

MILITARY RULE DECLARED THROUGHOUT IRELAND

Major-General Sir John Maxwell Sent from London
To Take Charge.

A despatch from London says: Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has gone over 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 has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south. This information, together with the fact that the rebels are still in possession of parts of the city of Dublin, was given to the nation by the Ministers in Parliament on Thursday.

There had been a small rising at Ardee and Louth and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

Troops are Adequate.

Premier Asquith, who on Wednesday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement on Thursday in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionists of certain parts of Dublin and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets. The government, the Premier said, was further convinced that the forces now in Ireland and those proceeding there were adequate to deal with the situation.

Restore Order First.

Replying to a question whether the Government had been warned of a dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said:

"The first and paramount duty of the Government is to restore order and to stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor and promptitude. That we are doing."

"Behind that there is undoubtedly an obligation which rests upon the Government of making a searching investigation into the causes of and the responsibility for these events. That obligation we fully recognize and intend to discharge."

"Our allies already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond," the Premier added, "that the movement is sectional only, and has no sympathy from the representatives of the Irish leaders."

Mr. Asquith said that for obvious reasons he did not like to name the other places to which the trouble had spread, but there had been in the west and south, but particularly in the west, places where there was a development of the movement. Very stringent precautions were being taken by the military authorities to deal with these places.

Official Report.

"The military operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Dublin are proceeding satisfactorily," says a communication issued by Field Marshal French, commanding the home forces, late Friday night.

"What may be described as the organized forces of the rebels," the communication adds, "are confined to a few localities, the principal one being the Sackville Street district, in which the rebel headquarters appear to be the General Post-office. The

cordons of troops around this district have been drawn closer, and the rebels in this locality are now confined behind their line of barricades. "Sniping from houses in which small parties of the rebels have established themselves in various parts of the city still continues. The district where this is most prevalent is that north-west of the Four Courts, which are still in the possession of the rebels. The clearance of these snipers is a matter of time."

"In other parts of Ireland the principal centres of disturbance are in County Galway and in Enniscorthy. Disturbances are also reported at Killarney, Clonmel and Gorey. The other parts of Ireland appear normal. "The general trend of the reports indicate that the disturbances are local in character."

Rebellion's Back Broken.

A despatch from London says: An official statement issued on Saturday night by the Official Press Bureau regarding the situation in Ireland says: "The general officer commanding-in-chief, the Irish command, has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken."

"Saturday night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin Counties, ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information."

"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville Street, the post-office and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville Street on Saturday night, but the fire brigade is now able to resume work."

"It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz."

"The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of this place, and a mixed column of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including 47 guns, has been sent from Wexford with a view to engaging the rebels. The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leaders' message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort to verify the information."

"A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding, and few arrests have been made."

"At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Bagenalstown and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Carlow and Dungarvey are believed to be quiet."

Officers Hit Hard.

An official list of casualties among the army officers at Dublin given out on Saturday contains twenty-seven names. Of this total five were killed, twenty-one wounded and one missing. This list is additional to the one announced Friday giving the names of two officers killed and five wounded.

2,970 British troops and 6,000 Indian troops. To prevent the Turkish forces from capturing them all the British guns and ammunition were destroyed before General Townshend surrendered. The surrender of a British army is an event of very rare occurrence, and much sorrow was caused in London by the announcement.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DURING APRIL.

Total From All Fields of Operation in Excess of Those of March.

A despatch from London says: British casualties for April, as compiled from published lists, are slightly in excess of those in March. The total from all fields of operation is 1,255 officers and 19,256 men, compared with 1,107 officers and 19,317 men in March.

