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The Toronto World

TUESDAY MORNING MAY 2 1916—FOURTEEN PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,956

CANADIAN TROOPS WILL BE HASTENED TO ENGLAND Irish Rebellion Has Collapsed Completely

CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND TO BE FIFTY-TWO BATTALIONS

Premier Borden Announces Completion of Plans for Expediting Movement Overseas—No Opposition to War Credit for Quarter Billion Dollars.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, May 2.—At an early hour this morning, the house of commons, without dissent, put through committee stage the resolution proposed by Sir Robert Borden, granting a war credit for the present fiscal year of \$250,000,000. There were some criticisms of the militia department by members of the opposition, but Dr. Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, rebuked his fellow Liberals for their fault finding and urged all members of the house to stand behind the government till the war was over. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, spoke in somewhat similar strain. He also took occasion, as a Canadian of Irish descent, to say that all Irish Canadians stood by John Redmond and sincerely deplored and condemned the recent rebellious uprisings in the Emerald Isle.

Sir Robert Borden in moving the resolution authorizing a war credit of \$250,000,000, said, there (Continued on Page 7, Column 1).

SIX HUNDRED CANADIANS ARE NEEDED AS PATROLS

Commander Armstrong to Tour Dominion in Quest of Volunteers. OTTAWA, Ont., May 1.—The British admiralty wants six hundred Canadian motor boatmen for service with the auxiliary patrol of the royal navy. Commander Armstrong, who is in charge of the party of representatives sent by the admiralty to Canada to select the men, stated today that they would visit every part of the Dominion and see the volunteers in their own districts. The men who are wanted are those who will be suitable as officers in command of the patrol motor boats, also second in command and marine engine mechanics. Two hundred of each of the three classes are wanted.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ALL the rebels in Dublin have surrendered, and those at outlying points are surrendering to the mobile columns of troops which are sweeping the country, says an official statement issued in London last night. The authorities have taken 1000 prisoners in Dublin, of whom 489 were sent to England the night before last. Unconditional surrender are the only terms granted the insurgents. Those at Enniscorthy have accepted these terms and are yielding to the authorities. Dublin is now quite safe and the country is nearly all pacified. The single military lesson from the whole wretched business is that armed mobs stand no chance of survival against modern, scientifically trained troops.

Since the German schemes in regard to stirring up an extended revolt in Ireland have fallen flat, signs are not wanting that the hyphenated press in the United States has received instructions to belittle Sir Roger Casement, and to imply that Germany has grown tired of him and had virtually sent him to Ireland to be caught as a traitor. Germany does not want to deal with traitors, according to the impression that she desires to be spread abroad. But evidence is not wanting that the misguided dupes of Dublin expected aid from their "allies" in the organization of their provisional government and in the extension of the revolt. But before they had time to concentrate their volunteers, the military authorities had entrapped them, and it was only a matter of starving them out. If the government had been careless of the lives of its soldiers, it could have subdued the rebels in 24 hours, but the less there is of the throwing of good men after bad, the better.

But the German Government cannot get away from the fact that the suppression of the Irish disorders, while the world is looking on in amazement, and she can only act the part of a distant spectator, is a severe blow to her prestige, not only in Ireland, but among the Irish adjuncts of the hyphenated leagues and "peace societies" in the United States. Here were some thousands of crack-brained agitators in Dublin and other centres, who were induced to plan a revolt in the belief that they would receive adequate aid from their allies. The foolish, they were not such fools as to believe that if left to their own resources they could withstand the soldiery. No doubt, they were promised that Germany would send an army to

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

Small British War Craft Sank After Hitting Mines

Armed Yacht and Mine Sweeper Lost in Mediterranean—Thirteen Men Are Missing. LONDON, May 1, 8.30 p.m.—The British armed yacht Aegusa, Captain T. P. Walker, retired vice-admiral, and the British mine sweeper Nasturtium, Lieut.-Commander Robin W. Lloyd, struck mines in the Mediterranean and sank. The official statement announcing this adds that the captain and officers both ships were saved. Six men are missing from the crew of the Aegusa and seven from the Nasturtium.

