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BRITISH WIN MINOR VICTORIES, BATTLE AT VERDUN NOW ARTILLERY DUEL; VAGUE TALK OF PEACE FROM HOLLAND

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN FOR COASTWISE TRADE

Schooners Finding it Difficult to Get Enough Men—Vessel Held Up Here Waiting for Crew.

This port, as every other port, is feeling the pinch because of the scarcity of seamen. Wages were never better than at present, employers say, but still the situation is serious. The schooner Arthur M. Gibson is in the harbor with a cargo of lumber for New York but cannot get a crew to take her away and other vessels as well are on the lookout for men. All along the New England coast the dearth of men is felt and the department of commerce at Washington is conducting an investigation into the matter.

One reason given for the small supply of seamen at Atlantic ports is the greater attraction which the Great Lakes shipping offers to sailors this year. The advance in wages on the lakes is larger than at the coast ports, to say nothing of the greater safety of inland navigation as compared with vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade.

CLEAN UP AND KEEP CLEAN IS FAIRVILLE'S SLOGAN

Public Meeting Asks For Municipal By-Law Besides Raising Funds for Garbage Cans.

At a representative meeting in Fairville last night, it was decided to send a deputation to the county council this afternoon to ask for a by-law requiring private premises to be kept in a sanitary condition and penalizing anyone who throws paper in the street. The question of placing garbage cans about the street was also taken up. A sufficient sum was collected to place one can in front of the post office, and a committee was delegated to solicit subscriptions for three others.

The meeting was held in the court house, and among those present were: Rev. R. P. Hayward, Rev. W. M. Townsend, Rev. Gilbert Earle and lay delegates from other congregations of Fairville. It was held for the specific purpose of discussing community conditions and the matter of having a "clean-up" day. Rev. Mr. Hayward occupied the chair and W. E. Maynell acted as secretary.

The various questions were discussed at length, and a decision was reached to send a deputation to the municipal council to ask for the enactment of the above mentioned by-law. The following were appointed the committee: Rev. Gilbert Earle, W. E. Maynell and William Stymest, the latter being the road commissioner for Lancaster.

The placing of garbage cans about the streets was also discussed thoroughly. A collection was taken up which furnished enough for one can, and Rev. Mr. Townsend and the secretary were appointed to collect subscriptions for three others.

When a date is fixed for holding the "clean-up", sermons touching on the matter will be preached in all the church of the town, and other methods will be used to promote success.

"ANZAC" SOON TO BE WRITTEN IN STORY OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE

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the Germans was much in excess of the 300,000 or so indicated in today's official report.

Turks Report Air Attacks.

Constantinople, May 8, via London—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the Turkish war office:

"On the Irak and Caucasus fronts there is nothing important to report.

"On May 6, two enemy aeroplanes threw ten bombs on a ship cruising near Akke Bahr, slightly injuring one soldier. Off the Island of Imbro's a monitor and a cruiser, supported by the observation of aeroplanes, threw forty shells on the environs of Seddul Bahr without effect. One of our aeroplanes hit an enemy cruiser with two bombs. The cruiser, wrapped in smoke, took to the open sea.

"Off the beach of the Island of Kimsten, a monitor, a torpedo boat and two enemy aeroplanes opened fire against some coast points but were obliged to cease their fire owing to the reply of our artillery. The monitor and the torpedo boat were hit."

Townshend at Bagdad a Prisoner.

New York, May 8—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam today says:

"General Townshend, commander of the British forces that surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara and four generals of his staff, have arrived at Bagdad, according to Constantinople despatches today.

"They are being shown every consideration by the Turks."

Birds Between the Lines.

A French bird magazine says that partridges, which are very numerous near the front,are to be found mostly between the French and German trenches among the barbed-wire entanglements. It is, in fact, the only spot where they can be, comparatively speaking, at ease, for humans seldom venture into this no man's land. Sometimes they find themselves in the middle of a cannonade, but they lie close and seem to mind the noise very little. The magazine gives a list of birds which are afraid and run away and those which do not mind war. The first includes starlings, swallows and martins, and the last larks, titlarks, wagtails and grosbeaks.

Sullivan Released.

