

VERITABLE HAIL OF BULLETS IN DUBLIN WHEN REBELLION AT HEIGHT; ALL LEADERS HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS

1,000 GIVE THEMSELVES UP IN DUBLIN

Total Surrender of Rebels in Ireland Spells End of Revolt

INNISCORTHY YIELDED WITHOUT STRUGGLE

Last Rebel Stronghold Outside Dublin Subdued by Battery of Artillery—Hope for Peaceful Submission in City of Cork.

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 quiet is restored. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns."

"There were 1,000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night. It is reported that the Queenstown arms would be handed in today in the city of Cork."

"During the night of April 30 to May 1 the rebels in Inisicorthy made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms on condition that the captain was allowed to return to his home. They were informed that the only terms that could be entertained were unconditional surrender. The rebels accepted by them at 6 o'clock this morning. It was later reported that the rebels were surrendering today on these terms."

"The last rebel stronghold in the county of Wick, Ardlough, was captured by royal Irish constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Fenis (County Wick) today."

"Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Baginbally, and New Ross, and the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulster is quiet."

London, May 1.—Telegraphing from Dublin under date of Sunday the correspondent of the Evening News says: "The last rebel stronghold in the county of Wick, Ardlough, was captured by royal Irish constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Fenis (County Wick) today."

"I am satisfied with the negotiations of my special committee which have been marked with extreme caution and have resulted in a settlement which will be of great benefit to the public."

"It was, I believe," said the witness, "strengthened with enthusiasm by the general, the minister of militia."

"It looks as though Carnegie may be on the ground for a full week. Mr. Hellmuth is not yet near through with his examination and E. B. Johnston, K. C., is expected to follow with a lengthy cross-examination. He is a vital witness. He takes the whole responsibility for recommending the contracts."

"We had gone back on our word" to the Canadian company represented by Messrs. Russell and Harris, but added that they "took it very well."

"He is a voluble witness. He is ready to give a lengthy explanation of some of it by way of comment."

G. W. Kite, M. P., joined Mr. Carvell at the legal table today while Colonel J. Wesley Allison engaged in frequent whispered conversations with Sir Sam Hughes. Scores of members of parliament are in attendance, closely watching developments.

"The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising, ordered the police and soldiers to retire to their quarters, none of them being armed. In the meantime the rebels seized the city. They established themselves at 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 and soldiers prevented the rebels from getting beyond the gate, at which they killed the policeman on duty."

"The authorities were powerless, with the forces at their disposal. The rebels, however, had failed to seize the telephone exchange, and the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at a considerable distance of troops was immediately despatched to the capital."

"Tuesday—the rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the streets. Sniping was fairly prevalent in all quarters of Dublin throughout the day, and numbers of casualties occurred among soldiers, rebels and civilians, particularly the latter, who failed to grasp the seriousness of the occasion."

"No effort was undertaken to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military on hand, was still insufficient."

"The military situation is no longer, if it ever was, even superficially serious. The real importance of the incident will be political, but silly attacks on Mr. Birrell, the Irish secretary, need not be taken too seriously."

"The Times thinks that the strict censorship and the air of mystery thrown over the early stages of the rebellion by the government were unwise, and that they are likely to create a bad impression among neutrals, which the government is anxious to prevent."

"The Express makes a violent attack on the administration of Ireland. It demands the retirement of Baron Wimborne, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Birrell, adding in large type, 'Kitchener to Ireland as lord lieutenant.'"

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YANKEE AVIATOR'S BRAVERY WON HIM BELGIAN BRIDE



Lieut. Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of a former U. S. Minister to Belgium, lost his leg fighting in the skies for his wife's country. His bravery and sacrifice, however, won the heart of Baroness Gesa de Vivario. Now he has come back to the United States to secure an artificial limb. When he becomes accustomed to the makeshift he is returning to fight again.

Col. Carnegie Has Handsome Salary of \$40,000 a Year

Adviser to, Then Member of, Shell Committee No "Piker" When It Comes to Drawing Pay—Allison's Efforts Out "Of Pure Friendship" for Sir Sam Hughes.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, May 1.—Honorary Colonel David Carnegie, the man who assumes "entire responsibility" for most of the operations of the Canadian shell committee, finds patriotism profitable. He told Sir William Meredith and Hon. L. P. Duff, the investigating royal commissioners, that he was having a salary of \$28,000 a year forced upon him as ordnance adviser by the imperial authorities.

This is in addition to a modest honorarium of £3,000 sterling direct from the imperial government. The communication of the committee further that he was being thrust upon him. He stated as expert advice to the shell committee at a recognition of \$1,000 per month but before eight months had elapsed he found himself a full-fledged member of that important body.

"Any reason for this change?" asked the inquisitive government counsel. "None that I know of," smiled the complacent Carnegie. The two commissioners smiled, too.

