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# BASES IN IRELAND FOR SUBS AND ZEPPELS

British Government Announces Details of Plotting by Sinn Fein.

## WELL LAID CONSPIRACY

Negotiations Between Enemy and Sinn Fein Have Been Continuous for Over Three Years.

London, May 26.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the abortive rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this was frustrated because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says that facts and documents for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government "if use-ful bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to the nation fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities: (a) attempts by the German Government to foment rebellion in Ireland, and (b) preparations made in Ireland to carry these attempts into action. The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British Government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter 1916.

The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement on the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who acted by the government and also the channels of communication through which the German Government was active and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

Case was Bused.

The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted thru Count von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) asking that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to the German Legation in Norway to work in prison camp to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. This priest was with him, Father John J. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we find him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report of Captain von Papen (German military attaché in Washington) dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. To the beginning of 1916 the plot ripened, and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a despatch signed with the name of Skel, one of his principal American agents.

Rebels Wanted Action.

"The despatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer, since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in Limerick by that date.

"Later in the same month Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American Government a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising, and urging the despatch of munitions in time. On March 4, Von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland thru Devoy. On March 14, Von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed, and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger.

Arranging for Arms.

"The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter the Dublin Bay and go as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets.

"On March 26, Von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent, and that a special code word would be used every night as the introduction to the German Wireless Press Service. In a message from Von Bernstorff to Berlin, the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland.

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"These charges are terrible," said a prominent Nationalist to the Associated Press. "They will startle the country, which had supposed that the Sinn Fein talk was mere rhetoric. However, the government's statement so far is an indictment rather than proof. Proof of these charges would destroy the hold of the Sinn Fein on the country."

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# Western Assurance Company

LICENSE TO TRANSACT AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 27 of the Insurance Act of 1917 (Dominion) that the Western Assurance Company has been granted a license to transact the business of

# AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

in addition to Fire Insurance, Lightning Insurance, Explosion Insurance, Tornado Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance and Marine Insurance, for which it is already licensed.

Dated at the City of Toronto this 4th day of May, 1918.

C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

## ORDER FORM

Have The Morning World mailed or delivered to your home regularly every day.

Name .....

Post Office ..... R. R. No. ....

Street .....

Send The Morning World to the above address for ..... month .. for which find enclosed \$.....

Rates Per Day—2 cents the copy. Delivered by carrier, one year, \$6.00, in advance, a saving of \$1.25; 6 mo., \$3.50, a saving of 83 cents; 3 mo., \$1.75, a saving of 21 cents; one mo., 50c, a saving of from 2 to 4 cents. In addition to this saving you will receive a service that will deliver the paper to your home every morning before 7 o'clock.

Rates—By mail, one year, \$4.00; 6 mo., \$2.00; 3 mo., \$1.00; one mo., 40c. Carrier delivery maintained in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford.

# INDIAN CHIEF CONSIDERS MILITARY ACT UNFAIR

At Meeting of Tribe in Montreal Chief Delisle Tells of Indians' Services to the Dominion.

Montreal, May 26.—Claiming that, as the Indians had no right to vote, they should not be forced to fight under the Military Service Act, Chief Delisle said at a picnic and gathering of the tribe in the grounds of Chief Delisle's home at Caughnawaga yesterday that he had given up much of his time to prevent the application of the act to the Indians. The chief went on to point out that eight thousand of the 11,000 Indians in Canada had gone to fight the Germans voluntarily. He claimed that the Indians were an unconquerable people with whom the Germans had made treaties, and stated that he had seen the central appeal judge of the Military Service Act in order to see that justice was done in people.

Indians and a sprinkling of white people gathered at Caughnawaga for the Empire Day festival. The performances were inaugurated by a great welcome dance, while Chief Face Bear beat the war drum. Chief Delisle hopes to develop a council for all Indians, who will form a federation to defend their rights.

# AMERICAN FORCES WILL BE DOUBLED

Secretary Baker Says That 500,000 Men Have Been Sent Already.

Paris, May 26.—The American forces in France will be double by midsummer, the number Secretary Baker recently announced. War having been sent here, and by the end of 1918 they will be three times larger, said Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner, in a statement issued to the French people on his arrival from the United States today.

