

### EARLY REPORT INDICATES GERMANY FAILS TO MEET U.S. VIEW; OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR COMPULSION IN BRITISH HOUSE

### GERMANY'S REPLY DISAPPOINTING TO PACIFISTS IS PREDICTION

#### Principle of Manifesto Threatening Destruction of Armed Merchantmen Still Adhered to

#### Unofficial Text of Reply Reaches Washington But No Announcement Until Later in the Day—Berlin Rather Pessimistic and Fearful of Effects of Concessions on Public Mind—Diplomats Here Ahead is the Probability.

Washington, May 4.—The final collapse of the rebellion came on this day, the rebels began their march on the city, beginning during the course of the day, beginning in the morning when those in the College of Surgeons gave themselves up to whom was the Countess Mariloune, said to be one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. In a proclamation issued by J. H. Pearce, as "provisional president," the surrender of all the rebels was advised, as the members of the provisional government had agreed to the unconditional surrender to prevent the "slaughter of unarmed people," and in the hope of saving the lives of our fellow citizens, surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered.

"Outside of Dublin, however, fighting continued at some points, but messages were sent from the leaders in Dublin carrying the news that the movement had collapsed, and ordering the rebels to surrender.

"Monday—Today came the news that all the rebel leaders had surrendered, and that the total number of prisoners taken during the day previous in Dublin had reached 1,000. The transportation of captured rebels to England was in full swing, and it became known that nearly 500 of them had been sent across the channel. There was further submission of holdouts outside the city, notably at Ballybrannigan, where rebels, who had been holding out persistently but who were announced to have unconditionally surrendered.

Authorities Never Worried.

"Reverting to the beginning of the outbreak, it is known that the authorities, although fully recognizing the danger, were certain from the first moment that the rebels would be suppressed in a reasonably short time. After the first surprise, Lord Wimborne, the authorities expressing confidence of this from the start. The greatest sufferers in the disturbances were the hundreds of thousands of peaceable citizens, men, women and children, who were compelled to remain indoors and were unable to obtain a sufficient supply of necessities, especially before an organizing relief for these people, and on Friday and Saturday women and children were escorted in groups to provision depots, where large supplies were handed out.

"By Saturday night Dublin had resumed almost its normal aspect, except for a number of smouldering fires. The stores had not yet opened, but the street lights were turned on, and in view of the event of the week that had passed, it was interesting to re-read the motto of the city on each lamp, which in Latin says, "When citizens are obedient, peace reigns in the city."

"The Dublin soldiers and the Irish regiments in the garrison of Dublin who bore the brunt of the first day's outbreak expressed great indignation over the uprising, occurring, as it did, at a time when the British empire was fighting a great war. Some expressed regret that the English had been brought to suppress the disturbance, as they thought the English soldiers were inclined to treat the rebels too leniently."

### BRITISH CLEAN UP TURKS IN EGYPT FIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

Attachment, capturing a position of its artillery and numerous prisoners.

Austrians Admit Loss.

Berlin, May 4, via wireless to Sayville.—The Russians have regained by a counter-attack positions to the north of Mynor which they had lost to the Austrians, it was announced in the Austro-Hungarian headquarters statement of April 30 received here from Vienna.

More than 200 prisoners were taken by the Austrian forces in the engagement of April 28, when the Russian lines were penetrated.

The statement says:

"North of Mynor, Austro-Hungarian detachments have been withdrawn in the face of attacks by superior Russian forces from the Russian advanced positions which they had captured on April 23. The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to more than 200.

"Austro-Hungarian airmen dropped bombs on the barracks and camps near Villa Vicentina. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed, after a successful military battle. An Austro-Hungarian Zeppelin fought a sensational duel with a British one of them to descend in precipitate flight.

"The Italian press report of April 30 contains the absolutely invented assertion that the Austro-Hungarian infantry increasingly uses explosive bullets. It is stated that Italy is violating the law of nations, such as the use of explosive bullets, gas grenades, the shelling of establishments, such as churches, monasteries, etc., which are distinctly mentioned as such in two numerous paragraphs."

Brazil in It Too.

Rio Janeiro, May 4.—The Brazilian government has notified the German legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the steamship Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Branco was torpedoed, and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian government.

Yesterday the Jornal do Commercio advocated co-operation with the United States to oppose submarine warfare, as it has been carried on. Its lead is followed today by the other newspapers, which are strong in their denunciation. The Correo de Manha says: "Germany considers herself in a state of war with the entire world."

