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MONDAY MORNING MAY 1 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,955

IRISH REBELLION HAS BEEN BROKEN

KINGSTOWN, Ireland, April 30, via London, May 1, 1.32 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 hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender and the commanders of all the units of republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms. (Signed) PEARCE.

DRIVEN FROM COVER BY MACHINE GUNS THEIR LEADERS SHOT, AMMUNITION GONE, REBELS IN IRELAND ARE SURRENDERING

Sir John French Reports That Tho There Still is Work to Be Done, the Backbone of the Rebellion Has Been Broken—Machine Guns Mounted on Motor Trucks Used to Dislodge Rebels From Buildings, But Great Damage Has Been Done in Dublin—President of Irish Republic is Shot and Other Leaders Arrested—Conditions at Belfast and Ulster Normal and London-derry Satisfactory.

THE PRINCESS AT THE CHURCH PARADE



H.R.H. the Princess Patricia, accompanied by Lady Hendrie and Miss Enid Hendrie, in Queen's Park yesterday morning.

LONDON, April 29.—An official statement issued tonight by the official press bureau regarding the situation in Ireland says: "The rebels are surrendering freely. The backbone of the rebellion has been broken."
Another official statement issued tonight by the press bureau said: "Messengers have been sent from the leaders of the Dublin rebels to other rebels in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Leitrim counties ordering them to surrender."
The text of the statement follows: "The general officer commanding in chief the Irish command has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken."
"Last night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties, ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information."
"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville street, the postoffice and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. A secondary fire took place in Sackville street last night, but the fire brigade is now able to resume work."
"It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz."
"The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of that place, and a mixed column of cavalry, infantry and artillery, including 47 machine guns, has been sent from Wexford with a view to engaging the rebels. The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leader's message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort to verify the information. In the meantime a truce exists."
"A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanded, and a few arrests have been made."
"At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Baginbally and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Carlow and Dunlavin are believed to be quiet."
"Improvement in Dublin.
"Saturday morning the situation in Dublin had considerably improved, but the rebels still were offering serious resistance in the neighborhood of Sackville street," said a statement issued by Field Marshal Viscount French at 11.30 o'clock Saturday night.
"The cordons of troops encircling this quarter, however, was steadily closing in, but house to house fighting necessarily rendered progress slow. The postoffice and the block of buildings east of Sackville street have been destroyed by fire. A party of rebels has been driven out of Boland's Mills in Ring's End by guns mounted on motor lorries. One of the rebel leaders, a man named Pearce, is reported wounded in the leg. A report received this evening stated that Pearce has

surrendered unconditionally, and that he asserted he had been authorized to accept the same terms of surrender for his followers in Dublin. Another leader, James Connolly, has been reported killed.
The Four Courts district which still is held by rebels is also surrounded by a cordon of police, which gradually is closing in. All information points to the conclusion that the rebellion in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. A considerable number of rebels are prisoners in military custody.
"Reports this evening from the rest of Ireland are generally satisfactory. The conditions at Belfast and Londonderry is stated to be quite satisfactory. The district within 15 miles of Galway also is reported normal, but rebel bands have been located between Athenry and Craughwell. Nineteen rebel prisoners have been captured and sent to Queenstown. Another band of rebels is reported entrenched at Enniscorthy, but the police are holding out on roads and railways are clear there within four miles of the town. The damage done to Barrow Bridge on the Dublin and Southeastern Railway is not serious."
Hard to Restore Peace.
"Altho the principal leaders of the rebel movement have laid down their arms and advised their followers to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender, there is no doubt that there still is great difficulty in restoring peace in Dublin and the surrounding districts, for numerous small bands of rebels evidently either have not received the leaders' orders, or doubt the authenticity of the orders, and have, at any rate, determined to continue guerrilla warfare."
Dublin is filled with small bands located in stanch houses and other buildings, who have always been able to escape by subterranean passages as soon as the attack of the soldiers have proved too strong and who then opened hostilities from some unexpected quarter.
Situation Still Dangerous.
That the situation in Dublin was still regarded as dangerous, Sunday evening, despite the surrender of a majority of the rebels, was indicated by the fact that few persons were permitted to penetrate into the city through the rigid military cordon which surrounded it. A number of police officers from Kingstown, who went to Dublin in their uniforms, hoping to be able to give some assistance, were turned back by the guards.
"Nobody is allowed to enter Dublin without written permission from the highest authority, and then only at his own risk. Moreover, the people are warned that this risk is considerable, as stray bullets are likely to meet the visitor in some unexpected quarters."
The food situation in Dublin is precarious. Thirty-four free food depots were opened Sunday stocked for the most part with food commandeered from various places by the military. The food is being doled out in tiny portions after a rigid examination into the necessities of the applicant.
Food also is very short in Kingstown and many of the necessities of life cannot be obtained at any price.
How Trinity College students saved

ONE CANADIAN BRIGADE BORE BRUNT OF ATTACK FOR WEEK

Gen. Smuts' Mounted Men Captured German Convoys

Important Seizures of Munitions, Cattle and Other Supplies, Near Kondoa, Irangi, in East Africa.
LONDON, April 30, 4.20 p.m.—A British official communication concerning the operations against the Germans in East Africa says: "Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, commander of the expeditionary forces, telegraphs under date of April 29, that his mounted troops captured in the vicinity of Kondoa, Irangi, various convoys of munitions, including two hundred slaughter oxen, eighty rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a herd of 600 mixed cattle and 200 donkeys with saddlery and supplies."