Secretary Baker announced on May 24 that more than 500,000 American soldiers already had been sent to France.

"We now are transporting in one month," he said, "what we have taken five months at the beginning of the war. The capacity of troop transports from America to France is not of larger than the present, and the transport of German troops from the Russian to the French front in the most favorable circumstances. Fighting elements as soon as they land was settled by the recent agreement on brigading. This answers the urgent demand of the present, and through progressive training prepares for the constitution of large units of the American army under the command of French officers. Those are the capital results of the last two months. Add to them the unity of command and you will be able to judge clearly the manner in which the United States stood the last battle."

He reviews in much detail what the American Government is doing to organize and intensify its war power. He explains how America, by voluntary restrictions, raised the supply of grain for export from 120,000 tons available in January to 2,120,000 tons so allies are enabled to await the new crop. Reeling figures on war material, manufactured, he said: In a few weeks from now, 200,000 rifles and 18,000 quick-firers and machine guns of all kinds will be manufactured monthly. The Liberty motors, the first order for which was for 22,000, went thru the final tests last month. They are being delivered at the rate of more than one thousand a month now and all will be delivered before the end of this month.

"In the midst of battle, on March 29, the French Government cabled me its immediate need of 30,000 tons of food products ready for consumption. Thanks to American and British aid, I was able to ship that 35,000 tons would be shipped before April 12. All our needs in war material are covered until the end of 1918, and even longer."

# U. S. PLANES IN FRANCE.

Washington, May 26.—The exact number of American airplanes in France is 1216 of which 323 are combat planes. There are 3760 planes in the United States, the report said.

# BRITISH CAPTURE FORTY PRISONERS

Two Successful Dashes Into German Lines Made Near Bethune.

## OTHER ALLIES BUSY

Both French and Italian Forces Penetrate Enemy Lines, Inflicting Losses.

London, May 26.—The German artillery was increasingly active last night on the westerly side of the Lys salient in Flanders, in the neighborhood of Strazeele, the war office announced today. The district east of Bethune was again subjected to a gas bombardment. The British captured numerous prisoners and two machine guns in raiding operations. The text of the statement reads:

"Last night our troops raided the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Hamel, north of Albert, and captured over forty prisoners and two machine guns. A successful raid was carried out by us north of Lens, resulting in the capture of a few prisoners by our troops.

"The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening with gas shells east of Bethune. During the night it has shown increased activity in the Strazeele sector."

# French Repulse Raids.

Paris, May 26.—French troops last night repulsed two German raids south of Hangard Wood and in the Vosges, the French War Office announced today. French detachments penetrated the German lines west of Noyon and returned with a number of German prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

"In the course of the night the French repulsed two German raids, one south of the Bois Hangard and the other in the Vosges. French patrolling detachments successfully penetrated the German lines west of Noyon and near Amilly, in the Vosges. The French troops returned with a number of prisoners. On the eastern side of the front there was nothing to report."

# U. S. Aviators Successful.

With the American Army in France, May 25.—American aviators shot down two German airplanes last Tuesday, says the official statement from American headquarters tonight. The text reads: "There are no new developments to report. It is established our aviators shot down two hostile airplanes on May 21."

Italiana Make Raid.