The Gazeta de Noticias says that Emperor, and unanimously demand energetic

### WILL THEY GO OR STAY?



### TURKS FEAR ATTACK ON ASIATIC COAST

#### Concentration of Troops at Smyrna and Von Sanders Takes Charge—Germans Now Admit Losses to French Before Verdun—Air Fighting on Both Fronts.

Paris, May 4, 3:50 p.m.—Turkish troops are being concentrated at Smyrna according to dispatches from Athens received here by the Havas Agency. The dispatches state that General Liman Von Sanders has arrived at Smyrna to superintend the defense of the Asiatic coast.

British Official.

London, May 4.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

"Last night there was again activity on different parts of the lines. The artillery on both sides was active about Maricourt. Near Monchy, the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, raided our trenches and caused some casualties.

"At Neuville the enemy blew up a depot of munitions. To the west of the river Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in all the sectors, together with fighting with grenades in the wood of Avocourt.

"As the night progressed we enlarged and consolidated the gains we made yesterday at Dead Man Hill. Previous reports that losses of the enemy were considerable have been confirmed.

"The preparatory fire of our artillery was particularly effective on the enemy. At one point, two German soldiers came forward and surrendered in the night of our fire. They explained they were the last survivors of the occupants of their trenches.

"To the east of the river Meuse there has been a bombardment in the region of Vaux.

"In the Woerps district our artillery has taken part in a number of manoeuvres including the concentration of a heavy fire. Our troops operating in the vicinity of Eparges compassed the explosion of a mine, other men at once moved forward and occupied the crater.

"To the east of St. Mihiel yesterday a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy came forward from its lines in an endeavour to occupy one of our positions near Apremont. French forces met the Germans and they were driven back. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front."

German Admit Loss.

Berlin, May 4, via London, 3:31 p.m.—It is officially announced that the French have obtained a foothold in one of the German advance positions south of Dead Man's Hill.

"The announcement to this effect was made in today's army headquarters statement which follows:

"Western theater: In the sector between Arras and Arras there has been some lively fighting. Near Souchez and northeast of Lemp there have been some minor engagements, and similar fighting near Neuville northwest of Lens, where an attempt by the enemy to advance, following some mine explosions, failed. In the sector of the Meuse the artillery on both sides increased with great violence during the evening and was exceptionally violent in the night. A French attack against our positions on the slopes to the west of Dead Man's Hill was repulsed."

(Continued on page 5.)

### BACK TO PARLIAMENT SEEKING TO WIDEN SCOPE OF INQUIRY

F. B. Carvell, M. P., Asks Sanction to Go Outside of Four Contracts Previously Mentioned

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN SYNDICATE ON HAND

Messrs. Yoakum and Caldwell Are Interested Spectators in Fused Inquiry—Council Named by Liberals Will Withdraw from Inquiry if His Official Position is Not Recognized.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, May 4.—It looks tonight as though a climax had been reached in the conduct of the investigation of the Kysle disclosures before Sir William Meredith and Hon. L. P. Duff. Tomorrow F. B. Carvell, M. P., will bring before the government in parliament the necessity of abandoning the restrictions with which it has hedged the inquiry and of boldly listing in the full light of day the full call for further investigation that is complete and thorough, maintaining that the timid glimpse Canadians have already been permitted into the matter in which the Bertram shell committee "worked for Canada"—as Colonel Carnegie graphically put it—warrants their determination to know the truth and "the whole truth."

It is understood further, that unless Carvell's case shows a change in attitude on the part of the government, the latter will consider the matter as closed and will not participate in the investigation with a frank statement of its reasons for so doing. He indicated something of the kind in a sharp exchange of words between Sir William Meredith and himself during this morning's sitting. Under an appointment upon nomination of Sir William Meredith and his instructions as conveyed by the solicitor-general, Mr. Johnston was given a free-hand to conduct his part of the investigation as he deemed best in the public interest. He has followed the role of cross-examiner. Where I. F. Hellmuth, M. C., the government counsel, ploughed, Mr. Johnston undertook to harrow. Where the latter set to work to ask the telling truth, Mr. Hellmuth had produced a schedule which sought to compute the profits derived from the contracts awarded by the shell committee, which profits, General Bertram testified, had been decided on the recommendation of General Sir Bertram, a "high authority," to return to the British war office.

