

MUCH FIGHTING GOING ON UPON THE BRITISH FRONT

Engagements Occur at Over Twenty Points ---Our Airmen Best.

Irish Regiments Specially Praised For Their Heroism.

London Cable.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the latest official communication. The Bedfordshire Regiment carried on a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boiselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelinghein.

At Frelinghein the Germans entered the British trenches, but were driven out.

Similar attacks on the British trenches on Hill 60 and at St. Eloi were repulsed.

The British communication issued last night is the longest ever sent out from British headquarters. To the extent of nearly 600 words, it describes the great increase of activity on the British front, where many observers have been predicting that the Germans were about to launch an attack as determined as that against Verdun.

The new German activity has shown itself at more than a score of points, with the principal fighting apparently around Hulluch and Loos.

The Irish regiments get special mention for bravery in a counter-attack, which drove the Germans out of a section of trenches where they had gained a footing with the help of gas and an artillery curtain of fire.

The communication closes with an account of the aeroplane activity, including a description of a fight between a German "one-seater" and a British "one-seater," resulting in the death of both German aviators and the destruction of the machine, which fell from a height of 14,000 feet.

the day against our trenches about Carency, Souchez, Les Bredis and Foss 2 (De Braquemont).

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

"Yesterday there was much aerial activity, nineteen combats in the air taking place. The machine reported yesterday as having been brought down in our lines was a two-seater. It was attacked by a single-seater three times at a great height. The enemy pilot was shot through the heart and the observer through the body. The machine crashed to the earth with the engine full on from a height of 14,000 feet. One of our reconnoissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. All the hostile machines were driven off, and one hostile machine was brought down. Our reconnoissance was completed. Two of our aeroplanes were damaged, but all returned safely.

"Last night the Bedfordshire regiment carried out a very successful raid near Carnoy. The raiding party rushed the trenches, and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, drove the remaining Germans into the dugouts and bombed them. Our casualties were eight wounded. The German losses were considerable.

"To-day the hostile artillery was active about La Boiselle and Hebuterne. Last night the enemy exploded a mine southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

"To-day the hostile artillery was active about Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville-St. Vaast. Yesterday evening the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Armentieres and about Frelinghein. South of Frelinghein the enemy entered our trenches about 8 p.m. under cover of a bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI AND HILL 60

"Last night after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed. At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sap-heads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombers.

"Our trenches west of Zillebeke and northeast of Hill 60 and the battery positions in the rear were heavily shelled from 6 p.m. to midnight. An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed.

"To-day the hostile artillery was active against our trenches southwest of St. Eloi.

"Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our craters in the Hohenollerren section, but was driven out at once.

"During the night the enemy sprang mines southeast of Souchez, northeast of the Double Crassier, northeast of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine in the Hulluch sector."

LITTLE NEWS FROM IRELAND AS TO REBELS

Dublin Practically Completely Cut Off From Rest of Empire.

COMMONS SATISFIED

Believed Trouble Will be Quelled—Press Not to be Shut Out.

London Cable.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has been ordered 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 Monday, has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south.

Premier Asquith, who yesterday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement to-day in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionary forces of certain parts of Dublin, and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, strong opponents on the Home Rule question, expressed their detestation of the rising, and, as a consequence, Premier Asquith said he did not think it necessary to hold a session of the House Monday, as had been suggested by one of the members, to make

clear to the world what true amount of support was behind the movement."

At the rising of the House the Home Secretary, Herbert Samuel, was able to announce the receipt of information that over "considerable districts" of Ireland calm prevailed, and to repeat the Prime Minister's promise that, consistent with the military exigencies, all the news available would be published and the necessary facilities granted to newspapermen.

Premier Asquith's promise in behalf of the Government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement, and his acceptance of full responsibility, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalist and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the Government, went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Baron Wimborne, the Lord-Lieutenant, and other officials alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Fein agitation. Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposition of the Government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a confident feeling prevailed in Parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to the adjournment of the House to Tuesday, after the Ministers had promised that this would not interfere with the issuance of any available news.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

Dublin is further from London today than Pekin is from New York so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising, and passenger traffic has been for the most part suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

The casualties thus far do not exceed what might have occurred in civil riots, but more severe fighting is likely to follow before quiet is restored in Dublin.

The extent of the seditious movement is for the present a Government secret, except that it has spread to the west and south. It was on the west coast of Ireland that Sir Roger Casement's expedition, consisting of a submarine and a steamer, was intending to land munitions when the steamer was captured by a patrol boat.