Nova Scotians' Gallantry Under Terrific Bombardment and Night and Day Attacks at St. Eloi Was Conspicuous—Sergt. Naylor of Toronto, One of Many Heroes Mentioned.

OTTAWA, April 30.—The heroic defence of the St. Eloi positions by one of the Canadian infantry brigades is recorded in the weekly communique of the Canadian general representative at the front. The splendid part played by a Nova Scotia battalion, 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 effort of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions. 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 Lieut. W. A. Cameron and L. S. Johnston.
German Bombers Repulsed.
On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Parrish, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position, under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of the trenches it was greeted with rapid machine gun and rifle 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 disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick battalion. A patrol, consisting of Lieut. Morwatt, Ptes. Bamsey, Kennedy and Chatterton, stumbled on the enemy. Pte. Bamsey, who was leading a guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same time the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieut. Morwatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Pte. Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Pte. Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was unharmed, returned to our lines for help. Sergt. Henderson started at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.
Rain of Shells.
Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments, both by day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage of St. Eloi, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movement. 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 fires dispersed the darkness, and hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless neither nature nor the enemy

POLITICAL CHANGES MAY BE PRECIPITATED BY KUT'S FALL

Fear Expressed in London That Position of Coalition Ministry Has Been Weakened—Details of Townshend's Surrender Not Made Public.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A London cable to The New York Tribune says: "Kut-el-Amara has fallen. Unable to withstand starvation longer, and with all hopes of relief gone, General Townshend, with the shattered remnants of his command, have laid down their arms before the Turks, who have besieged for 148 days. Their arms and munitions they destroyed beforehand."
While the war office officially states the number of troops surrendered is less than 10,000, a Constantinople report coming by way of Berlin puts them at 18,000. This dispatch says that General Townshend gave up his sword unconditionally.
Gloom in London.
Altho it has been evident for several days that the government was preparing the public for news of a disaster in Mesopotamia, London did not expect such a blow. Coming on the heels of the Dublin revolt, it has plunged the whole city into a pessimism not known since the early days of the war.
But beneath the gloom already there are ominous sounds. They rose when the Gallipoli adventures were abandoned, only to be precipitated by its unexpectedly slight cost. They were heard again when the Sinn Feiners turned their arms against the King of Dublin. Now comes this latest disaster.
The public as yet is too stunned to formulate its feelings. It has not had time to digest the real meaning behind the failure at Kut or to fix the responsibility. There is admiration everywhere for the bravery and gallantry of the men who did their best in Mesopotamia, which only intensifies the determination that this time the blame shall not be shirked.
Political Upheaval.
Even the existence of the cabinet itself, granted a new lease of life last week with difficulty, is considered in some quarters to be threatened. Taken in conjunction with the conscription issue, which must come to a head next week, it would not be surprising should this prove the straw that broke the back of the present British public.
Details of the surrender, if they have been received, have not been allowed to be made public. No news of General Townshend's forces has been received for weeks, hence the condition of his troops is not known.
The eventual surrender of General Townshend has been expected since the failure of the forces under Lieut. General Goringe and General Keary to break thru the Turkish position at Sannaiyat, just below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris River, and the unsuccessful attempt to send the blockaded army provisions by steamer. It had been touch and go with the small British force for many days.

TWO TROOPSHIPS SAFELY IN PORT

Scandinavian and Missanabie Officially Reported to Have Reached England.

OTTAWA, April 30.—It is officially announced thru the chief press censor's office that the troopships Scandinavian, which sailed from Canada on April 17, and the Missanabie, which sailed on April 18, have arrived in the English port in safety. On board the Scandinavian there were the 80th French-Canadian Battalion, 84 officers and 1028 of other ranks; Army Service Corps draft, 11 officers and 190 of other ranks; Royal Navy, 1 officer and 6 of other ranks; details, 1 officer and 18 of other ranks, 2 nurses.
On board the Missanabie there were the 51st Edmonton Battalion, 37 officers and 1085 of other ranks; Third Divisional Ammunition sub-park, 3 officers and 163 of other ranks; detachment 224th Lumbermen's Battalion, 18 officers and 878 of other ranks; East Canadian Dental Corps, 15 officers and 80 of other ranks; details, 16 officers and 8 of other ranks.

THE DAILY CALENDAR.

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(Continued on Page 7, Column 5).

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE backbone of the Irish revolt has been broken and the rebels are now surrendering freely, it was stated by the British official press bureau last night. The leader of the Dublin insurgents has sent messengers to order his allies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties, to yield. The loyalist troops have taken 707 prisoners, including the Countess Markievicz, a dangerous character. As the rebels are said to be still in possession at Enniscorthy, a mixed column of infantry, cavalry and artillery with 4.7-inch guns, are marching there to engage them.

So is ending a formidable danger to the British Empire. It was forestalled by the capture of Sir Roger Casement. If he had been allowed to organize the conspirators and to have imported arms and munitions from Germany, the outbreak would have been widespread and the plotters would have been able to organize a provisional government and to proclaim a "republic." Then there would have been a strenuous attempt made in the United States to induce congress to recognize the "Irish republic." It could, conceivably, have caused a breach between the States and Great Britain.

Verdun appears to have had an intimate connection with this Irish conspiracy of German making. That city is the centre of the French iron mining industry and a confidential memoir, prepared for the benefit of Von Bethmann-Hollweg, recommended that Germany should annex Verdun on this account, at the conclusion of the war. This memoir also warned the chancellor that if the German iron industry in Lorraine was dislocated, consequences so serious would fol-

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)

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