

VOL. VIII. NO. 32.

# BACKBORE OF REVOLT IN DUBLIN BROKEN; MEMBERS OF "26th" MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY

**Canadian Representative at Front Relates Story of Heroic Defence of St. Eloi Positions, in Which Members of New Brunswick Battalion and Nova Scotians Played a Prominent Part—Tells How Lieutenant Mowatt, North Shore Officer, Was Wounded.**

Ottawa, April 30.—The heroic defence of the St. Eloi positions by one of the Canadian infantry brigades is recorded in the weekly communiqué of the Canadian general representative at the front. The splendid part played by a Nova Scotian battalion, and many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, which follows:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, April 30.—During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centered on our St. Eloi position. For several days one of our brigades held this section. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned. On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieutenant W. A. Cameron and L. E. Johnston.

On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Parrish, was heavily bombed and grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine gun fire and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field.

On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy, and beaten off. A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the new trenches on the front of the New Brunswick battalion. A patrol consisting of Lieutenant Mowatt and Privates Ramsey, Kennedy and Chatterton stumbled on the enemy. Private Ramsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieutenant Mowatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was un wounded, returned our lines for help. Sergt. Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

Neither Nature Nor Enemy Fire Could Check Enthusiasm.

Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments both day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movements. Our military observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of twenty-five rounds per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispensed the darkness, and hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless, neither nature nor the enemy fire could curb the enthusiasm of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, patrols sent out and many useful reconnaissance made. Two nights in succession Major J. A. Ross, of the Victoria Rifles, left our trenches to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Lieutenant G. Greenhalgh, and on the second by Lieutenant Duclos, of his battalion. Lieutenant Greenhalgh, at the outbreak of war enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, having secured a transfer to this battalion. He was wounded last autumn, but rejoined his unit on April 1st.

On another night an excellent reconnaissance was carried out by Lieutenant Duclos, accompanied by Lieut. Ross, Robertson, Lieut. Chas. Dolphin took out patrols on three successive nights, securing useful information as to the enemy's dispositions. Separate reconnaissances by parties under Captain Stairs and Lieut. Smith and McConnell, of a Nova Scotia battalion, yielded good results. Lance Corporal W. Hobday went out in front of our trenches while a hostile attack was in progress in order to observe and report on the movements of the enemy. Lieut. A. Versey, intelligence officer of the Canadian corps, and Lieut. A. L. Walker, of the brigade staff, made a close inspection of the enemy's front positions.

Many Deeds of Heroism.

In the fighting at St. Eloi, many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade. Three weeks ago, when the Germans launched their overwhelming attack against the craters, Sergt. H. S. Naylor, a Toronto man who enlisted in Montreal, was in command of a machine gun crew in a detached position when the enemy advanced. The trench had been practically obliterated by the enemy's bombardment, and the gun jammed with mud. Heavy fire from

## TOWNSHEND FOUGHT TO LAST DITCH

**Surrender of British at Kut-El-Amara Came After Brave Struggle.**

### FOUGHT WHILE VESTIGE OF HOPE REMAINED.

**Odds Were Overwhelmingly Against them—British Held off Enemy until all Hope of Relief's Arrival had Disappeared.**

London, April 30.—The following official announcement was made:

"After a resistance protracted for 145 days and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, Gen. Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender.

"Before doing so he destroyed his arms and munitions, and he and his forces under him consisted of 5,976 British troops of all ranks and 3,000 Indian troops and their followers."

### Fighting Heavy All Through the Campaign.

For some time after the Townshend expedition started out from the Persian Gulf it was steadily successful. It pushed up the Tigris and Euphrates until, in September, 1915, it defeated the Turks decisively in an encounter at Kut-El-Amara, which later was to be the scene of the British surrender. Then the invaders pushed on to within a few miles of Baghdad, their goal. They defeated the Turks at Ctesiphon, but later the Turks, reinforced, compelled them to retire hastily to Kut-El-Amara.

