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TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 25 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,949

CASEMENT CAUGHT IN EFFORT TO LAND ARMS IN IRELAND Night Raid by Zeppelins in England's Eastern Counties ITALIANS CAPTURE SENTINEL PASS ON SUMMIT OF MT. SEXTEN

ALLISON MAKES HIS APPEARANCE AT THE CAPITAL

Ottawa Counsel and New York Doctor Provide Strong Bodyguard.

INTERVIEWS REFUSED

Colonel Will Appear First Before the Davidson Commission.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Col. John Wesley Allison is in Ottawa with a bodyguard, consisting of G. F. Henderson, his Ottawa counsel, and Dr. Van Allen of New York. He sauntered into the Chateau Laurier at 5 o'clock this afternoon, wrote his name on the register, went directly to his room, and has been closeted with his lawyers practically ever since.

Only a batch of newspapermen and a few politicians, who had remained in the capital over Easter, recognized Allison, who walked with just a hint of uneasiness and leaned rather heavily upon the desk as he registered.

Dr. Van Allen, who, according to The New York Herald, is a close personal friend of Allison, never once left his patient's side, although Allison did not impress the casual observer as being in a critical condition.

Colonel Will Guarded. Lawyer Henderson declined to let the reporters get near his celebrated client. "Col. Allison is a very sick man," he remonstrated, "and is very tired from his journey. Besides, I am anxious to discuss matters in connection with the coming investigation with him, and I would very much prefer that he say nothing for publication just now."

Allison had been expected in Ottawa early this afternoon, but a release suffered at Prescott last night delayed his arrival. It is probable that Col. Allison will not appear before the royal commission for some days, but will go on the stand before the Davidson commission to clear up some hazy points in connection with the sale of Colt pistols to the government. Allison is also wanted before the public accounts committee. He was subpoenaed by this body as far back as February 23.

Subpoena Went Wrong. Allison, in a recent interview, avowed that the subpoena never been served upon him, which explained his failure to appear in Ottawa sooner. On the other hand the postmaster at Morrisburg states that the subpoena in question was delivered to Allison's agent, Dan Daly, on February 24.

It is understood that the first witness to appear before the royal commission will be J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the imperial munition board. His appearance on the stand will probably be for the sole purpose of identifying certain papers and documents affecting matters under investigation.

SOUTH AMERICA SEEMS TO LIKE THAT U.S. NOTE

Newspapers Continue to Indulge in Panegyrics on Wilson's Policy.

RIO JANEIRO, April 24.—The press continues to show approval of President Wilson's course with respect to Germany. O. Pais says that the solidarity of the new continent is such that should occasion arise all the American governments would support it without reserve, the action of President Wilson. A Notice declares that all indications point to the evolution of the neutrals toward war. It adds: "It is impossible to think that the United States will back down."

TEUTON FORCES AROUND SALONKI ARE REDUCED

This Front Weakened Greatly Because of Big Operations Elsewhere.

PARIS, April 24.—The German forces around Salonki were greatly reduced during March owing to the operations at Verdun and on the Russian front, according to a Bucharest despatch to the Havas Agency. There remain only two German divisions defending the Vardar gorges. The Bulgars number 25,000 men, and there is a small corps of Austrian infantry, with Austrian artillery.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BE DEFERRED?

Imperial Chancellor Apparently Desires to Confer Again With Kaiser.

SUMMONS TO GERARD

U. S. Ambassador Had Long Talk With Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

BERLIN, April 24, 12.30 a.m.—via London, 10.02 p.m.—The American ambassador was called by telephone to the imperial chancellery's palace this morning. He went immediately and the conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg lasted an hour and ten minutes.

When he came from the conference, Ambassador Gerard declined to give any information as to the nature of the discussion, and would not answer a question as to whether anyone else was present. It is understood that the German reply to the American note will not be delivered before the imperial chancellery has another opportunity of conferring with the emperor.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg devoted the afternoon to conferences on the submarine question with Admiral von Holtzendorf, chief of the admiralty staff. Several of the higher diplomatic officials participated.

TWO FACTIONS IN BERLIN ARE BATTLING HARD

Strong Influences at Work to Prevent Break With the United States.

WASHINGTON BRIGHTER

Hope Grows That Germany Will Accede to Latest Demand.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Indications that powerful influences in German politics are opposed to any action by the Berlin Government which might lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with the U. S. are understood to be contained in confidential despatches received today by the state department from Ambassador Gerard. Socialists and Labor leaders are represented as being particularly adverse to any such move.