London, May 8, 4.20 p.m.—James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested following the recent uprising in Ireland, notified the American embassy here from Dublin today that he had been released.

SECOND FRENCH LINES UNDER FIRE ON RIVER MEUSE

Lively Bombardment Prolongs Deadly Struggle Raging About Verdun

GERMANS STRONGER IN EAST AFRICA

Stand Being Made Against Victorious Troops of General Smuts—Turks, in Usual Exaggerated Statement, Claim Defeat of Russians in Caucasus.

Paris, May 11, 10.40 p.m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"In the region of Verdun there was a somewhat active artillery engagement in the sector of Avocourt. A violent bombardment of our positions in the Caillette wood and of our second lines on the right bank of the Meuse occurred.

"There was some gusts of artillery fire in the Woevre. There is no event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannonading."

The official Belgium communication reads:

"Artillery action was in progress in the region of Ramscapelle and Schoore. The reciprocal bombardment in the sector of Dixmude continued today."

British Ready in East Africa.

London, May 11—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondoa-Irangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says:

"Telegraphing late on May 9, Lieut. General Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondao-Irangi, after our occupation of the centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the central railway at Dodoma and Kilimatinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondao-Irangi district where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them.

"An aeroplane despatched to reconnoiter the line of the Usambara railway failed to return.

"The rains are abating.

"The Belgian advance into Ruanda, both north and south of Lake Kivu, has progressed satisfactorily, despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

Advantage With British.

London, May 11, 11.50 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches near Orvillers last night. Today there has been mining activity near Beaumont, Hamer and Fricourt, both sides blowing up Camouflets. The advantage remains with us.

"The artillery on both sides has been active about Angres and southeast of Ypres. At the Hohenzollern redoubt a severe bombardment developed this afternoon."

Turks Have Victory on Paper.

Constantinople, May 11, via London, 2.55 p.m.—In an all day battle in the Mount Kope sector on the Caucasus front the Turks drove the Russians out of positions nearly ten miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to today's official announcement by the Turkish war office.

The official statement is as follows:

"Fetahie sector (Mesopotamia)—There have been no events aside from an artillery battle accompanied by intermittent infantry moves.

"Caucasus front: In the sector of Mount Kope, in a battle which began on the forenoon of May 8 with our attack and lasted until evening, the enemy was driven out of position about 15 kilometres in extent by a bayonet attack and thrown back eastward. We captured six officers, more than 300 men and four machine guns. Our pursuing detachment, despite heavy snow storms, maintained contact with the retreating enemy detachments.

"Likewise, as a result of a successful surprise attack on the night of May 9, on the camp of the enemy near Baschkjoejd, fifty kilometres southeast of Mamahatur, 250 infantry and 200 cavalry, which comprised the enemy force, were forced to flight by the bayonet, and excepting a small number were destroyed.

"In the coast sector no change of importance has occurred. The enemy, who tried to advance from west of Dschewislik, was obliged to retreat northwards, owing to an enveloping movement by our troops."

Germans Say French Attacked.

Berlin, May 11, by wireless to Sayville—Two French attacks on the Verdun front, one delivered near Dead Man Hill and the other northeast of Hill 304, broke down with considerable losses under the German fire, the war office announced today.

37 Steamers Go Down By Torpedo Without Warning

London, May 11, 3.10 p. m. — Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, gave these figures today, adding that he understood these figures were known to the American government.

ASKING VOTE FOR SPANISH SERVICE

Cut 1,000 Miles from Atlantic Voyage by Using Vigo-New York Route.

Madrid, May 11—The government will include in the incoming budget to the Cortes a subvention of 2,500,000 pesetas for the establishment of a fast steamship line between Vigo and New York.

It is proposed to make the crossing in six days, the steamers connecting with special trains making the trip between Vigo and Paris and other ports on the continent.

The design is to make the new line the main artery between America and the continent, as the route is about 1,000 miles shorter than those by way of Liverpool or Southampton. Both termini are neutral, it is also pointed out in this connection, and the line will not be affected by a shortage of tonnage, such as that which exists on the English routes because of the war.