The battle at Ctesiphon was one of the fiercest of the many hard struggles in which the expeditionary force was engaged. The British were said to have been outnumbered six times by the Ottoman troops. Four times Gen. Townshend rallied his men and led them in their charges. Hardly less desperate a venture was the retreat to Kut-El-Amara which, according to the official statement, was hailed in England as a remarkable achievement. Not only did Gen. Townshend ward off the pursuing Turks with comparatively small losses, but he succeeded in taking with him all his wounded.

A few weeks after, when it became evident that the army at Kut-El-Amara would be unable to fight its way out, a relief expedition was despatched.

This force encountered comparatively little opposition in the early stages of the march up the river, but as it drew nearer Kut-El-Amara it was opposed by formidable bodies of Turks, who were massed on both sides of the Tigris, below the invested town.

Several striking victories for the relief force were announced, but their effect was counteracted by the fact that the Turks so successfully that the advance has been stopped. The Turks, taking the offensive, pushed back the British and inflicted large losses on them.

Throughout the Mesopotamian campaign the fighting has been heavy and the losses severe. On April 14 it was admitted the Tigris army, up to that time, had lost 8,100 men. Since then there have been several important battles between the Turks and the relief expedition.

The surrender of Gen. Townshend is one of the few instances of the war in which an entire fighting unit of important numbers has laid down its arms.

Up to the last General Townshend kept alive the hope that he would be relieved. King George sent a message of encouragement to him a month ago, and in a messenger sent on April 7th the General said he expected to be relieved shortly. He assured the British expedition that he would hold out to the limit of endurance, but the recent reverses suffered by the army which was attempting to rescue him apparently made the situation a hopeless one.

The Mesopotamian expedition has

## FRENCH DRIVE HUNS FROM TRENCH NEAR DEAD MAN'S HILL

**Make Other Gains North of Cumieres — Mostly Artillery Work on Other Sections of Front — French Bring Down Eight Enemy Aircraft.**

"The French and Germans on several sectors to the northwest of Verdun have been engaged in relatively heavy infantry fighting with the results evidently in favor of the French. To the north of Le Mort Homme the French seized a German trench and captured fifty-three prisoners, and to the north of Cumieres made a similar gain in which thirty prisoners were taken. Berlin says that strong French attacks from Le Mort Homme to the northern part of the Aureilles woods were repulsed.

On the remainder of the front, except for small infantry attacks, notably in the Voeges mountains and in the region of Lassigny, bombardments alone have been in progress.

In fights in the air the French claim that their aviators have brought down four Fokkers and four other German aeroplanes, while Berlin says that in a fight over Verdun a French machine was shot down.

Except for an Austrian attack on Col Di Lana, which the Italians repulsed, only bombardments have taken place on the Austro-Italian line.

In the region south of Lake Narocz a further success for the German arms against the Russians in the capture of heavy machine guns and eighty-three prisoners is reported by Berlin. Petrograd says the fighting in this region has diminished in intensity. On the remainder of the northern Russian line there have been only artillery bombardments.

North of Mourvitz, in the Ikwa river region, the Austrians forced the Russians out of a trench, but later the Russians, in a counter-attack in which they inflicted heavy casualties, recaptured the trench and received the surrender of six hundred Magyars, twenty-two of whom were officers. In the fighting the Russians admit the loss of four officers and one hundred men.

The Turks in the vicinity of Dinar kept the Asiatic Turkey, took the offensive against the Russians, but were repulsed.

In East Africa the British are continuing their success against the Germans, having taken near Kondoa and munitions convoys and a large amount of cattle suitable for food.

French Capture German Trench.