Colonel Carnegie seems to have upset the theory that silence is golden. More Than \$30,000 Advanced.

The persistent Hellmuth dragnet was busy most of the afternoon in gathering interesting facts concerning some British and Canadian interests fared in the working out of the Basick-Yoakum-Cadwell et al contracts awarded by General Bertram and his colleagues on the shell committee. He ascertained that advances of \$1,697,871.14 to the International Arms & Fuse Company and of \$1,509,802 to the American Ammunition Company had been made so far. He also discovered that the International Company were required to deliver 2,500,000 fuses by April 30, while on April 21 they had only delivered 108,890, not over five per cent.

"An extraordinary small proportion," Mr. Hellmuth commented. A statement was put in to show the value of the deliveries of the company, but the alert F. B. Carvell, M. P., spotted the fact that the estimate was made at \$4 instead of \$3.72 and after denouncing Colonel Carnegie admitted the statement was "probably a mistake."

Canadians Passed Over.

"The contract for half a million cartridge cases to the Edwards Valve Company, another United States concern which figured in the Kite disclosures, was also reached by counsel who diligently sought explanation as to why this order was so placed at \$2.42 each when several responsible concerns were already engaged in the manufacture of similar cases at from \$2 to \$2.40, the bulk of the contracts being for \$2. Mr. Hellmuth pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the Edwards company never filled the contract."

Col. J. Wesley Allison, who sat in the court all afternoon diligently making notes in a small book and ever and anon passing messages to General Sir Sam Hughes and his counsel, began to figure extensively in Carnegie's story shortly before adjournment. Carnegie did not seem to be troubled with the same doubts and misgivings when he came to deal with Col. J. Wesley Allison in New York that he confessed had consumed him in dealing with Messrs. T. A. Russell, Lloyd Harris and other Canadian manufacturers in this Dominion on July 1, he wired Allison at the Manhattan Hotel to place an order for 800,000 cartridge cases telling the Marburg man that it was not necessary for him to even "wait for a contract." This contract in methods appeared to make Mr. Hellmuth suspicious.

He wanted to know if Allison had suggested that the contract should be in the latter's name. Carnegie said he did not. The evidence, however, was striking.

On June 10 Carnegie asked Allison to place a cartridge case order at \$2.10. Allison replied that he would "get busy," adding that "prices were going up rapidly." Nine days later Carnegie wrote Allison offering \$2.80 to \$2.40. Finally, on July 9, Carnegie arrived in New York with a blank contract for cartridge cases at \$2.50. There was a meeting in Allison's room in the Manhattan hotel. The next day the Edwards valve company got the contract for 500,000 cartridge cases at \$2.50. It was significant that Hon. Mr. Duff directed Carnegie to look up for production all correspondence the shell committee had at the time with Canadian companies, other than those already mentioned regarding preparedness to handle contracts and prices quoted.

LAMAR MUST SERVE TWO YEARS IN PRISON FOR IMPERSONATION.

Washington, May 1.—The supreme court today affirmed the conviction of David Lamar, "Wolf of Wall Street," in the New York Federal courts, on charges of impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer to J. P. Morgan and others with intent to defraud.

U. S. ARMY RAISED TO 180,000 MEN.

Washington, May 1.—A regular army of 180,000 men at peace strength has practically been agreed upon by senate and house conferees on the army bill. With the plans for expansion as provided in the bill which has passed the senate this would produce an army of about 240,000 men in war strength. The bill as it passed the senate fixed the peace strength at 250,000 men.

BRITISH CLEAN UP TURKS IN EGYPT FIGHT

250,000 Rounds of Ammunition Captured and German Wireless Posts Destroyed

FRENCH AIR FLEET HAD GREAT RECORD

Thirty-one Enemy Craft Brought Down During April with Loss of But Five on French Side—Austrians Admit Loss of Recently Gained Ground to Russians in East.

London, May 1.—An official report given out this afternoon says that conditions are rapidly returning to normal in the northern area—a desert in western Egypt. Small patrols, usually in armoured cars, continue to hunt for and destroy hidden stores, and since the re-occupation of Sallum, on the Mediterranean coast, near the border of Tripoli, more than 250,000 rounds of ammunition has been discovered.

Two sets of German wireless were discovered hidden in the desert. The British are now able to strengthen the cordon around the troubled district. The British are harassing their foe at Sallum, and are able to detect the movement of their enemy in the neighborhood of this position.

Paris, May 1, 11:01 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"In the Argonne mine fighting occurred at La Fille Morte. We occupied the southern edge of the crater caused by the explosion of one of our mines. Our fire was concentrated on the enemy organizations at Les Courtes Chaussees and the Chery woods."

"In the region of Verdun there was a very spirited bombardment of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank artillery activity was concentrated on the sectors of Cote Du Polve and Douaumont."