Mr. Johnston set out to further investigate with the aid of accurate figures just what was the status of the members of the shell committee in the eyes of the war office, the counsel asked General Bertram whether the prices the committee received from the war office were the same as the prices the committee paid the sub-contractors. He also desired to know the names of persons to whom sub-contracts were let, and the prices received by them.

As the question demanded an answer Mr. Johnston asked the proportion of the order placed by the war office during its existence the commission ruled it out of order on the ground that it was outside the scope of the investigation.

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Canadiana Qualified.

Mr. Carvell said the British expert in his opinion Canada had the knowledge and capacity necessary to turn out fuses just as well and as rapidly as the United States concerns who secured the contracts. Mr. Brown promptly replied in the affirmative, a direct contradiction of Colonel Carnegie's allegation that Canadians were unable to meet this.

Mr. Brown further pointed out in response to Mr. Carvell's question, that the American Ammunition Company received its contract for fuse fuses on June 10 while the Russell Company, in

(Continued on page 5.)

### BRITAIN'S MARGIN OF MEN TO TURN SCALE OF VICTORY

#### If British Empire Had Done as Well as France, Twice as Many Would Be in Field, Says Lloyd George

#### Nation Can Outstay Germany Financially While News of Compulsion Will Be Worst News Germany Has Heard—More Men Needed to Strike While Russia is Preparing—Kitchener Says Townshend Did His Best.

London, May 4.—The house of commons tonight passed the second reading of the military service bill for immediate general military compulsion. A motion by Edward D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill was previously defeated, 236 to 96.

London, May 4, 6:12 p.m.—Speaking against a motion to reject the military service bill, David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, said in the house of commons today that he would rather be driven from the Liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities, for men which might make all the difference between defeat and victory.

Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917 the nation could not "stay the course" were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted the leading financiers of the country, and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that however long the war lasted, it could outstay anything Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment, it was to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country failing to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately, and he ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German general staff could read.

### WONDERFUL SHOWING OF FRANCE

Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out that all the Allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her throughout the empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in service. He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies and in maintaining trade, as well as the transport difficulties, but taking everything into account Great Britain had still a substantial margin of available men, and he wanted both Germany and the Entente Allies to know that if it would constitute the difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

The minister ridiculed the idea that conscription involved unrest among the working classes, and protested against the notion that the working people were to be regarded as a sort of doubtful neutrals.

"The elemental virtues," he declared, "know no class, and patriotism is one of the greatest of them."

Replying to the opponents of the bill, who had predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he could tell the house that at the battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops to relieve the exhausted men on either side would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle. "The working classes," said Mr. Lloyd George, "know that in the struggle for liberty they would lose more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country. They know perfectly well that if through any neglect on our part, or failure to bring up our resources, Germany should triumph, humanity could not endure long under that yoke."

Statement on Irish Situation.

In the house of commons today Premier Asquith promised that he would make a statement on the causes of the Irish revolt next week.

The premier said that it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment than that all appropriate steps were being taken to deal with the rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court martial or by a civil tribunal, the premier stated that he had never said anything regarding the inquiry being a judicial one.

Faced Starvation at Kut.

In the house of lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the secretary for war, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows:

"We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Goring (commander of the British relief army) and all ranks of the Tigris force, for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force.

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to General Townshend and his troops, whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record.

After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, General Townshend decided to 'hold the strategically important position at Kut-el-Amara, and it would not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defense of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding their numerical

superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The house would not fail to realize, the war minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops, which for more than twenty weeks held their positions under conditions of abnormal climatic difficulties, and on rations calculated for protection to the farthest point until, as it proved, imminent starvation compelled their capitulation.

General Townshend and his troops, in their honorable captivity, added Lord Kitchener, would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of their comrades, which was shared by the house and the country, they did all that was humanly possible to resist to the last, and their surrender reflected no discredit on the record of the British and Indian armies.

"Every effort had been made, said Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements were responsible for the lack of success. Constant rain and the consequent floods had not only impeded the advance but had compelled in place of a turning movement, direct attack upon an impossibly narrow front.

No praise would appear extravagant for the troops under General Lake and Goring, and that they did not reap the fruit of their courage and devotion was solely due to circumstances which fought against them."

### MINERS' STRIKE HAS BEEN FINALLY SETTLED

Pooleville, Pa., May 4.—The anthracite coal controversy which threatened a strike of the 178,000 mine workers in the hard coal region came to an end today through the ratification by the miners' convention of the agreement recently reached between the scale committee of operators and mine owners at New York.