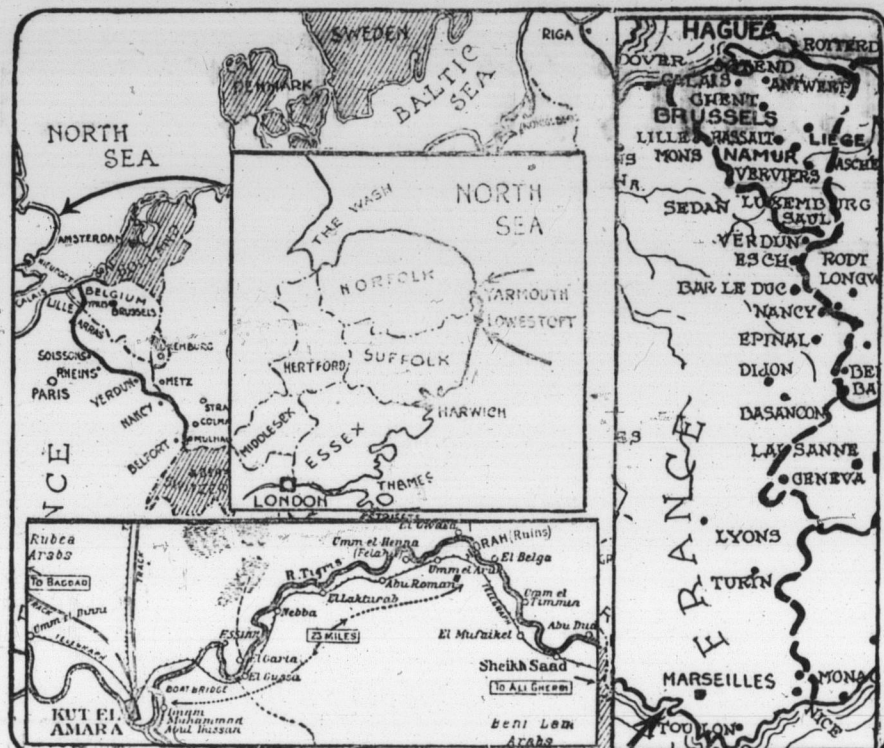
GERMANS FELL VICTIMS TO THEIR OWN FRIGHFULNESS

Gas Directed Against British Front Broke Back
Over Enemy Trenches With Satisfactory Results.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have made several attacks against the British lines during the past 48 hours, but have everywhere been repulsed. Under cover of gas an assault was attempted opposite Hulluch, but the gas broke back over the enemy trenches, and the Germans were seen leaving their trenches and running to the rear on a front of about seven hundred yards. Judging by the number of ambulances seen coming up to Hulluch, declares Sir

Douglas Haig's report, the enemy must have suffered considerable casualties from our artillery and his gas. The ground behind the enemy lines was colored by gas on a front of about a thousand yards to a depth of three thousand yards.

Gas was also liberated north of the Messines road on a 2,000-yard front, but the infantry attack which followed was broken down by the British fire. An attack with bombers at another point was equally unsuccessful.



WEEK'S NEWS OF THE WAR.

The English coast was again visited by German warships on Tuesday morning. They were sighted off Lowestoft by the British local naval forces and were engaged. They fought for twenty minutes and then fled. Before fleeing one of the vessels fired into Lowestoft, but little damage was done. Two men, a woman and a child were killed. At the same time fire was opened on Yarmouth, and one or two buildings were slightly damaged.

About the same time a fleet of Zeppelins made a raid over the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This is the region in which are situated Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Some bombs were dropped, but a fog made it impossible for the enemy to get any accuracy of aim.

The British fleet shelled the sea coast in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge on the 24th. It is reported that three German destroyers, after being hit, were forced to withdraw into the harbor. Little opportunity is being given the enemy forces to concentrate in Egypt. Aeroplane reconnaissance keeps the authorities advised of any hostile movement. During the week an attack was made on Quatia, but the force used was not sufficiently strong, and a withdrawal was necessary. But this was only for a day. Stronger forces were brought up and the enemy had to flee.

Canadian troops have been in action almost continuously during the week. In the neighborhood of St. Eloi the Germans have been making frequent attempts to recapture the crater positions taken from them on March 27, but the men from the Dominion have repelled every attack and caused much loss to the Germans. In the neighborhood of Verdun the French are taking the offensive more and more. They are also proving the superiority of their artillery fire over that of the Germans. There has been considerable fighting during the week, especially in the neighborhood of Dead Man's Hill, but the French not only successfully defended that position, but even retook some trenches on the northern slope which had been captured from them some time before.

The campaign in Mesopotamia gives ground for anxiety. The Tigris is still in flood, and the advance of the British force to the relief of Kul-el-Amara is delayed. There has been some fighting with the relieving force, and the enemy have made great claims which have been discounted by the despatches of Sir Percy Lake. The Russians, since they captured Trebizond, have kept up their advance westward along the shore of the Black Sea.

No sooner had the first Russians who landed at Marseilles got half-way toward the battle front than another force equally big was reported as having landed there, too. There is now no doubt of any intention of Russia to make any peace before the Allies do.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN SHELLED

BRITISH EMPLOY 3 BATTLE-SHIPS, 18 DESTROYERS AND 40 MINESWEEPERS.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"A British squadron resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast at 4 o'clock on Thursday 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 Thursday's bombardment the British force consisted of three battleships, 18 destroyers and between 30 and 40 mine-sweepers and minelayers. Two of the battleships bombarded the coast between Zeebrugge and Knokke, 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 consorts."

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

NO MORE FARM HANDS FROM UNITED STATES.

