

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh westerly winds, fair and a little warmer.

The St. John Standard, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Afternoon—3 and 3.45, Evening 7.30 and 9. Marguerite Clark in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."

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GERMANY REALIZES THE SUBMARINE WAR AGAINST ENGLAND IS FAILURE

PREMIER ASQUITH IS MAKING TRIP TO IRELAND TO SECURE FIRST HAND INFORMATION

Hopes to Arrive at Agreement For Future Which Will Commend Itself to Irishmen of All Parties, And To British Parliament.

DILLON'S RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN IN COMMONS—IRISH AFFAIRS TRESH-OUT IN BOTH HOUSE AND LORDS PASS RESOLUTION EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION WITH ADMINISTRATION IN IRELAND—FUTURE COURT MARTIALS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

London, May 11.—Premier Asquith left Euston station tonight on board the Irish mail train on his way to Dublin. The Premier announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he felt it to be his duty to go to Dublin today. His trip, he explained, would not be made with the intention of superseding the executive authorities in Ireland but for the purpose of consulting the civil and military authorities at first hand, and arriving at some arrangement for the future which would commend itself to Irishmen of all parties, and to parliament. He added that the present government of Ireland was in an anomalous and unsatisfactory position, which could not continue indefinitely.

The most dangerous factor in Ireland's situation which had been recognized since the brief rising flashed in the pan was that the punishment of the rebels would cause a reaction of sympathy among the warm-hearted and emotional people. This threatened danger appears to be fast materializing.

John Dillon, who is one of the most respected of the Nationalists, but often one of the bitterest antagonists of British rule, attacked the government today in the House of Commons in a speech, which, for bitter denunciation, has not been surpassed at Westminster since Parnell's days.

Premier Asquith has personally stepped into the breach, and is taking the unprecedented course of journeying to Dublin to investigate the situation on the spot, and doubtless to give instructions to Gen. Sir John Maxwell regarding the policy which the military government must pursue, now that the chief civil administrator, Lord Wimborne, Augustine Birrell and Sir Matthew Nathan, have retired from office. The premier left here tonight by the Irish mail train, on his way to that city. Mr. Asquith, once before took the reins in his own hands at a crisis by assuming the secretaryship of war, when the threatened Ulster revolt, in 1914, caused the resignation of Colonel Seely.

The prime minister's finest powers have been displayed in playing the part of a conciliator, and he now has a task which is likely to demand their utmost exercise. He announced that he was going to consult with the authorities in order to arrive at some arrangements satisfactory to Irishmen of all parties, and whether that can be done depends on Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, more than on any other individuals.

Many of the newspapers, particularly the Liberal organs, call upon the Irish factions to seize the present opportunity for settling their long standing differences.

The Marquis of Lansdowne intimated to the House of Lords that the disarming of all Ireland will be undertaken. This would mean the disarmament of the Ulster and Nationalist volunteers, and whether that can be done depends on Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, more than on any other individuals.

Dillon's Resolution Voted Down. John Dillon presented the following resolution: "That in the interests of peace and good government in Ireland, it is vitally important that the government should make immediate a full statement of their intentions as to continuance of executions in that country, carried out as a result of secret military trials, and as to continuance of martial law, military rule, and the searches and wholesale arrests now going on in various districts of the country."

Mr. Dillon's motion was voted down without a division. In speaking on his resolution in the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon referred to the execution of Thomas Kent, in County Cork, saying it looked as though there was a roving commission to carry out "these horrible executions."

Today Mr. Tennant announced there had been fourteen executions, he continued, although the previous figure was twelve. He asked what people were to believe, and added it was no wonder many viewed the matter with grave concern, lest another execution had been held back from the premier, and might be brought to light later.

Mr. Dillon said he drafted his resolution in order to confine the discussion to the narrow but important issue of military executions, and the continuance of martial law. He complained that Premier Asquith was kept in the dark by the military authorities as to what was going on.

