.

American League. Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1 (10 innings). Boston, 3; New York, 2 (11 innings). Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5.

National League. Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 0. Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS CONCERNING CABINET.

Which Met on Saturday, a Thing That is Very Unusual.

RESUME DRIVE ON VERDUN

But the Crown Prince's Efforts Were Stopped.

VERY VIOLENT ATTACK BY GERMANS ON RIGHT BANK OF MEUSE.

Was Repulsed With Heavy Losses — French Grenade Counter-attack Stopped Attempt on Verdun.

THE COMMANDEERED WHEAT STILL HERE

ALL OF IT HAS NOT YET LEFT CANADA.

There Was No Need of Commandeering — Government Policy Criticised.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL REFUSES TO SIGN?

Latest Story About Orders-in-Council For Sale of Ammunition.

Ottawa, April 29.—These are days when rumors beat the multiplication table. The small-arms ammunition deal is said to be causing more worry than enough. Millions of cartridges of the Canadian stock, at the outbreak of the war, were condemned, sold, and a resold, if you please, to dear John Bull, after being more or less adjusted to his requirements. From the deal, it is said, \$45,000 trickled into certain lucky pockets. Men who are not habitually light talkers vow that if justice were done about this business, as it would be done in Britain, a sudden funeral or two would have been in order. They add that orders-in-Council were passed for the sale of a larger amount of ammunition than finally got away, and that the Governor-General exercised a princely discretion about signing them. The atmosphere is becoming permeated by explosives.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES IDLE.

Dutch Workmen Leaving Westphalia Because Of Spreading Depression. The Hague, Netherlands, April 29.—The exodus from Germany of the numerous Dutch workmen's families resident there has been in evidence for many months past, and the movement is proceeding steadily. Most of these people hail from the Rhensish Westphalian industrial region. They declare unemployment is increasing on every hand in various branches of the German industry. Margarine and oil factories are idling at a standstill; the weaving factories have not been at work for some time, and now the army gun-cotton factories, including those at Bocholt, have had to reduce their operations to two days per week, the cause in all cases being lack of raw materials.

DAILY MEMORANDUM

Remuneration sale, May 2nd and 4th, in Island Market. See top page 3, right hand corner, for probabilities.

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BORN

ELERICK—In Kingston, on April 26th, 1916, to Mrs. Nellie Pollett Elerick, widow of the late Captain Alex. Elerick, a son.

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