The Marquis De Commillas, head of the Spanish Transport Company, stated today that the negotiations with the Spanish government had not as yet been concluded. The determination of the government to introduce the subvention bill, however, appears to assure the inaugurtion of the line.

FOG-OBSCURED SIGNALS CAUSE OF THIS SERIOUS WRECK.

Washington, May 11—The wreck on the New York Central lines near Cleveland, Ohio, March 29, in which twenty-seven persons were killed and forty-seven injured, was due, the interstate commerce commission reported today, to the failure of Engineer Hess to see the signals, or to read them properly, on account of the dense fog in which his train was running. The commission in its report again refers to the need of automatic train stops.

ANOTHER DAY IN FEDERAL HOUSE ON BI-LINGUALISM

Hon. Charles Marcil Willing to Submit Status of Regulation 17 to Four Educators

SCATHING COMMENT ON SENATE'S ACTION

Nationalist Member Lines Up for Resolution Introduced by Mr. Lapointe—Dr. J. W. Edwards an Interesting Speaker.

Ottawa, May 11—Hon. Charles Marcil resumed the debate in the house today upon Mr. Ernest Lapointe's motion calling upon the house to suggest to the Ontario legislature that "the privilege of children of French parentage of being taught in their mother tongue be not interfered with." The resolution, he said, was not a coercive or an aggressive one. He freely admitted that it dealt with a subject which was one of purely provincial concern and that in not disallowing the Ontario act respecting the Ottawa seperate schools, the government acted in conformity with traditional Liberal policy.

As far as the Ottawa schools were concerned, the French-Canadian people were willing that the elective separate school board should retire if the appointed commission also retired and the education department undertook the administration of the system until the case pending before the privy council was decided. The general question in Ontrio rested upon the interpretation of Regulation 17 which some said was intended for the extinction of the French language of Ontario. He was willing that that regulation be submitted to President Falconer of the University of Toronto, Principal Peterson of McGill University, the principal of Queens University and one French-Canadian. If they decided that the regulation could be worked to advantage and would benefit the minority in Ontario, he was willing to abide by their ruling.

The same appeal which was made to Ontario, he continued, could be made to Manitoba. In the latter province, the government had repealed the clause in the Laurier-Greenway agreement, providing for bi-lingual schools where there were ten or more pupils speaking French or any other language than English as their native tongue. He was prepared, therefore, if an opportunity was given him, to move a resolution calling upon the house to express its regret at the

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FUNDY WEIRMEN STAND BY RIGHTS

New Association Formed For St. John and Charlotte Counties and Deadlock With American Packers May be Result.

(Special to the Telegraph.)

St. Stephen, N. B., May 11—A meeting of the weirmen of St. John and Charlotte counties was held at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon and evening. Representatives from all fishing sections were present except Deer Island and Campobello. Delegates from St. John county were also present. More than two-thirds of the fishing interests of these counties was represented.

The object of the meeting as set forth in a series of resolutions was to form a Wier Owners Association for the protection and promotion of the interests of weir owners and weir fishermen of said counties, and to promote the fishing interests generally. The meeting was prompted by a circular from the sardine section of the National Canners' Association of America, in one part of which it was stated in substance that the said packers would not be responsible for the price of any fish taken from the weirmen if they should afterwards fail in their standard of inspection. Judge Cockburn, K.C., was elected chairman of the meeting, and George E. Ellis, of Mace's Bay, acted as secretary.

It was resolved to form an association to be known as the Weir Owners' Association for the counties of St. John and Charlotte, the membership of the association is to be limited to weir owners and those controlling weirs either in trust or a representative capacity.

The officers elected were George E. Frauley, St. George, president; M. N. Cockburn, K.C., St. Andrews, vice-president; George E. Ellis, Mace's Bay, secretary; Burton C. Cook, Grand Manan, treasurer, with Alphonsus B. O'Neill, St. Andrews, Herbert H. McLane, Letete, Peter Devine, St. John county, members of the executive.

Committees were appointed to confer with other weir owners in sections not represented in today's meeting to secure co-operation in the purposes of the association, also to treat with sardine packers on the question of relaxing their rule to defer payment for fish until passed by inspection.

