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Birrell Admits He Made Untrue Estimate of the Sinn Fein Movement

Ginnell, Irish M.P., Has After the British Government—Will Move a Resolution of Censure—Birrell Defends Himself From the Attacks Made on Him—Admits He Underestimated Strength of Rebel Movement

TENBERS RESIGNATION TO PRIME MINISTER

Birrell said as he viewed the Smokey Ruins of Dublin and the Ruins of His Own Ambition There Was One Sad Hope in His Heart That This Was No Irish Rebellion

LONDON, May 4.—Lawrence Ginnell, member for the north division of West Meath, who is classed as a Nationalist, but follows the leadership of no party, greeted the announcement of the Premier that some leaders of the Irish rebellion had been shot with a cry of "Huns," and for some minutes he prevented Birrell from making his personal statement, and gave notice he would move a resolution calling the attention to the shooting of innocent men by this Hunnish Government.

Birrell, when he got a hearing, said he would have an opportunity as a private member of taking part in the debate on the Irish rising. He admitted he had made an untrue estimate of the Sinn Fein movement and the possibility of disturbances such as had occurred in Dublin, especially in respect to the mode of warfare which had been pursued, by the desperate leaders and their dupes. Therefore at the moment he learned

from General Sir John Maxwell that the insurrection had been quelled, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, and it had been accepted. He wished to say to his critics that the error which he acknowledged and which had been of great and terrible consequence, had not proceeded from any lack of thought, consideration or anxiety. From the outbreak of the war, he took it only as his duty to maintain, unbroken and unimpaired, if possible the position of Ireland as a whole to a common foe, and in that aim he had been gallantly assisted by Redmond. He thought of nothing also, cared for nothing else and wished for nothing else.

It had been said in the House, continued the former Secretary, that Ireland would be a bright spot in the Empire in the country's hour of dire necessity. He hoped it might even yet be said to be sound. He was well aware the difficulties were great and the ice thin, but he considered it to be his duty to run great risks in order to maintain Ireland as herself and in the face of Europe a picture of unbroken unanimity within the boundaries of her soil.

Birrell said, when he viewed the smoky ruins of Dublin and the ruins of his own ambitions, there was one sad hope in his heart that this was no Irish rebellion and that new bonds of union might be forged. He hoped some measure of good might come out of this great evil.

This Prime Minister, in making note of Birrell's statement, said, without prejudging the decision that

How Russian Troops Safely Reach France

Travelled From Port Arthur Via China Sea, Red Sea and Suez—Thirty Transports Were Used to Convey Troops to French Soil by the Japanese navy department.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Forty thousand Russian troops which arrived at Marseilles last Thursday and now en route to the front, did not come from Russia through ice-locked Archangel, Atlantic and Straits of Gibraltar, but via Trans-Siberian railway to Port Arthur through China Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal and Mediterranean.

These troops, which five months ago were fighting on the Russian front, travelled 18,000 miles to fight in France.

Never in the history of the world have there been such a number of troops carried over such a tremendous distance on land and sea, and in the light of these revelations it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the French people who poured out to greet the Russians at Marseilles and cheer them as they journey towards the battle front.

Information concerning details of the journey of the Russians was brought to this city by passengers aboard the St. Louis, which arrived on Sunday. They learned in Paris a month ago that troops were on the way to France, but were requested not to publish the news until after the Russians had arrived in France.

"If the Russians arrived in Marseilles on April 21, as the cables state," said a St. Louis passenger, they must have been on shipboard about forty days.

Thirty Transports.

It was confirmed more than thirty transports were needed to carry troops from Port Arthur, and that great trouble was experienced in having them at Port Arthur in time. Some ships are said to have been chartered from Japanese steamship companies. Another report had it that many transports were furnished by the Japanese navy department.

It appears the first consignment of Russians, amounting to 30,000 in all, is only a vanguard of an army of 100,000, for at least 250,000 of whom complete uniforms and equipment already are waiting in France. Some of them are coming, like those already arrived, from Dalny and Vladivostok, from concentration camps in Manchuria, via the Suez Canal.

First thousands of Russians arrived at Toulon from Dalny during the first week of April. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the least inkling of their coming reaching the outside world. All of them were dressed in civilian clothes and were without uniforms or equipment.

It was explained to civilian residents of Toulon who caught sight of them that they were Serbian refugees brought from Durazzo and Scutari, Albania.

