

EARLY MESSAGES

GERMAN SINN FEIN PLOT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 26. Germany's untiring efforts to foment rebellion in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the Official Press reviewing this phase of the political situation since the beginning of the war. After the abortive rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of American entry into the war and German inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops. Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says that facts and documents for obvious reasons cannot be disclosed at this time nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland. One phase of the enemy plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in the present circumstances it was added no other course was open to the Government, if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal enterprise. The statement from the Official Press Bureau follows: The revolutionary movement in Ireland has culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisting of two closely related activities—attempts by the German Government to foment rebellion in Ireland and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into action. The story of the active connections between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans as disclosed by the documents in possession of the British Government falls into two parts—the period prior to and subsequent since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916. The events of this first period can be told in some detail but the second period which concerns recent events permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of facts and documents in possession of the Government would disclose the names of persons who stood behind the movement, also the channels of communication through which the German Government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present. The movement begins as early in the war as November 6th, 1914, when Herr Zimmerman transmitted through the German Embassy in London a message to Sir Roger Casement, later captured in Ireland and executed, asking that a message be sent to America, if possible, to be sent to Ireland with the view to carrying no letters for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German Legation in Norway to work in some disguise to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. The priest was a certain Father John F. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we find him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America, according to a report of Captain Von Pappen, the German military attaché in Washington, dated December 5th, 1914. Verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1915 the first attempt was made to carry out the plan of that year. Count Von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a despatch signed with the name of Stal, one of his principal American agents. The despatch included an extract from the report of John Dewey, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer, since he had the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he arranged that arms and ammunition be sent to America by that date. Later in the same month, Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Bern-

stein, and passed by the American Government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the uprising, and urging the despatch of munitions in time. On March 4th, Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between the German and Irish, the rebels while their arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay and get as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets. On March 24th, Von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent, and that a special code would be used every night. As the introduction to the German wireless press service in a message from Von Bernstorff to Berlin, the Germans were assured that there were numbers of private wireless receiving stations in Ireland. On April 13th, another German message was sent from America to Berlin, fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Saturday, pressing for the landing of German troops, and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24th and 26th. It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines. The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24th, but as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the Royal Commission on the rebellion in Ireland, states it is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany, and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through an Irish-American society. This was so stated in public by John MacNeill, formerly President of the Sinn Fein, on November 8th, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources. The evidence on this subject in the possession of the British Government provides the clearest proof of these suspicions. It became clear very soon after the rising, that the Sinn Fein leader again wired, asking Germany for help. On June 17th there was a message from Bernstorff to Washington, referring to A259 of May 16th, a message which is missing, and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish would say what sort of help they required. On June 16th Von Bernstorff already had sent a despatch giving an account of the rebellion as far as his information went, and stating that one thousand pounds had been provided for the defence of Casement. On May 25th he sent a long message, giving further news from Ireland, and explaining that the work of reorganizing the rebels was making good progress and that the lack of money had been remedied by him. On September 8th, in a despatch to Berlin, he enclosed memorandum from a person called the Irish revolution director, resident in America, which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising, but said the Irish revolution director must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing. On this occasion the Government was to fix the time, and as an inducement to the advance of the expedition, Von Bernstorff evidently was having difficulty with his tools, for on October 24th he warned his Government not to allow a certain Captain Boomh, of Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America, since his letters were apt to go to the wrong people. Later Capt. Boomh was arrested by us in British waters. We again find Von Bernstorff on December 4th attaching a note surreptitiously to a message passed by the American Government, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8th. He seems to have followed this on Christmas Day with a message, which is missing, for on the last day of 1916, Foreign Secretary Zimmerman informed him of quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21st and 25th, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send more troops. On January 1st, 1917, Bernstorff replied that his Irish Committee declined the proposal, as without German troops a rising would be useless. After America's entrance in the war in 1917, the line of communication between the German Government and the leaders of the Sinn Fein was broken temporarily though there was no reason to believe that the messenger service between America and Ireland designed by John McVey was effected. A clew to the new line of communication was obtained subsequently and has been followed up actively. The effect of this new line in Ireland is visible in the speech of the Sinn Fein leaders during the period. For example, Professor De Valera, addressing the convention of the Irish Volunteers on October 25th, 1917, said: "With proper organization and recruiting we could have a few hundred thousand fighting volunteers in Ireland. That would be a big army, but without the opportunity and means for fighting it could only be used as a menace. There has already been too much bloodshed without success, and I would never advocate another rebellion without a hopeful chance of success. We can see no hope of that in the near future except through a German invasion of England and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland. We should be prepared to leave nothing undone towards that end." On another occasion in January this year, De Valera said: "As long as Germany is the enemy of England and England the enemy of Ireland, so long will Ireland be a friend of many." For some considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information as to German Sinn Fein plans, but about April, 1918, it was ascertained definitely that a plan for landing an army in Ireland was ripe for execution, and that the Germans only awaited definite information from Ireland as to the time, place and date. The British authorities were able to warn the Irish command regarding the probable landing of an agent of