There was a full and free discussion among the delegates in respect to the attitude assumed by the American sardine packers as announced to the weir fisherman through their circular letter in respect to making payment to the weirmen for their fish conditioned upon the action of the inspector.

The consensus of opinion was that only one result could follow from the enforcement of that rule, and that was to do a great injustice to weir owners and weir fishermen. Several instances were related by men who have been taking fish this season of boatmen seeking to take advantage of the new rule to procure fish for a sum below the prevailing price. If that rule were adhered to by the packers and acquiesced in by the weirmen it would open the door very widely in affording opportunities to get fish free of cost, large quantities of which could be used at a profit in the fertilizer.

From the spirit shown at the meeting it is quite probable that unless the packers relax in some measure at least from their present attitude there will be a deadlock between the two interests and the weirmen will refuse to part with their fish until they have a proper guarantee of payment. The meeting adjourned tonight to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when it is probable a delegation will be appointed to go to Eastport to interview the packers.

Monk's Influence Over Czar is Broken By Death

Report Rapulin Assassinated, Despatch Coming to Bucharest from Balkan Front.

Berlin, May 11, by wireless to Sayville—Gregory Rapulin, the Russian monk who is reputed to have exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas, has been assassinated, according to reports from Petrograd received in Bucharest, says the Overseas News Agency today.

PEACE MEETING FOR THE HAGUE

Neutral Delegates to Consider Asking President Wilson to Act as Mediator.

The Hague, May 11, via London—The Netherlands anti-war council has cabled Hamilton Holt (the New York editor) that it considers Germany's reference to peace in her submarine note to the United States, inasmuch as she has twice declared her readiness for peace, is a fresh inducement for united neutral mediatory action. The council suggests that the executive of the American peace society urge President Wilson to promote a neutral conference to offer mediation.

Did Kaiser Make Bid?

New York, May 11—In response to an appeal from the Netherlands anti-war council, a meeting at which will be considered a proposal that President Wilson be urged to promote a conference of neutral nations to offer mediation in the European war, will be called soon in this country. This was announced today by Hamilton Holt, chairman of the American branch of the central organization for durable peace, the recipient of the appeal.

The appeal of the Dutch council, according to Mr. Holt, indicates a belief by many persons in the Netherlands that Emperor William, through Germany's reply to the American note in the submarine controversy, made an indirect bid for peace.

The Note Criticized.

Berlin, May 10—Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of the Tageblatt, devotes his leader today to criticizing the tone of President Wilson's last two communications to Germany. He finds that the latest note is couched in language "intentionally supercilious," and adds:

"There is nobody in Germany, who does not feel this tone, as it can only be felt."

Other papers take offense at the tone of the American notes.

Germania, Berlin's Catholic organ, objects to President Wilson's words, "Scrupulous execution henceforth" as offensive in form, since, it says, they express doubt that Germany will keep its word, "which signifies the deepest insult to our honor."

The Taglische Bundschau finds the note very unusual in form, and says that it "calls in question, the good faith of the German government."

MAURICE WHITE GIVES LIFE FOR EMPIRE IN EAST AFRICA BATTLE

Fredericton, May 11—A cablegram received here yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Joseph McLeod announced the death of her son-in-law, Maurice White, who had been fighting with the British forces in German East Africa. The cable was from Mrs. White, formerly Miss Ida McLeod, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph McLeod, of Fredericton.

The deceased was one of the foremost educationists in South Africa, having been superintendent of over 600 schools previous to enlisting with the British forces in Africa. He was a South African war veteran and a brother-in-law of Colonel H. F. McLeod, officer commanding the 12th Battalion, and Captain N. P. McLeod, in France with the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column. The late Admiral Burkwell White, of the British navy, was a brother.

BRITISH TAKE MAIL FROM TWO STEAMERS

Berlin, May 11, by wireless to Sayville—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Overseas News Agency says that all the first class mail from the United States on the Norwegian steamer Kristianiafjord and the Danish steamer Hellig Olav was taken off by the British authorities recently at Kirkwall.

