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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## Dillon is Cheered By Nationalists As He Pleads for Ireland

In Military Rule is to be Continued Says Dillon the Government Had Better Get Ready 100,000 Men to Garrison the Country—People Won't Trust Maxwell as a Sole Guarantee of Their Liberties

MANY WERE FORCED TO BECOME INFORMERS

Disaffection is Spreading all Over Ireland and You Are Letting Loose a River of Blood Between Two Races Which After 300 Years of Hatred we Had Nearly Succeeded in Bringing Together Said Dillon

LONDON, May 12.—Speaking to his resolution in the House of Commons Dillon said that nine out of ten people in Ireland were on the side of the Government. "Our life-work as Nationalists was, under the present rule, 'washed out in a sea of blood.'" Out of the whole of Ireland, Dillon continued, there were only four or five spots where there was insurrection, yet the whole country was under martial law, there was absolutely no trace of civil administration and Irish people, he declared, would refuse to accept the well-known high-handed character of General Maxwell as a sole guarantee of their liberties. If military rule was to be continued, the Government had better get ready a 100,000 men to garrison the country. "If these members had not been so dense," said Dillon, "they could have had many rebels fighting for them in the British army, men who were misled into rebellion, but of whose courage he was proud."

This statement brought forth cries of "Shame!" "Dillon—Who stopped them?" "Unlucky Members—You did." "Dillon—That is infamous falsehood."

Men arrested, continued Dillon, had been threatened with death and actually placed against a wall in order to persuade them to become informers. At present, everything conceivable, said Dillon, was being done to spread disaffection throughout the country. Limerick, Clare and Mayo counties were in a disturbed condition, and this was their reward for sending down troops to make arrests. "If Ireland were governed by men out of Bedlam," shouted Dillon, "they could not pursue a more insane policy. You are letting loose a river of blood between two races which, after 300 years of hatred, we had nearly succeeded in bringing together. You are washing out our whole life work in a sea of blood." This, and other telling points in his speech, were received with loud cheers from the Nationalist benches. There was a lively incident at the conclusion of Dillon's speech. When he was saying the insurgents had made a good, clean fight, however misguided, he was interrupted by a member who retorted, "It would be a good thing if your soldiers were able to put us as good a fight."

Premier Asquith's announcement of his intention to go to Dublin to a large extent took the life out of the debate. Premier Asquith opened, in grave tones, his reply to Dillon and expressed deep regret that the member in most parts of his speech had forgotten some of the elementary rules of justice which ought to be guidance in dealing with such a serious situation. The Premier appealed to the House to remember the infinite mischief done at a moment when he was still hopeful that events might lead to something like a greater approximation and sympathy among all classes of Irishmen. When Dillon spoke of the rebellion having been drowned in a sea of blood some regard must be had of the actual facts. It was impossible, he said, to measure life for life in such circumstances, but he must refer to the actual casualties which in the military were 124 killed and 397 wounded, civilians 180 killed and 614 wounded.

The Premier made a feeling reference to the case of the Sherwood Foresters (Territorial Regiment) which, while training, was suddenly called upon before its time "to a most unwelcome task of duty." "There

## Says Kaiser Made Indirect Bid for Peace

American Branch of the Central Peace Organization Will Hold Meeting to Discuss Peace—Wilson to be Approached On Matter.

NEW YORK, May 11.—In response to an appeal from the Netherlands anti-war Council meeting, 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, a meeting will be called soon in this country. This was announced to-day by Hamilton Holt, Chairman of the American branch of the central organization for durable peace, the recipient of the appeal from the Dutch Council. According to Holt this indicates the belief by many persons in the Netherlands, that Emperor William through Germany's reply to the American Note on the submarine controversy has made an indirect bid for peace.