In the north of Ireland, so far as is known, there has been no disturb-

ance, a direct despatch from Londonderry reporting complete order.

Home Secretary Samuel, replying to questions, announced that arrangements had been made for newspaper correspondents to go to Ireland and watch the course of events. Only such information as might be of disadvantage to the allied cause would be censored, he said.

QUIET AT LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry, Cable.—During the past three days the behavior of all classes of the community in Londonderry has been absolutely orderly. Business is proceeding normally.

ALSO AT DROGHEDA.

Ldagheda, Ireland, Cable.—The disturbances in Dublin are being quelled effectually. Only in isolated places is there any disorder. All is quiet here and in the surrounding districts. No Dublin newspapers have arrived here since Monday.

HELD GERMANS ABOUT VERDUN

French Shells Nailed Them to Their Trenches

While Ally Airmen Were Doing Good Work.

Paris Cable.—A resumption of German activity, but not on a large scale, on the Verdun front is reported to-day. Last night the Germans made an attack in small numbers on the French positions north of the fort of Vaux, but were stopped immediately by the French barrage fire. To-day the German guns bombarded violently the sectors between the Haudramont farm, Thiesscourt, and between the village of Douaumont and Vaux, while the infantry prepared for an attack. The French fire curtain prevented the Germans from leaving their trenches.

At the same time there were heavy artillery actions on the west bank of the Meuse, in the region of Avocourt, Esnes and Cumieres.

French dirigibles and aeroplanes bombarded railway stations and German positions at various points behind the front last night. Three dirigibles were used in bombarding the railway stations at Ittain and Benzergue, and the railway station at Arnaville. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on the railway stations and camps in the valleys of the Aire and the Orne, and the station at Thionville and Conflans.

A German reconnoitring party was dispersed last night east of Les Mesnil-les-Hurlus between Souain and Villers-Tourbe, in Champagne.

TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE.

London, Cable.—The report that Great Britain intends to tighten the commercial blockade is reiterated in a despatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who says there are persistent rumors to that effect in circulation there. It is stated, he adds, that Great Britain desires all Danish merchants to pay in advance through London for goods purchased in America, with the object of gaining thorough control over the commercial connections of neutrals.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN SHELLED

British Squadron Damaged German Warships.

Enemy Fears a Great Attack is Coming.

A Cable from London says—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "A British squadron resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast at 4 o'clock this 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 yesterday'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 Blankenburg. 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 consort.

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

The same correspondent, telegraphing under Wednesday's date, says: "Three German destroyers, which in addition to two or three submarines and several mine-layers from the enemy's naval strength at Zeebrugge, tried during the bombardment to lure the British ships into a mine-field, but took care not to venture within range of the cruisers' guns. British destroyers and submarines sought to cut enemy craft, but the German commanders were too wary.

"An eye-witness at Kadzand (northeast of Knocke) says that the British fired ten shots at the German boats, which manoeuvred at great speed, and eventually the enemy destroyers returned to the harbor, leaving the British mine-sweepers at work unmolested, their operations being covered by the guns of monitors.

"Various towns in Zealand report hearing a big explosion at 2 o'clock this morning."

HOT WORK WITH ENEMY RAIDERS

Eyewitness of Lowestoft Fight Tells Thrilling Tale.

Little British Ships Showed Lion's Spirit.

London Cable.—The Lowestoft correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of April 25, says: "The crews 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 towards the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great grey shapes, here and there, picked out with flashes of flame as another shell came ashore.

"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.

"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 off 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.

GERMAN SHIP HIT.

"Every moment we expected to see our ships blown out of the water," said one of the watchers, "our comparatively small vessels were seeking to get a close quarters to the German giants and a perfect storm of shells screamed across the water toward them, but whoever commanded our ships had great courage. The German shells were falling all around our craft, but they did not reply until well within range. Then time and time 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 foam. Suddenly we saw a seaplane 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."

MINE VICTIMS. SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Three Ships Sunk in Brutal Hun Warfare.

Greece Gives Way to Allies, Prohibits Armed Bands of Albanians in Epirus.

PORT SAID BOMBED

Sinn Fein Gun Runners Found Drowned at Killerglin, Ireland.

FOR INVASION OF DOMINION

Prisoner at New York Tells an Amazing Story

Of Gigantic Plan of Teutons in the States.

New York Report.—Max Lynar, who includes the name of Count Loudon among his aliases, and whose activities have included desertion from the United States army, told a long and melodramatic story to Assistant District Attorney Minton to-day about the collapse of the German plot to invade and seize Canada with an army of 120,000 German reservists financed by a \$14,000,000 contribution from German sympathizers.