AGREEMENT JUST AS ALLEGED IN KYTE CHARGES

Cadwell Tells of Splitting Commission of $1,000,000 With Yoakum and Bassick

COMMISSIONER'S THREAT TO GIVE UP HEARING

Judge Duff Tells Sir Sam's Lawyer Sharply That His Tactics Will Result in the Associate Commissioner's Withdrawal—A Cold-Blooded Recital.

Ottawa, May 11—E. V. Cadwell, of the American Ammunition Company, testifying this afternoon before the Meredith-Duff commission of inquiry, admitted that an agreement had been entered into between himself, E. W. Bassick and B. F. Yoakum, of New York, whereby they were to divide a commission of $1,000,000 for their trouble in negotiating their fuse contract with the shell committee at Ottawa. Yoakum was to get $475,000, Bassick $275,000 and Cadwell was content with $250,000.

When G. W. Kyte, M. P., made his charges in the house of commons regarding the "rake-offs" on fuse contracts he read what Cadwell admitted today was a copy of the agreement entered into between the three men. Mr. Kyte first said that the million to be divided was the advance made by the shell committee, but afterwards spoke of it as profits out of the transaction. Cadwell says the money was to be divided "as and when the fuses were delivered." It was not to come out of the advance money, but from payments after deliveries.

On Grill Today.

Cadwell is one of the best witnesses so far heard. He gives his testimony in a straightforward manner, and creates the impression that he does not seem to desire to hide anything. All his evidence today was in direct examination. The cross-examination comes tomorrow.

Cadwell told of having come to Ottawa with Messrs. Yoakum and Bassick, and negotiating the contract in opposition to the "Tobacco Trust" (the International Company) crowd, whom he found out were the competitors. The order was secured first by a letter, and immediately there was talk of a division of the profits. Others were to share in the work, so the men primarily interested thought they were entitled to compensation. Cadwell himself apparently played the least part.

"I let them fight it out," he stated in reference to the difference between Yoakum and Bassick. Each of them claimed credit for initiating the business. The discussion was heated, but apparently Bassick had the "drop" on the other fellow. General Bertram's letter, assuring the order, was addressed to him. He threatened to return it, and then there was peace and agreement. Yoakum, however, was able to persuade Bassick that he was entitled to the lion's share,

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Picture House In South Death Trap For 25 Negroes

Norfolk, Va., May 11—Twenty-six negroes, all women and children except one, perished in the fire which last night destroyed a motion picture theatre after a gasoline explosion at Wallaceton, near here.

A number of children were trampled to death in the rush to escape. Twenty were injured, some of them considered very seriously.

BRITAIN DRAWS CORD ON TIGHTER

Washington, May 11—The United States government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and the allies. Secretary of State Lansing received a letter today from former President Taft, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, urging such action, and it was learned tonight that the matter would be taken up with the British government in the near future.

Mr. Taft's letter revealed, for the first time, that Great Britain formally had declined to issue permits for shipments of supplies to the central powers, except when intended for American hospital units. This exception, Mr. Taft wrote, was worthless because on account of lack of funds the Red Cross had maintained no units in the belligerent countries since last October.

The Red Cross considers the attitude of the British government in violation of the Geneva convention, to which the United States and all of the present belligerents are signatories, and holds that the American government has the right to insist upon observance of the treaty. Mr. Taft expressed the hope that the British position was based upon an erroneous belief that the central powers had failed to agree to a reciprocal course in the treatment of articles for the sick and wounded.

CANADIAN SOLDIER TAKES OWN LIFE IN TRAINING CAMP.

London, May 11—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned today at the inquest on Pte. Bertram Adamson, of the Canadian Medical Corps, stationed at Hythe, Kent. Adamson, who was from British Columbia, was found in a wood with his throat cut. He had shown signs of depression, which was ascribed to domestic troubles.

U. S. WANTS TO KNOW WHAT WAS DONE WITH SUBMARINE COMMANDER

Washington, May 11—Secretary Lansing indicated today that the United States might make inquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

GERMANY AVERSE TO WAR WITH U. S.

Speech of German Chancellor Threw Out Warning as to Folly and Danger of Break with Wilson.