He did not hold Gen. Maxwell, the British commander, and the other military authorities responsible for the execution of F. Sheehy Skeffington, but pointed out that Mr. Skeffington was shot on April 28, and the military authorities did not hear of it until May 6.

"How could anyone blame the people of Dublin for believing dozens of others have been shot secretly in barracks?" he asked. "Horrible rumors are current in Dublin, and they are embittering the people."

Mr. Dillon said that the fact that nine out of ten people in Ireland were on the side of the government was due to the life work of the Nationalists, and now the present rule was "washing out that life work in a sea of blood."

Out of the whole of Ireland, Mr. Dillon continued, there were only four or five spots where there was insurrection, yet the whole country was under martial law, and there was absolutely no trace of the civil administration. The Irish people, he declared, would refuse to accept the well known high character of Gen. Maxwell as the sole guarantee of their liberties, and if the military rule was to be continued the government had better get ready 100,000 men to garrison the country.

If the Ulster members had not been so dense, said Mr. Dillon, they could have had many of the rebels fighting for them in the British army—men who were misled into rebellion, but of whose courage he was proud. This statement brought forth cries of "shame."

Dillon: "Who stopped them?" Unionist members: "You did." Dillon: "That is an infamous falsehood." Men arrested, continued Mr. Dillon, had been threatened with death, and actually placed against a wall in order to persuade them to become informers.

Asquith Replies. Premier Asquith opened, in grave tones, in reply to Mr. Dillon. He expressed deep regret that the member, in most parts of his speech, had forgotten some of the elementary rules of justice which ought to be a guide in dealing with such a serious situation. The premier appealed to the house to remember the infinite mischief done at a moment when he was still hopeful that events might lead to something like a greater approximation of sympathy among all classes of Irishmen.

When Mr. Dillon spoke of the rebellion having been drowned in a sea of blood some regard must be paid to the actual facts. It was impossible, he said, to measure life for life in such circumstances, but he must refer to the actual casualties, which in the military, were 124 killed and 397 wounded, and of civilians, 180 killed and 614 wounded.

The premier made a feeling reference to the case of the Sherwood Foresters' Territorial Regiment, which, while in training, was suddenly called upon before its time "to a most unwelcome task at the call of duty."

ADmits THE SUBMARINE WAR HAS FAILED

German Chancellor Admits Germany Need Not Hope to Starve England.

REAL FEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

Would Like to Tell U. S. to Mind Her Own Business But Not Expedient Under Present Conditions.

London, May 11 (5.22 p. m.)—What purports to be a summary of the speech of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the German imperial chancellor, at the secret sitting of the general committee of the Reichstag on May 5 concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the wireless press today under a Berlin date. The wireless press states that the following remarks by the chancellor may be accepted as unquestionably authentic: "I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that, with regard to our dispute with America our self-respect was wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings urge us to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare, and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril."

"A great mistake has been committed in overstating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostility."

"It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enemy. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead."

"The imperial government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America."

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worked a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

"The official Belgian communication reads: "There were some gusts of artillery fire in the Woivre. There is no event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannonading."

"The official Belgian communication reads: "In the region of Verdun there was a somewhat active artillery engagement in the sector of Avocourt. A violent bombardment of our positions in the Callette wood and of our second lines on the right bank of the Meuse occurred."

"There were some gusts of artillery fire in the Woivre. There is no event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannonading."

"The official Belgian communication reads: "Artillery action was in progress in the region of Ranscapelle and Schoore. The reciprocal bombardment in the sector of Dixmude continued today."

"Germans Reinforced Return to Attack. London, May 11.—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondoa-Itang district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says: "Telegraphing late on May 9th, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondoa-Itang, after our occupation of the centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the Central Railway at Dodoma and Kilimanjaro. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondoa-Itang district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them."

"An aeroplane despatched to reconnoitre the line of the Usambara Railway failed to return."

"The rains are abating."

"The Belgian advance into Ruanda, both north and south of Lake Kivu, has progressed satisfactorily, despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

"The coast sector no change of importance has occurred. The enemy, who tried to advance from west of Deschewidisk, was obliged to retreat northwards, owing to an enveloping movement by our troops."