Germany from a submarine. The agent actually landed on April 12th and was arrested. The new rising depends largely upon the landing of munitions from submarines, and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the West and was to take place when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops. According to documents found on his person, De Valera had worked out in detail the constitution of his rebel army. He hoped to be able to muster 50,000 trained men. There is evidence that German munitions actually had been shipped on submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May, and that for some time the German submarines have been busy off the west coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of Allied shipping. It will thus be seen that the negotiations between the executive of the Sinn Fein organization and Germany have been virtually continuous for three and a half years. At first a section of Irish Americans was the intermediary for most of the discussions, but since America's entrance into the war communication with the enemy has tended to be more direct. A second rising in Ireland was planned for last year, and the scheme broke down only because Germany was unable to send troops. This year plans for another rising in connection with the German offensive on the Western front were maturing and a new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent. An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland to menace the shipping of all nations. In the circumstances no other course was open to the Government but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

Art Calendars Free!

In addition to our great list of Prizes to be given away for next Christmas, we are going to give Art Calendars to the first thousand names we receive from persons who have purchased either Buddy or Firestone Boots or Bear Brand Rubbers.

When sending us your name please mention dealer from whom you made purchase. CLEVELAND RUBBER CO'Y, St. John's.

P.S.—We have arranged with Mr. Firestone, of Akron, Ohio, for the exclusive sale of his New Patent Process Firestone Superfine Boot, for Men, Boys and Youths.—may 6, 8, 11, 12

Acknowledgment

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir—Will you kindly publish the following list of subscribers to the Imperial Process Firestone Superfine Boot, for Men, Boys and Youths, truly, F. H. STEER, Sec-Treas.

Employees Department of Agriculture and Mines—G. E. Turner, J. W. McNelly, F. H. Balfour, J. F. Downey, W. Noel and Wm. Duggan, \$5.00 each. Sid Hart, Albert J. Doyle, H. J. Duder, G. T. Phillips, W. Kearney, \$2.00 each. M. B. Greene, Thos. J. Smyth, M. O'Rourke, Edward May O'Mara and H. Reid, \$1.00 each.

Employees Nfld. S. S. Tag Co.—Capt. W. Strong, \$5.00. Wilson Robinson, Geo. Crawford, Thos. Butt and John Skinner, \$2.00 each. M. Rose, H. Whitten, Jacob Button, Jas. Molloy, F. H. Rickert, Geo. Fowlow, \$1.00 each. T. Youvin and James Flynn, 50 cents each.

Both Sons Well.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to mention that I have received a message from my two sons, now serving the Empire at the front—Sergeant William Haynes, with the Royal Nfld. Regiment, and Private Adam Haynes, with the Canadians. Both are in the best of health and were in the 12th of April drive. They desire to be remembered to all friends. Yours truly, WILLIAM HAYNES, May 25, 1918.

Yours truly, WILLIAM HAYNES, May 25, 1918.



Keep Your Kodak Busy for the sake of the Boys "OVER THERE"

We have a full line of Kodaks and Kodak Supplies.

Kodaks from \$8.50 up, at

Tooton's, The Kodak Store,

330 WATER STREET, Everything for the Photographer

Stafford's Liniment and Stafford's Phoratox are the two best preparations you can use for Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, etc. Theatre Hill Drug Store is open every night till 9.30—may 20, 18

Mayo's Chewing
Is the best and most satisfying chew : :
All the time.
Imperial Tobacco Co.

A Good Suggestion.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir—In reading the different newspapers of Nova Scotia we find that Conscription has been passed and will be enforced in Newfoundland on the 24th of May. We all know that the Royal Nfld. Regiment has been withdrawn from the 29th Division owing to the heavy casualties sustained and also to the lack of reserves, and in order to fill those gaps the Government has found it necessary to adopt Conscription.

In Canada Recruits are being drafted under the M. S. A. in order to swell the reserves of the different Canadian units, and included in those are many sons of the Ancient Colony. When the Act was passed it read that a man had to be residing in Canada for three years in order to come under its military power. Now we find that people who have been here only one year, and some less, are being called for service. I have been talking to a great many from our little island who have been drafted here, and none of them are against being drafted, but all would like to be in their home regiment and give the land of their birth the honor of their fighting on the fields of France.