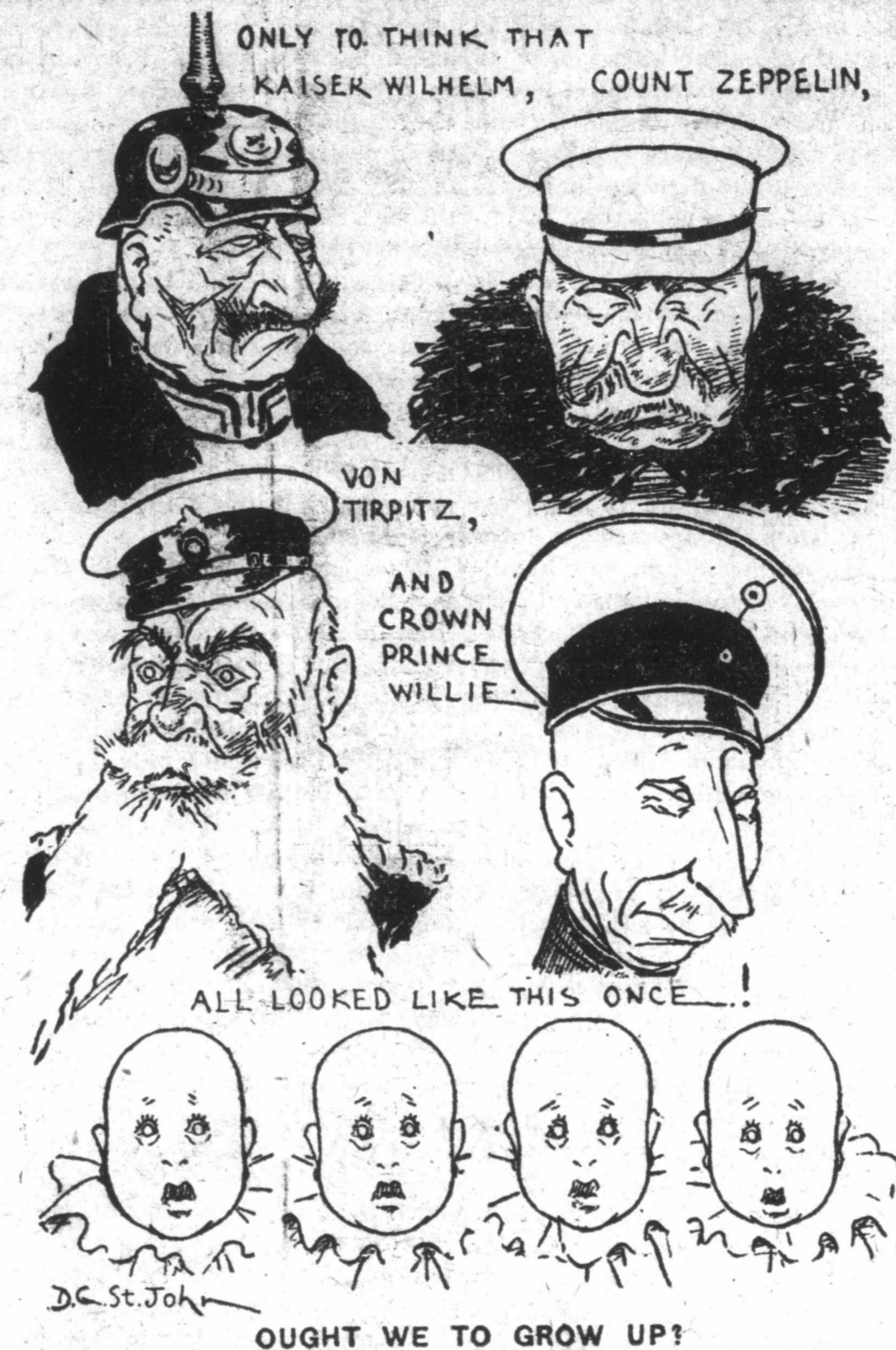
OFFICIAL

PARIS, May 3.—An official to-night reads:

"West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the sector of Avocourt. Towards the end of the afternoon our troops, by a brilliant assault captured German positions north-west of Le Mort Homme. We took a hundred prisoners and four machine guns.

PARIS, May 4.—As a consequence of French artillery preparations at Deadman's Hill yesterday, a statement says, two Germans surrendered, stating they were the sole survivors of the men in their trench. Elsewhere, west of the Meuse, there was active fighting with artillery. French artillery destroyed an ammunition depot at Grande Dune, Belgium.

An advance of the French in the district of Deadman's Hill, on the Verdun front, was continued during the night, the War Office announced this afternoon. The gains made yesterday were increased and consolidated.



SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY

LONDON, May 3.—Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May Day, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the labouring classes clamored for peace. A Geneva telegram to the Central News says: "During the food riots at Leipzig the police killed 5 persons and wounded 70; in the riots in Berlin it has been reported that 25 persons were killed and 200 wounded."

Want of Ships 10 Killed May Endanger Food Supply 19 Wounded In Late Raid

LONDON, May 4.—Beresford called the attention of the Lords yesterday to the depletion in tonnage of British ships needed for trade purposes, asserting that unless it were remedied it would endanger the supply of food, and asked the Government to consult the Labor leaders with a view to obtaining more labor for shipbuilding.

In reply, Sir Edward Carson said the Government were now administering the whole British mercantile marine, amounting to half the gross tonnage of the world. Forty-three per cent. of the British tonnage, he added, had been requisitioned, for naval and military purposes; fourteen per cent. is occupied in carrying food-stuffs and raw material in behalf of the Government and its Allies; the remaining forty-three per cent. being operated by British ship-owners under State regulations. "Our ships are carrying supplies of coal, grain, food, timber, munitions and raw materials of munitions to all our Allies on an unprecedented scale," continued Carson.