PUBLIC OPERATION OF ST. JOHN LINE

Dominion Government Will Provide Subsidy to Complete Construction.

BIG APPROPRIATIONS? Cash Grants to Large Roads Likely to Go in Estimates.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, May 1.—Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of railways and canals, has given notice of a resolution dealing with the St. John Valley situation. The Dominion Government is to give a subsidy of not less than \$1200, not more than \$4400, a mile for the construction of the road, and is then to equip, upkeep and operate the same for 30 years, under an agreement by which 40 per cent. of the gross receipts will go to the railway and its bondholders. The road is already bonded for \$350,000 a mile, and the Province of New Brunswick has underwritten the bonds. No notice has been given respecting the cash subsidies by way of loan to the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. The appropriation for their benefit may be brought down in the supplementary estimates and referred at once to the committee of supply. This course will do away with the necessity of any legislation and prevent any obstruction in the senate, which has no power to amend the supply bill.

HUGHES APPROVED SALES TO ALLISON

Nearly Five Million Rounds of Condemned Ammunition Disposed of.

NOT ENTIRELY REGULAR Auditor-General Pointed Out No Order-in-Council Was Passed.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, May 1.—Papers on the sale of "condemned" rifle ammunition were brought down today. They shed light on the transaction, but do not clear up all points. The file table in parliament contains applications from Colonel J. Wesley Allison, "representing" Vickers, Limited, for mark VI ammunition. The ammunition in question was the property of Canada and was in the arsenal at Quebec. General Hughes approved and the ammunition was sold for \$20 a thousand. There is a rather critical letter from the auditor-general pointing out that the sale of the ammunition was made without "order-in-council" and notes showing that the auditor's letter was brought by the finance minister to the attention of the premier. Hughes' Explanation. There is a statement by General Hughes that the ammunition had been condemned, that its destruction was ordered, that he directed an effort be made to "salvage" it, that it was bought by Vickers for "machine gun testing" and that in England such transactions are put through the quarter-master general without order-in-council. The business began on Sept. 8, 1915, when Colonel Allison applied to the militia department for \$350,000 rounds of Mark VI Ammunition required by Sir Trevor Dawson, who is head of the Vickers Company. This application was made on September 22. A month later on September 8, Colonel Allison applied for more rounds for 750,000 rounds, the minister approved and he got it for Vickers. On November 11, he applied for 1,000,000 rounds, and he got it. On December 18, he applied for 1,000,000 rounds more and he got it. Altogether he got for Vickers 4,985,800 rounds for \$20 a thousand, boxes being charges extra. The application for the last two million rounds produced more enquiry than was the case with the first three applications. Col. J. W. MacDonald noted that "the amount of this ammunition already shipped to this company is 2,986,000. Still issue be made at the price formerly charged—\$20 per thousand?" To this query quarter-master general MacDonald replied: "Minister says O. K." General Hughes added to the file letter "Ascertain where and by whom this is to be used if sold by O. C. (Signed) S. H." The minister's note was emphasized by Deputy Minister Flax, who endorsed it with the words "Please note minister's instructions. If this ammunition is to be sold it must be done by order-in-council, and the minister's enquiry should be fully answered." An order-in-council was drawn, but a letter from the auditor-general indicates that it was not signed by the governor-general. The order-in-council was as follows: "The Order in Council. 'Jan. 5 to 15,' to his royal highness the governor-general in council. 'I have understood that the minister has proposed for the consideration and approval of his royal highness in council, an application from Vickers, Limited, for the purchase of 4,985,800 rounds of Mark VI ammunition. Mark VI I ammunition which 'under suspicion' was not allowed to be used with rifles in Canada. The price of the ammunition to

BRITISH POLITICAL SKY IS OVERCAST

Harsh Criticism of Coalition Ministry is Regarded as Likely. IS BIRRELL TO QUIT? British Public is Prepared for News of His Resignation.