London, May 11, 5.22 p. m.—What purports to be a summary of the speech of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, at the secret sitting of the general committee of the Reichstag on May 5, concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the wireless press today under a Berne date. The wireless press states that the following remarks by the chancellor may be accepted as unquestionably authentic:

"I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that. With regard to our dispute with America our self-respect was wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings urge us to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare, and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of policy compel us to subordinate patriotic zeal to patriotic reason. We must be guided, however, not by our feelings but by the coolest judgment.

"We have one aim and one duty, namely, to win the war; therefore, any policy which endangers our victory must be avoided. The overwhelming majority of expert opinion regards a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril.

"A great mistake has been committed in overstating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostility.

"It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead.

"The imperial government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America.

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worded a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes, we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

PREMIER ASQUITH OFF TO DUBLIN TO SEE CONDITIONS

Military Authorities Still in Control But Future Must Be Provided For

HOUSE OF LORDS PASSES CENSURE

Vote of Disapproval of Administration o Irish Affairs in Lords—Deportations Getting Up to 2,000—Two Death Sentences Commuted — Dillon's Support of Nationalists.

London, May 11, 11.45 p.m.—Premier Asquith left Euston station tonight on board the Irish mail train on his way to Dublin.

Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons this afternoon that he felt it to be his duty to go to Dublin today.

Mr. Asquith said he would leave for Dublin within a few hours. His trip, he explained, would not be made with the intention of superseding the executive authorities in Ireland, but for the purpose of consulting the civil and military authorities at first hand, and arriving at some arrangement for the future which would commend itself to Irishmen of all parties, and to parliament. He added that the present government of Ireland was in an anomalous and unsatisfactory position, which could not continue indefinitely.

Call for United Ireland.

"It was of the utmost importance," said Mr. Asquith, "that after these disturbing events we should foresake all past prepossessions and recognize that the vast mass of the Irish people have shown themselves loyal to the crown, determined to maintain the law, and resolute to prosecute the war. We ought to seize the opportunity of developing these potential sentiments of unity, good feeling and co-operation, and endeavor, putting aside all controversies of the past, to unite Ireland herself, and Ireland as a constituent of the United Kingdom, and the empire in the common task which absorbes all our common energies."

With reference to the Skeffington case, Mr. Asquith said that on the facts known to the government it seemed to be an inexcusable act, the case was sub-judice, and all he could say or promise was that an open inquiry would be held.

Discussion in Lords.

London, May 11, 7.05 p.m.—The house of lords adopted the resolution of Lord Loreburn, expressing dissatisfaction with the administration of Irish affairs. There was no division.

Upon the resumption of debate in the house of lords, Lord Lansdowne announced that in all cases where life had been taken in circumstances constituting murder the course of the law would not be interfered with.

There was no intention to allow persons in Ireland to possess arms without license or permission, he added, and martial law would not be abrogated until that could be done with perfect safety.

The debate in the house of lords was of little interest, aside from Lord Lansdowne's speech on behalf of the government. Admiral Lord Beresford said he had great sympathy with Augustine Birrell, late chief secretary for Ireland, on account of his manly confession that he had under-estimated the situation in Ireland. He charged Mr. Birrell, however, with the responsibility for turning a peaceful country into one seething with sedition, and with reviving the angry sectarian feeling which had almost disappeared. Lord Beresford added that he considered the whole cabinet equally responsible with Mr. Birrell.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech, characterized the rising os one of the most discreditable and humiliating episodes in the recent history of Ireland.

"It was instigated by foreign intrigue," said Lord Lansdowne, "and to some extent was financed by our enemies. It was only due to the prompt action of the military that we escaped a disaster, the extent of which it is impossible to conjecture."

The speaker said it was unfair to accuse the government of making a scapegoat of Mr. Birrell, who had resigned of his own initiative. If Mr. Birrell had formed what he called a mistaken estimate of the danger of the Sinn Fein movement it was only fair to suppose that that was the estimate he communicated to his colleagues in the cabinet. The government had now decided that members of the Sinn Fein organisation should no longer be employed in any government department.

Lord Lansdowne said he agreed with the Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council, that it was impossible for those on the government bench to take a useful part in the discussion, and therefore it would have been desirable for the debate to have been postponed so some future occasion, it being improper

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