"But for these supplies, France, Russia and Italy would be dependent upon their own totally inadequate resources. In several instances the shortage of tonnage has been balanced by new ships and it is surprising that we have stood the strain so well. Five hundred merchant vessels, of all sorts, are being built and the number of small craft added to mercantile marine has been more than 2,500."

Spaniard Sunk

LONDON, May 3.—The sinking by a submarine of another neutral steamship, the Spanish vessel Vinifreda, has been reported from Corruna, Spain.

"Maud" Sunk

LONDON, May 4.—The British schooner Maud of Jersey has been sunk by a German submarine.

10 Killed 19 Wounded In Late Raid

Raider Drops About 100 Bombs Scattered Over Many Localities—Only in One Centre Was Any Damage Done—18 Houses Are Damaged

LONDON, May 4.—The zeppelin air raid on the northeast coast of England and southeast coast of Scotland last night resulted in 35 casualties. This announcement was made officially to-day. A hundred bombs were dropped.

LONDON, May 4.—The zeppelin raid last night covered a considerable extent of the eastern coast and at least five or six airships actually crossed the shore. The enemy, however, made only two attempts to penetrate inland. About 100 bombs were dropped, scattered over many localities; the exact number being difficult to give, since a great number fell in uninhabited areas, and some into the sea.

In only a single locality did the raiders cause any casualties or effect much damage. In this case the bombs amounted to 12 explosive, and four incendiary. Eighteen houses were damaged and the casualties totalled six men, one soldier and three women, killed, while 19 men, including three soldiers and eight women injured, a total of 36. The remaining 70 odd bombs occasioned only two casualties, one soldier and one child slightly injured. The damage effected a storehouse and a few cottages, mostly in broken glass.

The raiders only twice came within range of any anti-aircraft artillery and on both occasions they retreated out of range.

The Zeppelin L-20, which driven ashore at Hafsø Firth, Norway, was one of the air fleet which raided the north-east coast of England on Tuesday night.

"Maud" Sunk

LONDON, May 4.—The British schooner Maud of Jersey has been sunk by a German submarine.

Casement and Other Leaders of Rebellion Promptly Dealt With

Sir Roger Will be Tried With Utmost Expedition—Clarke and McDonald of Dublin Found Guilty and Shot—Several Thousand Prisoners Have Been Taken—Serious Revolt Throughout Galway—Rebel Forces Were Shelled by Wapship

LONDON, May 3.—Premier Asquith announced in Parliament that Sir Roger Casement will be tried with the utmost expedition.

SEVERAL GET COLD FEET TURN STATE EVIDENCE

DUBLIN, May 3.—People in Dublin were permitted to move about the city freely to-day, for the first time since the uprising. A crowd came out to view the ruins caused by the riots. Passes are still required to go through the military cordon in certain parts of the city. At those points autos and trains are searched for arms. Persons who intend to take passage on trains are scrutinized before they enter the stations. Only Dublin, Belfast and Kingston stations are open for embarkation of passengers. It is said that rebels whose cases are of such a nature that they can be disposed of at once, are being tried by court-martial under the Defence of the Realm Act. Others, who cannot be dealt with immediately, are being sent to England.

On the following day another naval vessel landed one hundred soldiers, who compelled other rebels to retire towards the castle. Encounters between rebels and small bands of police resulted in a number of casualties.

LONDON, May 3.—Among other signatories to the Republican proclamation, found guilty and shot, were Thomas J. Clarke and Thos. McDonald, of Dublin. One thousand rebel prisoners marched through the city to-day, under a strong military escort. The batch included many youths in their teens and several women. It is said that several thousand prisoners have been taken by the military.

HOLYHEAD, May 3.—Three hundred more prisoners from Ireland, of whom 20 were wounded, were landed here today, and included a considerable number of persons evidently of a somewhat higher station than those landed two days ago. Some of them were intellectuals, who heretofore have been identified mainly with the Irish Literary Movement.

Although all prisoners wore men's clothing, several of them were women, 30 or 40 of whom have been made prisoners.

A number of prisoners have indicated their willingness to turn State evidence, and it is stated that some startling information will come to the Government from this source.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Normal conditions are returning gradually in Dublin. Reports received from the outlying districts indicate that the situation is well in hand. The Chief of the Fire Department estimates damage to buildings at £1,000,000, and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

Nothing of Importance During Past 24 Hours

LONDON, May 4.—The following official communication was issued last night: "Nothing important has happened during the past 24 hours. Operations on both sides have been confined to artillery actions, some of them slight, some of them heavy, together with mining activity.

"To-day we blew up three miles east of Souchez, and at the same time bombarded enemy trenches. There have been fairly heavy bombardments by both sides from St. Eloi to the south, on a front of about 1000 yards, and also westward of Angres."

LONDON, May 3.—Three signatories to the Republican proclamation of Ireland have been tried by court-martial, found guilty, and shot this morning.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Seven hundred Sinn Feiners have been kept in a special train, under an armed guard, to Belfast.

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