Other despatches from Mr. Gerard were said to contain strong intimations that the Berlin Government would make some concessions to the U. S. in reply to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare. It still is uncertain, however, whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad in their scope to meet the American demands.

Officials allowed it to become known that Mr. Gerard's despatches indicated that Germany would go to great lengths to preserve friendly relations with the U. S. Mr. Gerard is understood to have gained his views during conversations with Berlin officials, including Foreign Minister von Jagow.

His despatches are said to emphasize the difficulties by which the German government is confronted in endeavoring to find a way to meet the demands of the U. S. without arousing the element which insists upon a relentless submarine warfare against the shipping of the entente allies. The state department tonight was awaiting a despatch from Mr. Gerard reporting the results of a lengthy conference today with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German chancellor. Press despatches announcing that the conferences had been held were closely read. Particular interest was taken in that part of the reports which indicated that the reply to the American note would not be made until the chancellor has had another opportunity to confer with the emperor.

The fact that Mr. Gerard's conference with the chancellor lasted more than an hour was regarded as being a hopeful sign. It is pointed out that if the German Government was disposed not to meet the American demands, it was improbable there would be discussion of such length. A report from Mr. Gerard is expected tomorrow.

All of Mr. Gerard's despatches received since the present situation arose, are held by administration officials to be of high confidential nature. Consequently only a general knowledge of their contents is obtainable.

DUTCHMEN WERE GIVEN CHANCE TO SAVE LIVES

Two German Submarines Avoided Usual Procedure in Berkelstroom's Case.

LONDON, April 25, 2.40 a.m.—The Dutch steamer, Berkelstroom, bound from Amsterdam with a general cargo, was sunk Sunday by two German submarines. The crew was given 15 minutes to leave the ship and the submarines then shelled it with their guns for four hours. The captain and crew of 22 men were picked up.

The Berkelstroom was a small vessel of 700 tons. She was built in 1915 and was owned in Amsterdam. The destination of the steamer was not given in the above despatch.

TORONTO TO ENTERTAIN ROYALTY THIS WEEK

Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia to Be Guests.

Special to The Toronto World.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will be in Toronto on Friday and remain until Sunday evening. While in Toronto they will stay at the government house.

LINCOLN'S CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT OF U.S.

His Attorneys Contend Extradition is Sought for Political Offence.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The supreme court, after listening to oral arguments today, took under consideration the question of whether Ignatius Lincoln shall by returning to England from New York to answer to a charge of forgery. Attorneys for Lincoln are fighting extradition on the ground that it is sought to extradite Lincoln for a political offence. They also urge that even if he were to be tried for forgery, his announcement some time ago that he would reveal certain experiences as a German spy would result in his being given no further punishment.

U. S. STEAMER SEARCHED BY AUSTRALIAN CRUISER

Chalmette Stopped by Sydney on Her Way to Havana.

HAVANA, April 24.—The United States steamer Chalmette, from New Orleans, reports that when 90 miles out from that port she was stopped by the Australian cruiser Sydney, which fired a shot across her bows. The cruiser sent an officer on board the Chalmette, who examined the ship's papers and passengers and then permitted the steamer to proceed without offering any explanation for the search.

IMPORTANT PASS FELL TO ITALIANS

Sentinel Pass, Across Sexten on Drave River, Taken.

BIG BATTLE ON CARSO

Austrians Repulsed in Attempts to Regain Col di Lana.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, April 24.—The Italians won another important success in their advance into the Tyrol and towards Bavaria by the capture of the Passo della Sentinella (Sentinel Pass), 5600 feet above the level of the sea, and on the summit of Sexten, on the Drave River. In this successful operation the Italians took the Austrians by surprise and bagged a dozen prisoners, a machine gun and some arms and ammunition.

Attempts of the Austrians to regain the crest of Col di Lana, in the upper Cordevele, were repulsed, although they were kept up with great persistence. A heavy attack of the Italians in the south valley on the Carso plateau was repulsed. This offensive was preceded by the pouring of gas into the positions which the Italians had recently captured east of Selz. A small portion of trench which was greatly exposed to this fire was evacuated.

KING GEORGE AND CZAR EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS

Congratulations on Recent Russian Victories Sent on Easter Day.

LONDON, April 24, 6.28 p.m.—King George sent the following telegram on Easter Day to Emperor Nicholas: "Today, when by happy coincidence our two nations are celebrating Easter and we are commemorating St. George, I cannot refrain from sending you congratulations, in renewed confidence in the victory of the allied armies. I followed with delight the recent victorious achievements of your gallant army."