LONDON, May 1, 9.12 p.m.—The next few days' session of parliament is expected, will be as interesting as any since the war began. The government must attempt to pass legislation for recruiting, which will probably be done with an interval for further voluntary enlistment.

CANADIAN KILLED IN FALL FROM BIPLANE

LONDON, May 1.—Lieut. Liddell, of the air service, said to be a Canadian, was killed while piloting a biplane from Edmonton, Eng., to London, yesterday. Southwest tank burst. The machine fell to the railway tracks below.

THE DAILY CALENDAR

May 2nd, 1870: Royal charter granted by Charles II, King of England, to his cousin, Prince Rupert, and seven-teen associates, incorporating the Hudson's Bay Company and giving it exclusive trading privileges in the region of Northern Canada, drained by rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay. Dineen's Fur Prices. Neckpieces in white fox and other suitable furs for winter dress accessories. We invite a visit to our showrooms. Our fur showing continues throughout the year. Dineen's Manufacturing Furriers, 140 Yonge Street.

FUSE COMPANY LAGGED BEHIND IN ITS OUTPUT

Carnegie Says Yoakum Crowd Did as Well as Average Contractor. HIS SALARY INCREASED Colonel's Stipend More Than Doubled and Handsome Bonus Added.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, May 1.—The royal commission appointed to examine into the Kite charges, reassembled this afternoon and the direct examination of Col. David Carnegie was continued. The colonel testified that his salary had been increased from \$12,000 to \$25,000 per year, and in addition to this salary, he had been presented with \$15,000 as a gratuity or honorarium. The enquiry into the fuse contracts was concluded so far as Mr. Hellmuth is concerned and when the commission adjourned for the day, the colonel was being questioned as to the contracts for the purchase of cartridge cases from the Edwards Valve Mfg. Co. of Chicago. Perhaps the most important item in today's testimony was the announcement that the international arms and fuse company has only delivered 157,000 fuses to date out of the 2,500,000 fuses which that company had to deliver April 1, 1916.

TURKS REPULSED OUT OF DIARBEK

Russian Cossacks Rout Enemy and Chase Him Westward. DIVISION DEFEATED Part of Artillery and Numerous Caissons Captured.

LONDON, May 1.—The Turkish attempt to resume the offensive and check the Russian advance on Diarbeck was defeated when the Cossacks came flying towards the west. The Russians also encountered an important Turkish division on the road to Bagdad, and drove it towards the west, capturing a portion of the German artillery and numerous caissons. Great hopes are held here that Diarbeck will soon be in Russian hands. In the western Russian theatre of the war, the operations being still suspended by the thaw, the main features are artillery duels and the repulse of occasional German attacks. Three attempts of the enemy to capture a village southwest of the Olyka station on the Rovno-Kovel Railway were defeated. Southwest of Lake Narocz a German attempt to leave their trenches for an attack was checked by artillery fire. In one sector of the Dvinsk positions, Russian shells caused an outbreak of fire in the German trenches.

BRITISH REPULSE BOMBING ATTACK

Onset of Germans South of Loos Breaks Down. SEVEN AIR COMBATS Two German Machines Driven Down in Aviators' Battle.

LONDON, May 1.—The war office has issued the following communication: "Last night the enemy, after a bombardment, exploded a mine opposite Carey, which damaged our front trenches. No infantry attack followed. A small hostile bombing attack south of Loos was repulsed, the enemy leaving three dead men on the ground. Today, near Rodincourt, we exploded a small mine against hostile miners working in close proximity to one of our galleries. There has been artillery activity by both sides about Aganreux, where we seriously damaged hostile works, and also about the Ypres-Comines canal and northward of Ypres. Yesterday there were seven combats in the air, in the course of which one hostile machine was driven down inside the German lines, and a second, while being pursued, got out of control and fell on a roof in Bapaume."