"During the same period six French aerial bombs were dropped on the German lines, and fell within the German lines."

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"Our army has been artillery activity on both sides along the whole front, particularly in the direction of Dixmude and the south sector."

"Nothing has been reported from April 16 to 30, except skirmishes, which were without importance, but were of more frequent occurrence by reason of the proximity of the allied troops and the German-Bulgarian lines, which are less than a kilometre from each other in certain places."

"The following announcement was made today at army headquarters:

"Western front: The situation generally is unchanged. Near Dead Man's Hill (Verdun front) violent fighting continued yesterday."

"German aerial squadrons conducted extensive bombardment of the enemy's encampment and magazines west of Verdun."

"A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Bayon. The occupants of the machine were dead."

"Eastern and Balkan fronts: Nothing important has occurred."

Petrograd, via London, May 1, 10:25 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the region of Pulkava, southeast of Riga, we successfully cannonaded an enemy battery. German artillery bombarded the region, station and bridgehead at Ikalki."

"In one sector of the Drinik positions our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's trenches. South-west of Lake Narva the Germans attempted to debouch from their trenches. They were met by our fire and kept back and gave up their attempt."

"Southwest of the Olyta station, on the Revno-Kovel railway, the enemy, in three successive attacks, tried to surround the village of Khruminsk, but were driven back towards the west. In the direction of Bagin we repulsed, toward the west, an important enemy charge."

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HON. JOHN MORRISSEY ACCUSES PREMIER AND COLLEAGUES

TWO SMALLER SHIPS LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

Armed Yacht and Mine-sweeper Sunk by Mines—The Hendon Hall Sunk Without Warning.

London, May 1, 8:10 p. m.—The British armed yacht *Agave*, Captain T. F. Walker, retired vice-admiral, and the British mine-sweeper *Nasturtium*, Lieutenant Commander Robin W. Lloyd, struck mines in the Mediterranean and sank. The official statement announcing this, said that captains and officers of both ships were saved. Six men were missing from the crew of the *Agave* and seven from the *Nasturtium*.

The British steamer *Hendon Hall*, from Portland, April 7, and *Louisbourg* (C. B.), April 11, for Rotterdam, has been sunk according to a despatch to Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The *Hendon Hall* was 5,044 tons gross. She was 345 feet long, 47 feet beam and 19 feet deep. The vessel was built in 1901 and owned by the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company. The *Hendon Hall* was a well known vessel in Montreal, having docked here on many occasions.

DEVELOPMENTS OF WEEK MAY MEAN GOVERNMENT'S FALL

British Press Declares There Must Be Reorganization or Dissolution—Bonar Law Next Premier?

London, May 1.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The effect of the serial raids and the attack on the English coast by German battleships in the past few weeks, the outbreak in Ireland, and the surrender of General Townshend and the British force at Kut-el-Amara is reflected in the almost unanimous declaration of the British press that the present government must be reconstituted or appeal to the country. The latter alternative, however, is only advocated by the Northcliffe press-organs opposed to Asquith politically express a preference that he rid himself of some colleagues such as Birrell, and reduce the cabinet.

"If the government is to survive, it is thought that it will be obliged to legislate some measure of general compulsion and relax the latest order muzzling the press. Should Asquith resign? It is highly probable that he would be succeeded by Bonar Law."

"As regards Ireland Birrell is most roundly abused. Lord Wimborne, a member of the cabinet, and Sir Matthew Nathan are in fairly good favor. The latter was governor in Natal a decade ago when the Zulus were in rebellion and by sternly repressive measures, which were the subject of much criticism in the imperial parliament at the time, suppressed the trouble entirely."

DOMINION COAL COMPANY HAS ANOTHER STEAMER RUN AROUND OFF SYDNEY

Sydney, N. S. W., May 1.—The Dominion Coal Company's charter steamer *Clary*, while on her way to this port, went aground near St. Spirit on the Richmond county coast. She is resting easily on sandy bottom and is likely to be pulled off with little damage. The *Clary* is not a very large boat and tugs are proceeding to the rescue of the ship.

LINCOLN MUST GO BACK TO ENGLAND ON FORGERY CHARGE

Washington, May 1.—The supreme court today held that Ignatius Timothy Trickett Lincoln, former member of the British parliament and confessed spy, must go back to England for trial as a charge of forgery.

In Resigning, Minister of Public Works Splits Government Wide Open

Declares Members of Government Have Deliberately Given False Information to the People in Answer to Opposition Inquiries, and That Time Has Come to Speak out—Says Premier Proposed to H. M. Blair That During Teed Investigation Blair Should Play Sick, or Go Away Until It Blew Over, and With Pay—That Moncton Bridge Contract and the Thousands From the Liquor Dealers—"For God's Sake Don't Tell Morrissey," Says Murray.