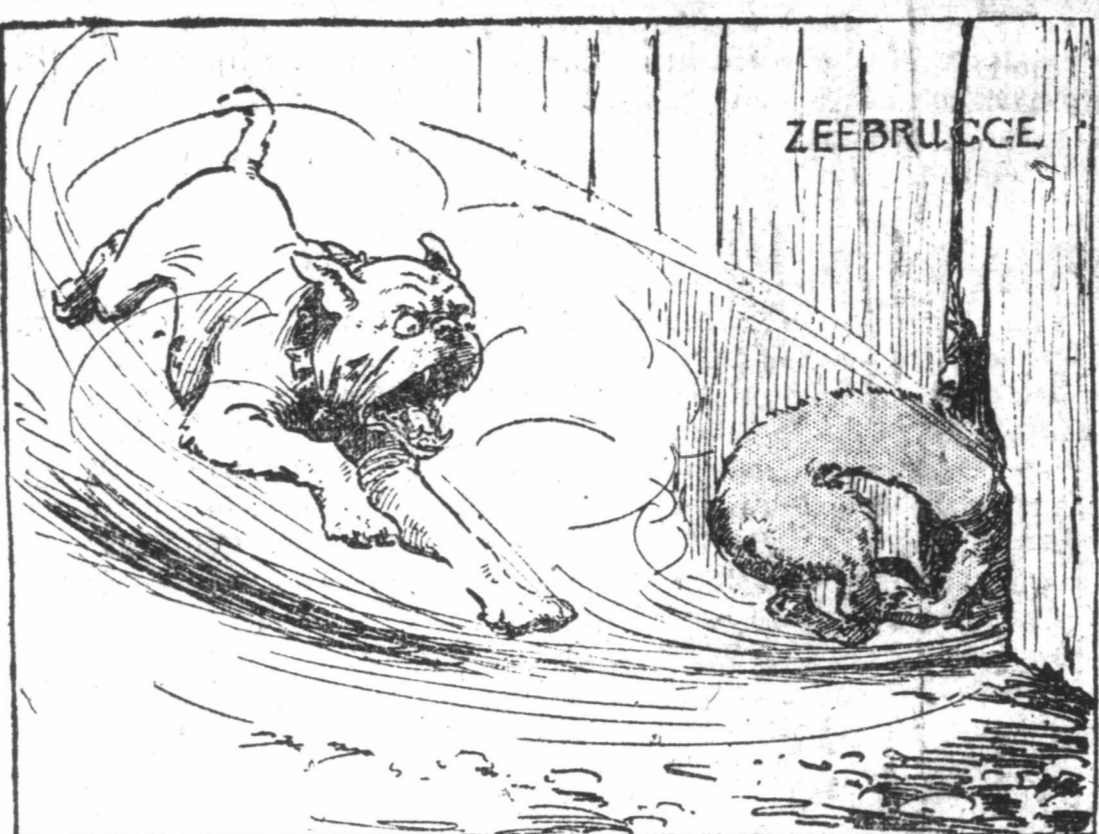
## Six More Rebels Are Imprisoned

Were Tried by Court Martial, Sentenced to Death, but Sentences are Commuted for Various Terms of Imprisonment—Thos. Kent for Murder of Policeman Executed on 9th

DUBLIN, May 12.—A statement issued to-night gives the names of six additional men tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but whose sentences have been commuted to various terms of imprisonment, and of five others who were sentenced to terms in prison. The statement adds that trials for the murder of Head Constable Rowe occurred in Cork on May 4 with the following results: William Kent, acquitted; Thos. Kent, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by his execution, which was performed on the 9th.

"but these men were cut off in their prime, their youth, their homes left mourning. Let not our sympathy be entirely captured by the unfortunate and misguided victims of this unhappy criminal act," added the Premier, who said that some sense of proportion must be preserved, as no fair man could blind himself to the "terrible, wanton, inexcusable and unprovoked injury," which had been inflicted on the military and civilian population. The Premier explained that actually 13 persons had been shot, the last case being that of Kent for murder. The Premier promised that further court-martials for murder would be conducted publicly, and the persons executed, he said, could be divided into three categories: first, those who signed the proclamation of the provisional Government, who were the leaders of the actual rebellion in Dublin; of these five out of seven had suffered the extreme penalty; the second class comprised those who were in command of the rebels actually shooting down troops and police, of these there were seven; the third class comprised men, like Kent, who had been guilty of murder.