Band of 104th Battalion



The 104th Battalion Band, shown in the above picture, is composed for the greater part of members of the Carleton Cornet Band. They are regarded as one of the finest musical aggregations in the province and will take part in the military "tattoo" tonight on the Exhibition Grounds.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST F. B. CARVELL BY REV. C. S. BULLOCK

Ottawa Free Press (Liberal) Publishes a Statement Which Will Hardly Come as a Surprise in New Brunswick Where Carvell's Methods Are Known — If True, Action Should be Taken Against Carleton County Member.

A charge more serious than any contained in the Kyte allegations is found in a statement given to The Ottawa Free Press by Reverend (Major) C.S. Bullock, chaplain of the 97th Overseas Battalion, the American Legion, and formerly pastor of an Ottawa church.

Major Bullock tells a story of the shameful methods employed by "Carvell and Co." to get evidence of wrong doing against the Shell Committee and his statement comes with all the more strength because it is featured in the Ottawa Free Press, a journal which while a consistent advocate of the doctrines of Liberalism finds it impossible to swallow Carvell and his rottenness.

Major Bullock's story could, doubtless, be repeated by him under oath. If so his evidence should be taken and if the serious charges he makes can be proven true the halls of the Canadian Parliament should be made too small to hold a man of the Carvell stripe.

The following is the full text of the story as it appeared in the Ottawa Free Press of Wednesday. We reproduce it headlines and all:

Turks Claim Victory In All Day Battle on Caucasus Front

Constantinople, May 11, via London, 2.55 p. m.—In an all day battle in the Mount Kope sector on the Caucasus front the Turks, drove the Russians out of positions nearly ten miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to today's official announcement by the Turkish war office.

The official statement is as follows: "Fetalié sector (Mesopotamia)—There have been no events aside from an artillery battle accompanied by intermittent infantry moves."

"Caucasus front: In the sector of Mount Kope, in a battle which began on the forenoon of May 8 with our attack and lasted until evening, the enemy was driven out of positions about 15 kilometers in extent by a bayonet attack and thrown back eastward. We captured six officers, more than 300 men and four machine guns. Our pursuing detachment, despite heavy snow storms, maintained contact with the retreating enemy detachments."

"Likewise, as a result of a successful surprise attack on the night of May 9, on the camp of the enemy near Baschkioeld, fifty kilometers southeast of Mamahatur, 250 infantry and 200 cavalry, which comprised the enemy force, were forced to flight by the bayonet, and excepting a small number were destroyed."

"In the coast sector no change of importance has occurred. The enemy, who tried to advance from west of Deschewidisk, was obliged to retreat northwards, owing to an enveloping movement by our troops."

"MAKING CAMPAIGN LITERATURE."

Some Interesting Sidelights on How Carvell and Co. are Said to Have Got Evidence Against Shell Committee are Revealed by Rev. (Major) Bullock, Formerly of Ottawa.

Major C. S. Bullock, chaplain of the 97th Overseas Battalion (American Legion), who is remembered as pastor of the Church of Our Father on Eighth street, Ottawa, was in the city yesterday, and dropped in on the sitting of the Meredith-Duff Commission.

When seen by a Free Press reporter, the major said: "This all reminds me of a trip I recently made down to Quebec. On the train from Montreal I met a senator, a leader and a close friend of Mr. Carvell, who outlined to me the very testimony I have been hearing since this farcical investigation began, and when I remon-

strated with the charge that mere assertion was not proof, and followed this up by asking 'what evidence have you that the shell committee is crooked?' I was answered 'None, I wish we had.'"

Just Campaign Literature. "When I said 'What is Carvell driving at then if you don't expect to prove anything?' he said: 'Oh, we are making campaign literature; the people will read the statements and many of them will believe what they read.'"

59 UNARMED MERCHANTMEN TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING BY HUNS IN 12 MONTHS

London May 11.—Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, so stated in the House of Commons today.

He added that he understood these figures were known to the American government.