Lynar has just been sentenced to not less than six months or more than three years in the penitentiary for bigamy when he sent for Mr. Minton and volunteered an amazing tale. He insisted that the facts were known to any reputable persons, and that he himself had placed in the hands of ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison the perfected plans to seize Canada.

Through German-American interests the plans were made in 1914, he said, and a fund of \$14,000,000 was subscribed to carry out the details. Secret meetings were held in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Detroit and Milwaukee and other large cities. 150,000 men, mostly German reservists, was agreed that a force of 150,000 men, mostly German reservists, was available to seize and hold the Welland Canal, strategic points, munition centres and so on. Of this number 120,000 were to be sent into Canada to garrison these points for the Kaiser.

"We had it arranged," said Lynar, with apparent seriousness, "to send our men from large cities following announcements of feasts and conventions, and I think we could have gotten near enough to carry out our plans had it not been for my arrest on the charge of bigamy. The troops were to have been divided into four divisions, with six sections. The first two divisions were to have assembled at Silver Creek, Mich. The first was to have seized the Welland Canal, the second was to have taken Windmill Point. The third was to have gone from Wilson, N. Y., to Port Hope, Canada. The fourth was to have proceeded from Watertown, N. Y., to Kingston, Canada. The fifth was to have assembled near Detroit and land near Windsor. The sixth section was to have been used to leave Cornwall and take possession of Ottawa.

It had been planned to buy or charter 84 excursion and small boats to use in getting into Canada. All of the equipment was to have been put aboard the boats and when quarters for 120,000 men had been found it would have been easy to continue the expedition. The German Government was cognizant of the plan, and maps, etc., were to have been furnished by the German Government.

CASEMENT. C.P.R. Man Who Knew Him Tells of Irish Traitor.

Montreal Report.—Captain J. T. Walsh, assistant manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, knew Sir Roger Casement very well. He met him first twenty years ago, while Sir Roger was a purser on the steamer Mateo, of which Captain Walsh was commander.

"When I first met Sir Roger Casement," said Captain Walsh, "he was a capital fellow, of charming personality, and life and soul of a social circle, and certainly as likeable a man as you can find anywhere. When I read of this madcap affair, I recalled an impression which his speeches had made upon me—an impression of an ill-balanced mind. Remember, that he had lived long in the tropics, and that he was a single man, and one may read between the lines. When he was in Nigeria he would disappear for a week at a time. Where would he go? To the top of the mountains of Fernando Po, where lives the 'boobies', the lowest of human races. There he would remain, consorting with the savages, and then return to civilization. Better for him if he had gone down with the German vessel."

WAR TREASON.

Belgians Condemned to Death On Such a Charge.

Amsterdam, Report.—According to a Brussels despatch to the Handelsblad a German court-martial, sitting on April 11 and 12, condemned the following persons to death on the charge of "war treason": Oskar Hermalsteens, of Brussels; Franz van Aerde, of Antwerp; Julius Monr, of Velewyn, and Emile Gressler, of Saint Amant.

Hermalsteens, Monr and Gressler, the despatch adds, have already been executed. Van Aerde has been committed to life imprisonment at hard labor. A number of others have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

ONTARIO SECOND

In Awards for Workmen's Compensation.

Columbus, Ohio, Report.—At this afternoon's session of the International Convention of Workmen's Compensation Boards, which is being held here this week in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, Commissioner Geo. A. Kingston, of the Ontario Compensation Board, presented a paper showing by way of comparison the treatment of permanent partial disability cases under the various jurisdictions where workmen's compensation laws are in force.

Mr. Kingston's paper was made especially interesting owing to his use of a number of lantern slides to illustrate the subject matter under discussion. A number of typical injuries were taken for purposes of illustration, such as the loss of an eye, a leg, an arm, a thumb, an index finger and a great toe. Comparison of the awards which would be made in the thirty-two jurisdictions in the cases above cited show New York State at the head of the list. Ontario is a good second, with Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Nevada, Illinois, Washington, New Jersey, Minnesota and Indiana following in the order named, the amounts varying from an aggregate of \$8,100 in New York State to an aggregate of \$4,600 in the State of Indiana.

The compensation rate in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts is 66 2/3 per cent. of the average weekly earning; in California and Wisconsin, 65 per cent.; Texas, 60 per cent.; Indiana and Ontario, 55 per cent., and in practically all the other jurisdictions 50 per cent.

Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ontario and Wyoming are the only jurisdictions which make no provision for medical attention to injured workmen.

AMERICAN REPORT.

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