Timothy Healy (Nationalist) for a division of Cork county, who followed Asquith, congratulated him on his decision. He considered those responsible for the Government of Ireland had been grossly misled, and by some of his own countrymen. The would come, said Healy, when they would have to indict the policy of the Nationalist Party and those who tried to make up by explosive rhetoric for the past blunders. Irish people were sick of the jobbery of the last seven years, and if Redmond was to have power, let him have power and office.



A "BRUSH" IN THE NORTH SEA. German reports of the above state that the British disappeared in the mist (dust).—Newcastle Chronicle.

## Investigation Demanded by Irish Party

Want Inquiry to be Conducted by Commission Which Will Satisfy the Public of its Impartiality—Personal of Royal Commission is Named—Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Resigns

LONDON, May 11.—At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the Commons to-day, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That any inquiry into the Irish situation must, if it is to be of any value, and satisfactory to the public of Ireland and Great Britain, satisfy two conditions: the personnel of the Commission must be in touch with, and satisfy the public of its impartiality and capacity to conduct the Irish inquiry effectively, without favour. The terms of reference must allow full investigation into all the circumstances which led up to the arising of large sections of the people of Ireland, the recent insurrectionary outbreak, the nature and extent of the outbreak, the fitness of the present form of executive in Ireland to deal with such troubles, and the actual steps taken by the Irish executive during the last three years to deal with conditions which led up to the outbreak, as well as the outbreak itself."

LONDON, May 11.—Announcement was made to-day of the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the Irish rebellion. The members of the Commission are Baron Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, Justice Sir Montague Spearman and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, former permanent Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

LONDON, May 11.—The Marquis of Crewe announced in the Lords to-day that Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had resigned.

LONDON, May 11.—The number of casualties among civilians in the uprising in Ireland up to May, given by Mr. Asquith in the Commons to-day is 180 killed and 614 wounded. Mr. Asquith added that the police were preparing a list of killed and wounded, so that there might be additions to the total as given by him. It had been found impossible, he said, to separate the names of insurgents, killed or wounded, from those of other civilians.

## Will Abolish Martial Law in Ireland

Asquith Now in Dublin—Held Consultation With Maxwell—Reported Proclamation is to be Issued Abolishing Martial Law—Situation in Several Parts of the Provinces Still Disturbed

DUBLIN, May 12.—Premier Asquith arrived here to-day and was taken to the Vice Regal Lodge. The Premier's first programme for the day was, first, a conference with the Departmental chiefs, and afterwards a consultation with General Maxwell

## 1706 Are Deported From Erin

Dillon's Resolution in the Commons Asking for Full Statement Regarding Ireland is Voted Down—People Are Embittered by Rumors Said Dillon

LONDON, May 11.—The text of the resolution presented in the Commons to-day by John Dillon is as follows:—"That in the interests of peace and good government in Ireland, it is vitally important that the government should make immediately a full statement of their intentions as to continuance of executions in that country, carried out as a result of secret military trials; as to continuance of the military law, military rule, searches, and arrests now going on in various districts of the country."

Dillon's motion was voted down without division. In speaking on his resolution in the Commons Dillon referred to the execution of Thos. Kent, County Cork, saying it looked as though there was a roving commission to carry out those horrible executions. To-day Tennant has announced that there had been fourteen execution, he continued, although the previous figure was twelve. He asked what people were to believe, and added that it was no wonder that many viewed the matter with gravest concern, lest another execution had been held back from the Premier, and might be brought to light later. Dillon said he drafted the resolution in order to confine the discussion to the narrow but important issue of military executions and the continuance of martial law. He complained that Premier Asquith was kept in the dark by the military authorities as to what was going on. He did not hold General Maxwell, the British commander and other military authorities responsible for the execution of Skiffington, but pointed out that Skiffington was shot on April 25, and the military authorities did not hear of it until May 6. How could anyone blame the people of Dublin for believing that dozens of others had been shot secretly in barracks, he asked. Horrible rumors were current in Dublin and they are embittering the people. Mr. Tennant said, two others have been sentenced to death, but the sentences had not been carried out. The number being deported from Ireland was given as 1706. These have not yet been tried and are still in the United Kingdom.