Paris, April 30.—Capture of a German trench near Dead Man's Hill, with 53 prisoners, the ejection of the Germans from trenches they had taken south of Lassigny, and the repulse of German assaults in the Vosges, are reported in the official statement issued by the war office this afternoon. In the Argonne a German aeroplane was forced to earth by French machines and its two officers captured.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the region south of Lassigny the Germans last night, after a lively cannoade, made a small attack upon our positions near Hamel. The enemy, which had gained a foothold in an element of the trenches, was immediately ejected by our counter-attack.

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was a bombardment in the sector of Avocourt and the region of Baines. At the close of the day our troops seized a German trench north of Dead Man's Hill and made 53 prisoners, of whom one was an officer.

"On the left bank and in the Woerps there was intermittent artillery activity.

"In the Vosges the enemy, during the night, attempted three coups in the main upon our trenches in Ban-De-Sapt, Trois Deaux and south of Lassigny, which were everywhere repulsed with losses.

"Aviation: An Aviatik was forced to earth intact in the Blisame Valley (Argonne) after a fight with our aviators, who burned the machine." Two officers who manned it were made prisoners.

Berlin, April 30, via wireless to Sayville.—French attacks on the German positions on the eastern slope of Dead Man's Hill and adjoining lines, in the region of Verdun were repulsed last night after tenacious fighting, says the official statement, issued today at the German army headquarters.

On the Russian front, the statement adds, four more Russian cannons were captured and 83 prisoners were taken last night by the German troops south of Norocz Lake.

Athens Government Admits it is Powerless.

Athens, via London, April 30.—Replying to the protest from Berlin against the transportation of Serbian soldiers over Greek railways, the Greek government has informed Germany, says the Journal D'Athenes, that the cabinet recognized such an act would be a violation of neutrality.

This action, the newspaper adds, followed a declaration from Germany that in the event of such transportation the German army headquarters would be obliged to bombard the railways and transport trains.

## MAIN BODY OF REBELS HAVE SURRENDERED

**Over 700 Sinn Feiners in Dublin are made Prisoners.**

### HAD ESTABLISHED A PROVINCIAL GOV'T

**Leaders, However, Have Sent Messages to Various Counties Ordering Rebels to Lay Down Arms.**

The backbone of the revolt in Dublin has been broken, and the rebel leaders have sent messengers to various counties ordering the rebels to surrender, according to an official statement issued in London.

In Dublin the rebels are reported to be surrendering freely, and already 707 prisoners have been taken, among them the Countess Markievicz, a noted agitator. As late as Saturday night more incendiary fires were set in Sackville street, which already had been badly damaged from the Liffey bridge to Henry street.

Cavalry, infantry and artillery have been sent to Enniscorthy, where the rebels are still in control. A truce exists, however, while the rebel leaders is on his way to Dublin to ascertain the truth of the report that the Dublin leaders have ordered a surrender.

### Had Set Up a Provisional Government

Bulletin—Kingstown, Ireland, April 30, via London, May 1, 1.30 a. m.—The proclamation issued by "provisional president" Pearce advising the surrender of all the rebels, follows:

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hardily outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

(Signed) "PEARCE."

### Over 700 Prisoners Taken.

Kilginstown, Ireland, via London, May 1.—The main body of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day.

There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Sunday in Dublin and the suburbs. It was especially severe at Ball's bridge, outside Dublin. The rebels in the College of Surgeons surrendered this morning. One of the prisoners taken there was the Countess Markievicz.

Nationalists Stand by Authorities.

London, April 30.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, has placed himself absolutely at the disposal of the authorities and is in constant touch with them. He has instructed Nationalist supporters in all parts of Ireland to hold themselves at the disposal of the military authorities. In many places besides Dublin the Nationalist voters have already, on their own initiative mobilized in support of the troops. At Tipperary yesterday volunteers offered their services.

Rebel Stronghold Burned.

London, April 29.—Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, reports that the general post office at Dublin, which has been the principal stronghold of the Sinn Feiners, has been burned down. Canonically, one of the leaders of the rebels, is reported to have been killed.

Victim Was Unarmed.