Only Poor Class of Men Can Be Secured Now.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Department of Colonization and Immigration has recalled its special officers from Michigan, where they have been drumming up farm hands to relieve the scarcity of help in Ontario. The venture proved a success, close to five hundred men having been secured, but the floating supply of good men has been exhausted, and those available now are not considered of proper quality. There are lots of good farm hands in the State, but the special officers when they went after them found that the farmers had most of them tied up under contract. The scheme to get farm hands has helped more than the farmers. Some of the men secured, after landing in Ontario and getting within the sound of the bugles, have promptly enlisted for overseas service. The Department of Agriculture is now satisfied that with the men secured and the help of retired farmers and High school boys released for farm work the situation this summer will be well met.

GERMAN OFFICER MUST STAND TRIAL

Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Was Denied.

Boston, April 27.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International Bridge at Veneboro, Maine, on February 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered on Thursday.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED BY GERMANY.

A despatch from Paris says: The German-Swiss frontier has been closed since Monday afternoon even to mails, says a despatch to the Matin, from Berne. Foreigners now in Germany have been informed that none will be allowed to leave the country before twenty days have elapsed, the despatch adds.

NAVAL BATTLE DESCRIBED BY MEN WHO WITNESSED IT

Message Brought By Seaplane Sent Germans
Scurrying Homeward.

The Lowestoft correspondent of The London Daily Mail says:

"The scream 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 toward the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great gray shapes here and there picked out with flashes of flame as another shell came ashore."

"The inhabitants scrambled into their little ones, hurried out, not in panic, but out of curiosity, to the shore to watch and count the German shells."

Seaplanes Chased Back.

"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 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

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY MINE

Russell is Destroyed in the Mediterranean—702 Men Rescued.

A despatch from London says: The sinking of the battleship Russell was announced in the following official statement:

"H.M.S. Russell, Captain William Bowden Smith, R.N., flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean on Thursday and was sunk. The Admiral, Captain, 24 officers and 676 men were saved. There are about 124 officers and men missing." Under ordinary conditions the Russell carried between 750 and 800 men.

The Leading Markets

London, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25; No. 2 do., \$1.23; No. 3 do., \$1.18; track, Bay ports.

Manitoba wheat—No. 2 C.W., \$1.23; No. 3 do., \$1.18; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.10; No. 1 feed, \$1.00; on track Bay ports, \$1.00; track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 74 to 76c, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 46c; commercial, 44 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 2 do., 95c to \$1.01; No. 3 do., 90c to 95c; feed wheat, 85c to 88c, according to freights outside.

Feas—No. 2, \$1.45, according to sample, \$1.20 to \$1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 62 to 64c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 48-lb. bags, \$5.50; second patents, in 48-lb. bags, \$5.40; strong bakers', in 48-lb. bags, \$5.30; Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.20 to \$4.30, track Toronto. In bags, \$4.25 to \$4.35, bulk seaboard.

Milled—Car lots, 48-lb. bags, \$4.20; freight—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$26 to \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; inferior, 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; inferior, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—New-laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 25c.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 125 to 135c. Combs—No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40; the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19c.

Maple syrup—\$1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario, \$1.65 to \$1.70; and New Brunswick at \$1.80 to \$1.85 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16 1/2 to 17c; per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 21 to 22c; do., heavy, 17 to 20c; rolls, 17 1/2 to 18c; breakfast bacon, 21 1/2 to 22c; hams, 25 to 26c; boneless hams, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tins, 15 1/2 to 16c; and lard, 15 1/2 to 16c; compound, 12 1/2 to 14c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.18; No. 2 do., \$1.13; No. 3 do., \$1.08; No. 4 do., \$1.04; No. 5, 98c; No. 6, 94c; feed, 84c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44c; No. 1 do., 44c; extra No. 1 feed, 44c; No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 2 do., 42c; barley—No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 50c; rejected, 50c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.84; No. 2 C.W., \$1.81.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 2.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 57 to 58c. Oats, Canadian No. 2, 54c; Canadian No. 3, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 51 to 51 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 50 to 50 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 49 to 49 1/2c; barley—Man feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 75 to 77c; flour—Man feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 75 to 77c.

Butter, 24 to 25c; second, 23 to 24c; strong bakers', 23 to 24c; winter patents, choice, 28 to 30c; straight rollers, 25 to 26c; 40-lb. bags, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; 50-lb. bags, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; rolled oats, 24 to 25c; bran, 24 to 25c; shorts, 24 to 25c; middlings, 24 to 25c; moultie, 24 to 25c; best eastern, 18 1/2 to 19c; choice creamery, 31 to 31 1/2c; seconds, 30 to 30 1/2c; eggs, fresh, 25c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Wheat, May, \$1.19; July, \$1.19 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.19; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 4 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 5 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 6 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 7 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 8 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 9 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 10 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 11 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 12 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 13 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 14 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 15 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 16 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 17 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 18 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 19 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 20 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 21 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 22 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 23 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 24 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 25 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 26 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 27 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 28 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 29 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 30 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 31 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 32 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; No. 33 Northern, \$1.17 1/2; 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