## "Love-burns" For Ireland

LONDON, May 11.—The Lords adopted a resolution by Lord Loveburn expressing dissatisfaction with the administration of Irish affairs. There was no division.

In regard to the military situation which is now well in hand. It is reported that in all likelihood a proclamation will be issued shortly abolishing martial law, provisions of which have been greatly modified in the last few days. The situation in some parts of the provinces is said to be still rather disturbed and it is likely that the military control will be continued in these districts for some time longer.

## Verdun Now Scene Violent Bombardment

Most Violent of Which is Directed Against French Positions Right Back of the Meuse—Constantly Reported in Caucasus Region They Have Drove Out Russians From Positions

LONDON, May 12.—Infantry actions in the region of Verdun again have given way to artillery bombardments of a most violent character, which are directed against the French positions in Callette Wood and their second line on the right bank of the Meuse. Bombardments also have taken place along the front held by the Belgians. Mining operations and artillery duels have predominated on the British front. A severe duel is in progress around the Hohenzollern Redoubt between the British and Germans.

Russians and Germans on the Eastern line are keeping up mutual bombardments at various points, and like conditions prevail in the fighting between the Austrians and Italians in the mountainous region of the Austro-Italian theatre.

Constantinople reports that in the Caucasus region, around Mount Kop, the Turks attacked and drove out the Russians from positions about nine and a half miles in extent and forced them to retreat eastward, and likewise south-east of Mamahattan put the Russians to flight.

The British Government will permit, under certain stipulations, the feeding of the civilian population of Poland by the American Commission.

## LATEST FROM GEN. SMUTS

LONDON, May 12.—German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondoa Irangi district have received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made to-night. Telegraphing on May 9 Lieut. General Smuts reported:

"The enemy in the Kondoa Irangi area, after our occupation of that centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the central railway at Dodoma and Kilimindere. There they received reinforcements and again approached Kondoa Irangi district, where our forces were quite sufficient to deal with them. On aeroplane despatched to reconnoitre the line of the Usambara railway failed to return. The Belgian advance into Ruanda, both north and south of Lake Kivu, progresses satisfactorily despite the natural difficulties of the country increased by the recent rainfall."

## ARE NOW RELEASED

DUBLIN, May 12.—National volunteers, who were followers of John Redmond and who were arrested as Irish Volunteers, are now being released. General Maxwell, British Commander having granted facilities for their identification as loyal volunteers.

## ASSASSINATED

BERLIN, May 12.—Gregory Raptun, a Russian monk, who was reputed to have exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas, has been assassinated, according to reports from Petrograd received at Bucharest.

## States Again Protests to Gt. Britain

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The United States Government is preparing a protest to Britain against the policy of refusing to allow shipment of hospital supply, by American Red Cross to Germany and her allies. Secretary of State Lansing received a letter to-day from former President Taft, Chairman of Central Committee of the Red Cross, urging such action. It was learned to-night that the matter would be taken up with the British Government in the near future.

## Asquith Has Left for Dublin to Consult Military Authorities

Sincere Regret Regarding Deplorable Incident

Germany Now Admits Sinking Of Sussex Was Done By German Submarine—Captain Thought Sussex Was A Warship.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Germany's new Note acknowledging responsibility for the destruction of the Sussex, promising reparation, and announcing punishment of the submarine commander, was received late to-day at the State Department from Ambassador Gérard. The text of the note, made public, reveals that Germany, while contending that the submarine commander acted in the bona fide belief that he was facing an enemy warship when he torpedoed the Sussex; nevertheless it says that he formed his judgment too hastily, and did not act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Imperial Government, and therefore frankly admits that the assurances given to the United States were not adhered to in this instance. The note expresses "sincere regret regarding the deplorable incident," and declares Germany's readiness to pay adequate indemnity to injured American citizens. It says the German Government "disapproves the conduct of the commander, who has been appropriately punished," and voices the hope that the United States will consider the case settled.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Lansing indicated to-day that the United States might make enquiries of the German Government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