Emperor Nicholas replied: "Warmest thanks for your Easter greetings and good wishes. I entirely share your confidence in the ultimate success of our combined efforts."

SWISS-GERMAN BORDER HAS AGAIN BEEN CLOSED

Military Movements in Alsace Are Being Carefully Screened.

BERNE, April 24, via Paris.—The Swiss-German frontier was again closed because of military movements in Alsace. The authorities have expelled eleven German, Austrian and Bulgarian provision dealers because of usury in the sale of victuals. Felix Falk, a well-known journalist and correspondent of The Frankfurter Zeitung, also has been expelled. The police seized the stock of victuals of the merchants, including large quantities of chocolate and coffee, valued at nearly 1,000,000 francs.

HUN BLOCKADE RUNNER SUNK ARCH-TRAITOR NOW CAPTIVE

BRITISH EMPIRE'S TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIANS' DEEDS

Anniversary of Landing in Gallipoli Will be Commemorated Today—King George's Inspiring Message.

LONDON, April 24, 6.55 p.m.—The anniversary of the landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on Gallipoli Peninsula will be celebrated tomorrow by a march of two thousand Australasians to a service in Westminster Abbey. Similar services will be held through the empire. The King has sent the following message to the various governors-general in Australasia: "Tell my people that I am joining them in their solemn tribute to the memory of their heroes who died in Gallipoli. Their valor and fortitude have shed fresh lustre on the British army. May those mournful memories be a source of inspiration to the living. It is my hope that they will find comfort in the conviction that they did not die in vain, but that their sacrifice has drawn our peoples more closely together and has added strength and glory to the empire."

INCENDIARY BOMBS DROPPED BY THREE ZEPPELIN RAIDERS

Night Was Dark and Atmosphere Clear, Making Conditions Ideal For Invaders.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 25 5.07 a.m.—Three zeppelins visited the eastern counties last night, dropping incendiary bombs, according to the official announcement. The official communication regarding the attack says: "Three zeppelins are reported to have come in from seaward over one of the eastern counties tonight, shortly before 10.30 o'clock and another followed about 11. A few incendiary bombs had been dropped at the time of the issuance of this communication."

Conditions favored Zepps. The conditions were ideal for the zeppelin raiders. The night was dark and the atmosphere clear. There was a light southwest wind, which had generally been considered unfavorable for zeppelins, but it was little more than a mild breeze, and any threat of a storm which it might ordinarily have presaged was lessened by a favorable barometer.

The raiders appeared at about the customary hour and seemed a little uncertain as to their location, as the early reports showed that only incendiary bombs were being dropped. An earlier British official report stated that a hostile aeroplane appeared over Dover from the east at 11.45 a.m. today and circled over the town at a height of about 6000 feet. It was driven off by anti-aircraft guns and dropped no bombs.

WHAT IS WILSON READY TO ACCEPT?

Berlin View is That Limitation of Sub. Warfare is Unlikely.

MORE HUN QUIBLING

Germans Profess to Be in Doubt as to Meaning of Note.

BERLIN, April 24, via London, 10.28 p.m.—The outcome of the present crisis depends on what President Wilson and the American Government want. The general view of the present situation as gleaned from conversations with a number of persons close to official circles is about as follows: If President Wilson and the American Government are arguing that earlier concessions by Germany have not been adhered to and insist that the submarine campaign be conducted without deviation within the limits of German assurances and pledges in former notes, then a settlement can probably be arranged, despite what is considered the sharp and unfriendly tone of the American note. The pledges can probably be restated, if need be, and definitely re-formulated, so that there can be no possibility of error or question of responsibility. If, however, the U. S. insists upon a further limitation of the submarine war against commerce, then there appears to be little chance of agreement for a satisfactory settlement and it is considered that a breach of diplomatic relations, if it should come, would in all probability be only a temporary status, and would soon develop into an actual state of war.

Consensus of Opinion. This view is not official or authoritative, but represents the opinion of persons who are in a position to be well informed. These persons carefully refrained from making definite or authoritative predictions and specified that they were voicing only their own opinions, but these may possibly be straws showing which way the wind is blowing.

German Auxiliary, Flying Neutral Flag and Escorted by Submarine, Sank While Trying to Land Arms in Ireland—Sir Roger CaseMENT Among Survivors.