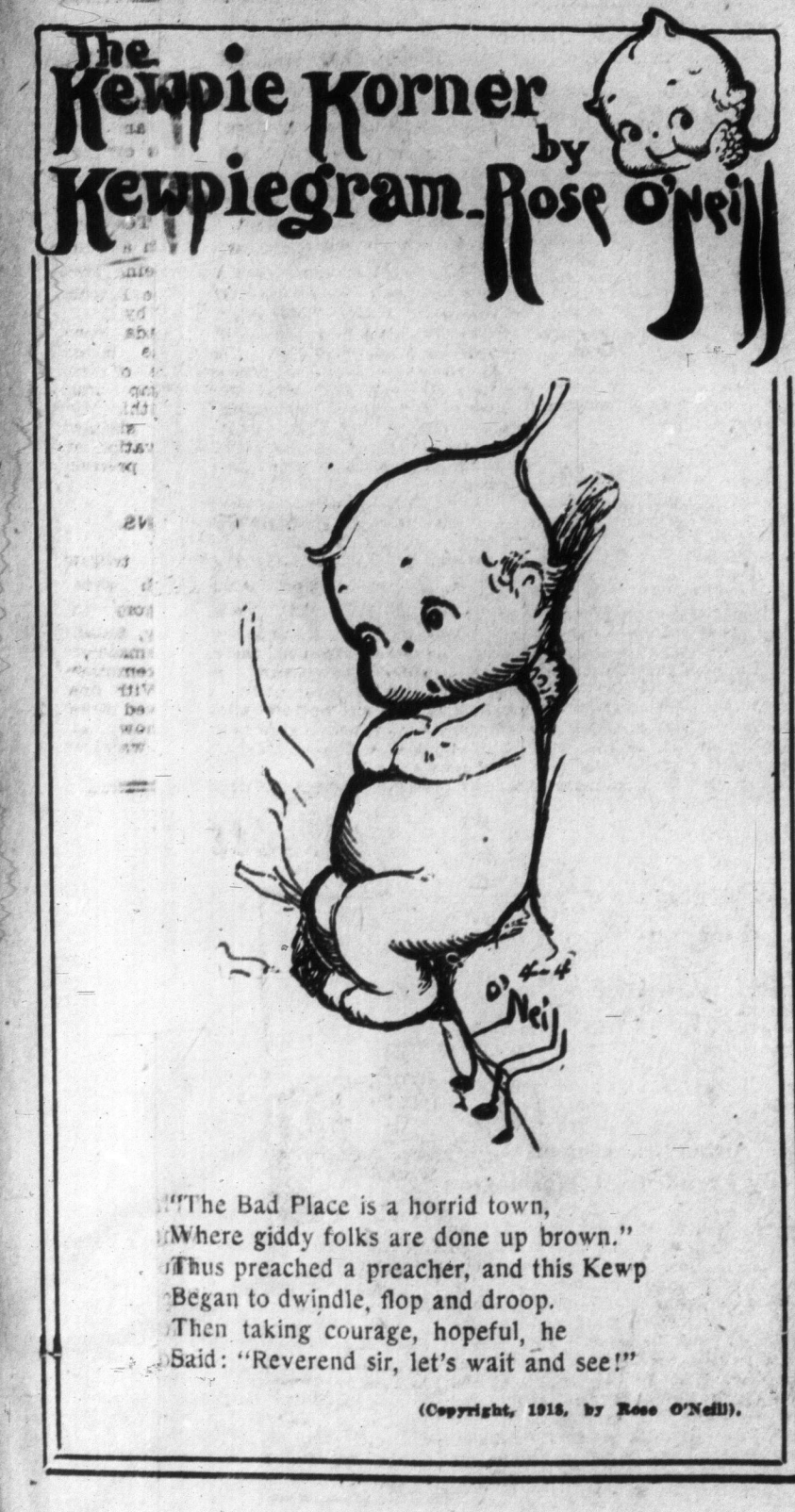
Rome, May 25.—The official statement from the war office reads:

"On Costa de Sulo our patrols penetrated to a portion of the enemy lines, destroyed the garisons and captured 11 prisoners, several rifles and other material. An enemy counter-attack in the Zagnatorta region was repulsed and 10 prisoners captured. Attempted local raids were repulsed at Monte Vio, Monte Trappolo, in the Asago basin, between the Brenna and the Piave on Monte Pertica and at Ponte di Salton failed."

"Five enemy airplanes were brought down. We successfully bombarded aviation camps at Feltré and Montebelluna."

# GERMAN SAILORS' TREASON.

London, May 26.—Fishermen returning to port Saturday brought reports that thirteen German sailors have been sentenced to death, and two to imprisonment for twenty years by a German court-martial for attempted treason in connection with the recent British naval raids against the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge. These reports are based on information said to have come from Bruges, Belgium.



The Kewpie Korner  
Kewpiegram Rose O'Neill

"The Bad Place is a horrid town,  
Where giddy folks are done up brown."  
Thus preached a preacher, and this Kewpie  
Began to dandle, clasp and droop.  
Then taking courage, hopeful, he  
Said: "Reverend sir, let's wait and see!"

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