## Briery Valley Holds Key To the War

Germany by Occupying This Valley Can Add 21,000,000 Tons of Iron to her Annual Output—France Now Obligated to Purchase in England and America

PARIS, May 12.—Senator Berenger, writing in to-day's Matin, says: "The key to the war lies in the possession of the Briery Valley between Verdun and Metz. Since the war began," says the Senator, "France having lost Briery basin, has been obliged to import almost all her iron required from England and America, while Germany having occupied the whole Briery Valley is able to add 21,000,000 tons to her annual output. This explains the assiduity of the Germans at Verdun. They want to capture the fortress so as to effectually prevent the French from attacking Metz."

## Austrians Commence Long-threatened Attack Against Albania

ATHENS, May 11.—Prince Albert of Serbia, will remain at Corfu, for the present with the general staff of the reorganized Serbian army. Serbia has purchased a second destroyer, as well as a transport for the new Serbian fleet. Sharp fighting has taken place north of Valona, which is apparently a signal that the long-threatened offensive against the Italians and Serbians in Albania.

## CREW OF DUTCH BATTLESHIPS MUTINY

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—Mutiny broke out on board three Dutch battleships at Java, according to despatches from Batavia. Three hundred sailors deserted the ships and paraded the streets of Weltevrede, a suburb of Batavia. The soldier-of-the-garrison captured 60 of the mutineers, who have been punished.

Premier off to Dublin to Make Arrangements for the Future. Which Will Commend Itself to all Irish Parties—Present Government in Ireland he Says Can not Continue

## SAYS VAST MASS IRISH PEOPLE ARE LOYAL

In Speaking of the Executions in Ireland Asquith Said the Government Regarded Existing Situation in Ireland as Anomalous and Unsatisfactory—Has Faith However in Maxwell's Discretion

LONDON, May 11.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons this afternoon that he felt it his duty to go to Dublin to-day. Asquith said that he would leave for Dublin within a few hours. His trip, he explained, would not be with the intention of superseding the executive authorities, but for the purpose of consulting with the military authorities on the first hand, and arriving at some arrangement for the future, which would commend itself to Irish men 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.

It was most important, said Asquith, that after these disturbing events we should forsake all past prejudices and recognize that the vast mass of the Irish people have shown themselves loyal to the crown and determined to maintain law and resolutely prosecute the war. We ought to seize this opportunity of developing their sentiment, unity and good feeling and co-operating in an endeavor, by putting aside all controversies of the past to unite Ireland herself and Ireland as a constituent of the United Kingdom and the Empire, a common task which absorbs all our common energies.

With reference to the Skiffington case, Asquith said on the facts known to the Government it seemed to be an inexcusable act, but the case was premature, and all he could say or promise was, that an open inquiry would be held. There were two other persons, Asquith said, under sentences of death. Both of them had signed the proclamation and had taken an active part in the insurrection in Dublin. The Premier said he did not see his way to interfere with the discretion of Maxwell, commander of the troops in Ireland, or say the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. He was unable to reconcile it with his conscience or his judgment that differential or preferential treatment should be accorded in case of men of equal guilt. Proceeding to refer to the rank and file of the rebels as dupes, he said they had been misled almost unconsciously and the Government desisted they should be treated with clemency and that every opportunity should be given them in future to redeem their error. The Government regarded the existing situation in Ireland as anomalous and in many ways unsatisfactory, but he had the greatest confidence in General Maxwell and believed, under very trying conditions and in the exercise of very delicate and difficult jurisdiction, he had shown discretion and humanity. "I am personally satisfied with the manner which he has discharged his duties," the Premier declared.

Asquith said that owing to resignations, the civil executive of Ireland almost ceased to exist, and it was very desirable that provision be made at the earliest possible moment for the future.

LATER. Premier Asquith left Euston Station to-night on board the Irish mail train on his way to Dublin.

## WILL SEND NO REPLY TO U.S. NOTE

COPENHAGEN, May 12.—According to the Berlin Tagblatt, Germany will not send a reply to the last American Note, but the German Government will confer with Ambassador Gerard in regard to it.