LONDON, April 24, 6.15 p.m.—Sir Robert Casement has been captured from a German ship which attempted to land arms in Ireland and was sunk. This official announcement was made tonight as follows: "During the period between the afternoon of April 20 and the afternoon of April 21, an attempt to land arms and munitions in Ireland was made by a vessel under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, but which in reality was a German auxiliary, in conjunction with a German submarine. The auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, amongst whom was Sir Roger Casement."

Believed to Be Inane. The news of the capture of Sir Roger was received with satisfaction, mingled with regret, at the termination of what, previous to his alleged activities with the Germans, had been a brilliant career, useful both to humanity and his own country. That he should have engaged in such a mad-cap enterprise as the British official communication gives as the reason for his capture is considered an ending color to the view held by his old friends here that he is mentally unbalanced.

Little has been heard of Sir Roger in this country for many months. Last October a returned Irish prisoner reported that Sir Roger had visited the prison camp at Limburg and vainly tried to induce Irish prisoners to join an Irish brigade he was said to be raising in Germany to fight against England. It was reported, a short time ago that Sir Roger had applied for citizenship in Bavaria. Later came a report from a neutral country that he had been arrested in Germany on an unspecified charge.

On Saturday a despatch from Tralee on the west coast of Ireland, in County Kerry, reported the seizure by the police of Curraheen Strand, of a collapsible boat loaded with arms and ammunition. A stranger of unidentified nationality was arrested in the neighborhood. The despatch added that it was not known whence the boat came or from whom the cargo was intended.

Plot Was Laid Bare. Sir Roger Casement, before the outbreak of the European war, was in the British consular service, having held posts in Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, Haiti, San Domingo and Brazil.

In November, 1914, it was reported that Sir Roger, who was the leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, had gone to Berlin and conferred with the German imperial authorities, his intention, it was said, being to open negotiations between the German Government and the anti-British party in Ireland. Assurances were said to have been given to Sir Roger that should the German troops land in Ireland all native institutions would be respected by them. Sir Roger's followers in Ireland were, according to the report, to give every aid to the Germans. The report of his activities in Germany created a sensation in England, and in February, 1915, Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons that Sir Roger's pension as a former member of the consular corps had been suspended pending an investigation of charges of disloyalty against him.

Knighthood Five Years Ago. Sir Roger was created a knight in 1911. He is 52 years old. It was Sir Roger who, in 1912, while on duty at Rio Janeiro, made a report on the fortifying and killing of natives of Brazil by employees of the Futu-mayo rubber fields. As a result of his report a British royal commission, headed by him, investigated the situation and brought about reforms in the treatment of men employed in the industry.

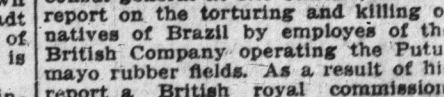
SEVEN VILLA RAIDERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

They Must Die on May Nineteenth for Their Crime.

DEMING, N.M., April 24.—The seven Villa followers who were convicted of murder in the first degree, were today condemned to die May 19 by Judge Edward L. Medler.

DINEEN'S MEN'S STORE.

A most satisfying large assortment of Men's Hats in hard and soft felts and out-of-door tweeds and cloth caps. Raincoats and umbrellas. Everything exclusive and rightly priced. Dineen's, 140 Yonge Street.



WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

Fighting before Verdun yesterday, unless a violent bombardment of the Mort Homme positions be counted as such, there was none. The previous night was marked by French grenade attacks and small gains at segments, southeast of Haucourt and northwest of the Caurette Wood, where little salients were either driven into the German lines or removed from the French lines. In contrast to this quietness on land much activity prevailed in the air, not on the part of the German aeroplanes, which were kept under cover and conspicuous for their absence, but on the part of French aeroplanes flying over the enemy lines and dropping bombs on railway stations and bivouacs. It seems as if much shifting about of troops is going on in France and Belgium, but the object of the German staff so doing is, of course, as yet unknown.

One of the mysteries of this campaign is the motive that is impelling the German general staff to continue its offensive against Verdun for 60 days, and, perhaps, for many days more, when, by all the analogies of this war, the attempt should have been given up after its failure at the end of the first four days. The original plan was to push the French troops back against the Meuse and in the resultant confusion to break the French front before the defenders could bring up adequate reinforcements to arrest the rapid advance which the Germans were then making. This calculation was upset by the counter-attack of the French, launched from the Douaumont Ridge the fourth day. As victory goes to the forces which suffer the smaller losses, it was evident that the Germans were heavy losers. Their casualties, it is now known, were four to four and a half to the French one.

The value of reading the minds of the members of the German general staff is so great that if the generals of the allies succeed in

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)