If we go from Canada it is the Canadian Army which will get the honor of any great work which we accomplish, and that is why we would like to be "over there" with "our own" and to fight with those who have been classed as "better than the best."

Cannot the Government adopt some means whereby they can make arrangements with the Military authorities of Canada to have Newfoundlanders who are being drafted here transferred to their own regiment, where they would like to be?

Let the Government act quickly and don't be too slow in this as they have been in many things in the past. If the gaps are to be filled, and men kept in reserve, the Government will have to get their drafted men from Canada (if it can be done) and unite them in one regiment to uphold its name and the island where they were born.

Trusting Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much of your valuable space. Yours truly, DRAFTED, North Sydney, N.S., May 21st, 1918.

Died Suddenly.

Within an hour after returning from a short walk last evening, Miss Alice M. Ashman, of 77 Prescott Street, passed away. Dr. Anderson and Macintosh were in attendance but their services were of no avail. Rev. Dr. Greene was also present and administered the last rites of the R. C. Church. Capt. L. C. Murphy with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Murphy and Mr. J. B. Murphy, of the D. I. and S. Co., Bell Island, are the only surviving relatives.

Backs It Up.

Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir—I think the suggestion of Mr. P. J. Kinsella in to-day's Daily News about holding a W. P. A. Regatta this year, is a good one, and as a W. P. A. worker I shall do my best to have it carried out. With a little united effort the event should be a very successful one. Yours truly, "W. P. A. WORKER," May 27, 1918.

Stafford's Liniment and Stafford's Phoratox are the two best preparations you can use for Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, etc. Theatre Hill Drug Store is open every night till 9.30—may 20, 18

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

To-day we present on OUR SECOND FLOOR A SPECIALLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Silk Sweater Coats

ALL MODELS. NO TWO ALIKE.

Silk Blouses

and

Silk Skirts.

Exceptionally High-Grade Goods, reflecting Elegance, Refinement and Distinctiveness in every piece.

THE SWEATER COATS Are all models, no two alike; best silk make; the last word in style and something entirely different from those you have seen elsewhere. Excellent shade range. Prices from \$10.00 to \$35.00.

THE BLOUSES Are just the dearest imaginable; White and Coloured in Georgette Crepe and China Silks, etc. Be the first to see these, the stock is small, select and distinctive. Prices from \$10.50 to \$25.00 each.

SILK SKIRTS.

Right here we would like to say that these cannot be equalled to-day in this city. They show Plain Silks, charming Plaid Silks, and others in Fancy Silks; an exquisite assortment showing a distinctive originality in shapes and trimming effects that cannot fail to please the stylish dresser. Come, these alone are worth a visit. Prices range from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Also a line of LADIES' WOOL SWEATER COATS selling at Cost.

Smyth's
ESTABLISHED 1875

With the Volunteers.

Owing to the lack of space at the Ricks most all the city soldiers are allowed to sleep at home. A number of extra bunks are being erected to accommodate the men that are gaily arriving.

A lad named Dunphy who gave his age as eighteen in order to enlist, while he is only 16 years, and was accepted by the Regiment, was discharged on Saturday after his correct age had been ascertained. Three of Dunphy's brothers have served the colors, two of whom have made the supreme sacrifice.

Here and There.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS'.

JOIN BOARD OF TRADE.—Messrs. J. B. Fooks, Gran I. Bank; Harold Mitchell, W. J. Halley and Robt. Cowan, of this city, have been elected members of the Board of Trade.

Stafford's Phoratox for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.—may 20, 18

Everyday Etiquette.

"I have received an invitation to a wedding of friends who would not appreciate the small gift I could give them. What shall I do?" inquired Edith.

"Write a note to them and extend your sure good wishes. I am sure they will understand your position," answered her intimate friend.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS'.

HIS HOSE

RICH HOSE

Between a dry, colorless one—a water-spotted one—the annual purchase that does not need watching—Rich Hose annually—if you wish to pay a little more many seasons.

DRICH!

It is different

Garden Supplies

Sprinklers
Pruning Knives
Trimming Shears

ERS, LIMITED,
partment.

TATOES.

s Blues.

, 14 New Gower STREET.

INGS

represented by

ING RING

of an article guaranteed, good color, and a ring to be found

Y & CO.,
St. John's.

RANGOON, CHILA BAYO, BABY LIMAS.

Light, Babbit's
Box, Taylor's Borax,
Liquoy, Golden
z. tabs, in 448's,

and 100 lb. sacks.

and half chests;
Special Blends,
B.

Raisins, 2 and 3
seeded and Seed-
less, Evap. Apples,
Peas.

ERS, Limited,
St. John's. 332.