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DUBLIN REBELS SURRENDER THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

Irish Capital Now is Considered Quite Safe, With Authorities in Control—Leaders in Country Districts Are Surrendering With All Their Followers—Five Hundred Prisoners Sent to England.

LONDON, May 1, 7.50 p.m.—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and those in the country districts are doing likewise according to an official statement issued this evening. The statement says: "All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and the city is reported quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns. There were 1000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night. It is reported from Queenstown that hopes were entertained that arms would be handed in today in the City of Cork. Yield at Enniscorthy. During the night of April 30-May 1 the rebels in Enniscorthy made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms on condition that the rank and file be allowed to return to their homes. They were informed that the only terms that could be entertained were unconditional surrender. These terms were accepted by them at 6 o'clock this morning. It was reported later that the rebels were surrendering today on these terms. A column composed of soldiers and Royal Irish Constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Ferns (County Wexford) today. Wicklow, Arklow, Dumlavin, Baginbally, New Ross and the Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulster is quiet. A return to normal conditions is being accomplished gradually in Dublin. It is not possible to give the first complete account of the happenings of the last week in the light of information obtained from authoritative sources. What occurred was as follows: Monday: The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein into the general post office. Many of these men were in the uniform of the Irish volunteers, a body formed at the time men home rule to Ireland. The party worked quietly, compelling all officials to quit their posts, while they cut all the telegraphic communication and posted sentinels on the doors and windows. Soon afterward firing opened in the neighboring streets, for the rebels established themselves at the city hall. Several officers and men of the regular army thus fell. Authorities Not Ready. The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising, ordered the police and soldiers to retire at once to their quarters, some of them being armed. In the meantime the rebels seized other points in the city. They established themselves in the city hall, Liberty hall and St. Stephen's Green, and also occupied many houses in Sackville street and the side streets leading to it. Their sentries patrolled blocks in the centre of the city and sharpshooters took up positions on the roofs and at the windows of houses. An attempt was made to seize Dublin Castle, but the little guard of royal Irish Constabulary an solitary prevented the rebels from getting beyond the gate at which they killed the policeman on duty. Soldiers Hurried Up. The authorities were powerless, with the forces at their disposal. The rebels, however, had seized the city telephone exchange, and the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at Camp Curragh, 30 miles away, and a considerable body of troops was immediately despatched to the capital. Tuesday: The rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the city. Sniping was fairly prevalent in all quarters of Dublin through the day, and numbers of casualties occurred among soldiers, rebels and civilians, particularly the latter, who failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation. No effort was undertaken to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military on hand was still insufficient for the purpose. The military in London had been communicated with, and within a short time a large body of troops was on the way to cope with the rebellion. Troops Surround Rebels. Wednesday: The authorities formed a plan to deal with the situation and began making dispositions of troops, drawing a large cordon of men around the city and other smaller cordons around Sackville street, St. Stephen's Green and Four Courts. These movements of troops led to much fighting and bloodshed. Sniping became general throughout the city, and it was dangerous to walk a few steps in the open. By Wednesday evening the two parties of combatants and the areas they occupied were more or less mutually defined. The Sinn Feiners would not allow anyone to pass without the written authority of their general and the military, on their side, proclaimed martial law and restricted the movements of civilians. Thursday: The course of the day a gunboat came up the River Liffey, fired several shells into Liberty Hall, which was occupied by a number of rebel officers, and soon demolished it. The cordons of troops gradually closed in around the rebel forts and the firing became faster and more furious. City Under Siege. Thursday: By this time the city was under a veritable hail of bullets, and the small shot fusillades became a continuous roar. The Associated Press correspondents, with several other newspaper men, passed along the one-way house quay, by the north wall and thence over the circular road, Dublin through the day, and numbers

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