London, April 30.—The unarmed British steamer Teal of London has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was rescued after having taken to the boats.

The Teal was of 776 gross tons and was built in 1876. She was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company of London.

## MORRISSY'S RESIGNATION FROM THE GOV'T DEMANDED

**LETTER FROM PREMIER CLARKE CALLS ON MR. MORRISSY TO RESIGN PORTFOLIO—GIVES POSITIVE REASONS WHY HIS RETIREMENT IS DESIRABLE.**

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., April 30.—Hon. John Morrissey's resignation as Minister of Public Works of New Brunswick has been demanded by Premier Clarke. Following the close of the session of legislature a letter was sent to Hon. Mr. Morrissey, on Saturday afternoon, demanding that he tender his resignation as a member of the government. The letter was written by Hon. Mr. Clarke and set forth some of the reasons why Hon. Mr. Morrissey's retirement is demanded. One reason given was that in the case of the Moncton bridge the recommendation of chief engineer of the department had been disregarded and the contract had been awarded to the Foundations Ltd., who were not the lowest tenderer. Another reason set forth was that the minister had disregarded the decision of executive council that H. M. Blair, since dismissed, be suspended from the office of secretary of the board of works during the investigation of the Colby charges.

The decision to call upon Mr. Morrissey to resign did not come as a surprise to persons who have followed events at all closely; in fact it was expected that he would voluntarily resign when the gravity of conditions of affairs in his department was revealed by the report of Commissioner Teed, but Mr. Morrissey evidently decided to play the game differently and to force the premier to make a move, although when he came back to Fredericton from spending Easter at his home in Newcastle he announced that a ticket had been formed composed of himself, James Robinson, ex-M. P. W. B. Snowball and Hubert Sinclair to run in Northumberland in the next election.

After Mr. Morrissey received the letter from Premier Clarke demanding his resignation he was quickly in conference with E. S. Carter, opposition organizer, with whom during that period during which the breach between himself and the government has been gradually widening he has often consulted and on Saturday evening copies of the letter which Mr. Morrissey had received from the Premier were being shown in opposition circles about the city.

At 6.30 p. m. on Saturday Mr. Morrissey left by I. C. R. for Newcastle after telling his friends that he would be back here the first of the week to clean up the work of his department and resign. All members of the government have also gone to their homes but are expected back here again on Tuesday.

## SINK ALL SHIPS CARRYING FOOD TO ENGLAND

**Dutch Steamer Captain Says Submarine Commander told Him Nationality will Make No Difference.**

Rotterdam, April 30.—The captain of the Dutch ship Berkelstroom, which was sunk in the North Sea April 23 by a German submarine, is quoted by the Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant, as declaring that the commander of the submarine told him that the Germans intend to sink all ships of every nationality, carrying food to England.

"It has been one of the most difficult the army has undertaken during the war. The torrid climate and lack of fresh water, together with the difficulties of transport, made great calls on the endurance of the troops. Moreover, the positions held by the Turks below Kut-El-Amara, entrenched and strongly fortified, were most formidable. The original expedition was composed, in part, of Indian troops, but the relief force, for the most part, was made up of men from England and the colonies.

## COL. ALLISON SAYS HE ACTED ONLY AS BROKER

**When He Secured \$300,000 War Orders from French Government for Colt Arms Company.**

Ottawa, April 30.—Testifying before the Davidson war contracts commission Saturday Col. J. Wesley Allison, of Morrisburg, stated that he had received a commission of about \$12,000 from the Colt Arms Company in return for services. He deposed that he had secured about \$300,000 in orders from the French government, and that while there was some sort of an understanding about ten per cent, commission he had only accepted the twelve thousand. He had acted in the capacity of broker, and no part of the payment applied to Canadian purchases. At a previous sitting of the commission Col. Allison said he had received no payments from the Colt people, but at that time he was referring only to orders from Canada, and the French order came later on.