Fredericton, N. B., May 1.—One of the most remarkable political documents ever written in New Brunswick was given out by Hon. John Morrissey, retiring minister of public works, today. It was a reply to Premier Clarke's letter of Saturday requesting his resignation, and this afternoon he mailed two copies to the premier, one to St. Stephen and the other to his office here, notifying him that he had sent his resignation as minister of public works to his honor the governor.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey is the first New Brunswick minister ever requested to resign, and without doubt the first member of a government to make such an arraignment of his former premier and colleagues.

He does not mince word or accusation. He calls everything and every man by the proper name. He has no favorites. He flays Premier Clarke from crown to heel, and pays close attention to some of the acts of his other colleagues. In the past, in the press and on the platform, the opposition organizers have said many things in accusation and condemnation of the government, but nothing E. S. Carter ever said or hinted, nothing P. J. Veniot ever proved, approaches the serious charges made by Hon. John Morrissey against his former colleague. It is a shocking revelation, and Morrissey claims it is only the beginning. And the worst is yet to come.

But what he says to Premier Clarke REVEALS SUCH A CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD RISE IN THEIR INDIGNATION AND WRATH AND DEMAND OF THEIR GOVERNOR THE DISMISSAL OF HIS ADVISERS.

Nothing but a quick verdict of the people and the election of honest, straightforward men will clean this Augean stable.

What a vindication Morrissey's letter will be to E. S. Carter, who, through thick and thin, in spite of revilement and abuse, has fought for better clean government.

This letter of Morrissey's cleans up many things—the power of the bootlickers, the weakness of the premier, the boldness of the political gutter and the ease with which ministers fell for their plots. This is shown in the patriotic potato incident and the admission of the people's treasurer, the provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. Landry, that he was waiting upon the assurance of another minister, Dr. B. Frank Smith and his associates would refund \$10,000 because of the opposition charges to the potato business.

What was of far greater significance was Mr. Murray's admission: "For God's sake, don't tell Morrissey of this." What did Mr. Murray fear? That Morrissey would not stand for the crooked work, or that he would burst out the truth? Morrissey makes the statement, and he says his facts are indisputable. It is a pitiful story of discord and revolt among the men chosen to do the people's business, to protect the interests of the public, and to give honest clean government.

It is such a story as has never been written in Canada before. A story that WILL SHAME THE LEGISLATORS AND THE PEOPLE WHO SENT THEM TO THE LEGISLATURE. Morrissey spares no one. He proves the premier to be simply playing with words when he speaks of "maintaining a high character in the public service." Bundles of money, \$4,000 and \$5,000 raised for one by-election and handled by a tory organizer and election managers, are spoken of with that certainty that denotes the proof behind. The payment of \$500 by a minister's deputy, with the knowledge of his minister, is another serious charge.

But undoubtedly the most convincing evidence Morrissey produces is that in connection with the false and misleading information given to the public on the floors of the house. He proves his case by actual comparisons with the answers prepared first by his officials and the false amendment produced by his colleagues in council.

His visit to the governor, exposing his threat to resign at once, AND THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR FOR HIM TO REMAIN A WHILE LONGER, are simply the finishing touches to a realistic drama which contained one scene of remarkable power.

"Takes that inquiry to those who have been lying for you," was Morrissey's answer to Premier Clarke when the latter called upon him in the Barker House and requested him to prepare an answer to the opposition question respecting the extras paid to Contractor McVey.

Day after day the opposition has charged through the press that false information was being given to the people, and their statements have been proved. The evidence concerning the liquor collections grows day by day. More men and politicians are involved in it than E. S. Carter ever imagined or charged. THE WHOLE TRUTH IS BOUND TO COME OUT. AN AVALANCHE OF FACTS—CRUEL FACTS, CRUSHING DESTRUCTIVE FACTS—HAVE APPEARED AS IF BY MAGIC. What will the end be?

Tonight Hon. John Morrissey left his department and returned to Newcastle to attend to his private business. He was popular with the departmental employees and with everyone in the government's employ. They are all sorry at his departure. So are the people of Fredericton with whom the familiar figure and face of the Irish Catholic representative in the government were always welcome. His letter to Premier Clarke was as follows:

"Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1914.

"Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier, St. Stephen, N. B.

"My dear Premier,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 29, which, however, reached me so late in the afternoon and so shortly before my departure for Newcastle that day, that I was unable to give you a reply then. Before doing so, will you permit me to say that your request for my resignation, coupled with the very same reasons you advance, might have been made at least a few days earlier, when I would have had an opportunity of replying to you and making my explanation to the people of this province, whom I have served so long, and I think so faithfully, from my seat on the floors of the house of assembly? However, as you apparently seem to think that that was not desirable, my reply to you, which will be in a great part my message to the public, must be of greater length than it would otherwise be.

"At the outset you say that it must have been apparent to me that a charge of forgery."

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