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Details of German Plot In Ireland Revealed

Uprising of Easter, 1916, Was To be Followed By 1917 Revolt

Germany Unable to Send Troops to Ireland Then And America Had Entered War—Action Planned For This Year In Connection With German Offensive On West—Submarine Bases In Ireland Part of Scheme

London, May 25—(via Reuters' Limited)—Germany's untiring efforts to revolutionize Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a report from the Official Press Bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

The statement from the Press Bureau follows: "The revolutionary movement in Ireland has culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisting of two closely related series of activities—(a) attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland; (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 the 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 in the name of the government, also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting into which it would not be in the public interest to go at present.

"On June 16 Von Bernstorff already had sent a despatch giving an account of the rebellion, and, in a long message to the British government on July 21, he explained the reasons for the rebellion, and explained that the rebels were making good progress in Ireland and that the British government with Cuba could not be confirmed here early today. In an official despatch last night he stated that the rebels had been defeated and that the British government would be able to deal with the situation in Ireland.

"On the occasion of the government was to fix the time. As an inducement, the advantage of having submarine bases in Ireland was mentioned. "According to a report of Captain Von Pappen (German military attaché in Washington) dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were given in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1916 the plan was to begin operations on Easter Sunday and on February 10 of that year Count Von Bernstorff sent a covering address in Rotterdam to a man with the name of Skall, one of his principal American agents.

"The despatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that a submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay and go as far as the Wigmore House without encountering nets. "On March 20 Von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent and that a special code 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.

"On April 18 and April 19 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the lifting of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24 and 26.

"It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and the German and American friends to blockade Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines. "The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the royal

COSTA RICA COMES IN TO HELP DEFEAT THE HUN

San Juan, Del Sur, Nicaragua, May 24. The government of Costa Rica has decided to send a military expedition to Nicaragua, according to advices received here.

RELATIONS OF MEXICO AND CUBA ARE BROKEN OFF

Representatives are Recalled From Their Posts—An Explanation Issued in Mexico City

Mexico City, May 25—Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially yesterday, after a report that the Mexican chargé d'affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here had been recalled from their respective posts. The recall of the Mexican representative to Cuba and the sending of a new representative is explained officially as due to the fact that, because of the war in which Cuba is involved, the government has been obliged to dictate measures that affect the interests of the Mexican government in many instances.

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The Vindictive Shifted

Germans Succeed in Making Channel at Ostend but Still are Not Using the Harbor

London, May 25—The Germans have succeeded in shifting the concrete laden cruiser, Vindictive, into the harbor at Ostend on May 19 by British raiding forces. The Vindictive, according to the Times, is now lying close alongside the concrete pier, having a draught of thirty feet. This is enough to allow destroyers to go in and out but, nevertheless, the Germans are not using the harbor. Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Germans to dredge a passage away between the two old cruisers sunk in the harbor of Zebrugge. A German destroyer, sunk this week by bombs dropped by British naval airmen, lies close to the cruisers. The basin at Brugge which is connected with both Ostend and Zebrugge, is full of German shipping, but the canal is not being used.

PAY \$10,800,000 FOR C.N.R. STOCK

Toronto, May 25—Ten million, eight hundred thousand dollars is the amount Canada will pay for 60,000,000 shares of common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is being taken over by the country, to be operated as a publicly owned enterprise. This was announced today by Sir William Meredith, chairman of an arbitration board which has been considering the price.

OUR AIRMEN KEEP UP THEIR EFFECTIVE WORK

London, May 25—During Thursday night, in spite of a very high wind, our machines dropped more than seven tons of bombs on billets in the neighborhood of Peronne, Flanders and Hapenne, and on the Somme area. Our machines returned. On Friday nearly a ton of bombs was dropped on the railway and factories at Copanand, twelve miles north of Mexico. While our machines were over their objectives they were attacked by hostile scouts and anti-aircraft gun fire, but all returned safely.

ABOUT HALF OF POPULATION HAVE BEEN VACCINATED

No new smallpox cases were reported to the health authorities today. Over the holiday one new case was discovered on the government steamer Aberdeen, which is being used as a quarantine. The case occurred on May 24, and the patient is now recovering. The compulsory vaccination ordered some days ago by the board is being carried out in the city and in the suburbs. The authorities are of the opinion that now the disease is well under control and as vaccination continues there will be less and less danger of a further spread and with the cooperation of the citizens the danger will be reduced to a minimum. About half the people in the city have now been vaccinated according to rough estimates made by the authorities.

TEN THOUSAND TONS OF COAL LOST IN FIRE IN A YARD AT MONTREAL

Montreal, May 25—Damage estimated by an official of the company at about \$100,000 was caused by fire yesterday afternoon at the Geo. Hill & Co. coal yard opposite Westmount. A lumber yard opposite was also badly damaged. Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of coal were in the yard and of this about 10,000 tons have been burned. The fire probably had some days ago. The soft coal is hard to get at.

DEATH OF ANDREW MYLES

The death of Andrew Myles at the age of eighty-nine years occurred this morning, after a brief illness, at his home, 215 City road. Mr. Myles was a native of Berrisburgh, Ireland, and came to St. John at an early age, and since then had made his home here. For many years he was actively engaged in business as a builder and contractor, but retired, as he advanced in years. He retained his health and activity to a surprising degree for one of his age until his recent illness. His fine character and the integrity which marked his life had won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and in their bereavement his family will have the deepest sympathy of their many friends. He leaves his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Charles L. Austin and Mrs. George and Robert of Vancouver, and one brother, James Myles of this city. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon from the Exmouth street church, service commencing at 2:30 o'clock.

RELEASE ON H-BEAS CORPUS IN COUNT MINOTTO CASE REFUSED

Chicago, May 25—The plea of Count H-beas corpus for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus from imprisonment on a presidential warrant was refused today by Judge Charles C. Parker. The count's wife is a daughter of Louis F. Swift, banker. The count's counsel had admitted the government attorney's disclosure that the count's father was born in Vienna and not in Venice, though the Minotto family is declared to be of ancient Venetian lineage. The count had never denied that he was born in Germany. After adjournment of court Count

MAJOR CARTER MISSING;

DR. H. ADDISON KILLED

St. John Names In Casualty List A GALLANT OFFICER

"Nick" Carter Intrepid Fighter In Infantry And In Air—Pls Addison Second of Family to Give Life In War—Chaplain Parke and Sergt. Ghas. Willis Wounded

"Nick" Carter is reported missing. Military men and civilians throughout the entire city will learn today with deepest regret that Major A. D. Carter, D. S. O., of Point de Butte, is officially listed as missing in the casualty list issued this morning at Ottawa. New Brunswick has produced no more daring and gallant officer during the present war than "Nick" Carter. He went overseas as a subaltern in the 9th Battalion and had been in the line only a short time when he was seriously wounded in the center light which brought so much glory to New Brunswick's "Fighting 26th." He was then transferred to the 140th Battalion under Lieut. Colonel L. H. Beer, as officer commanding "G" company and was then granted his majority.

He spent several months in the city and made his friends. On receiving the British Isles his unit was broken up into drafts for reinforcements and Major Carter was appointed in charge of a casualty clearing hospital in England. The life proved too tame, however, for this red-blooded son of New Brunswick and the air service beckoned him on to further adventure for king and country. He spent about eight months ago he took a course and became a qualified flier.

Not long after reaching the western front he displayed his old indomitable courage as he did when with the infantry, and it was only a few days after his arrival that he brought down his first Boche plane. After that he carried a quantity of letters, and letters reaching the city since the big offensive started. Major Carter has been in the thick of the air fighting and doing wonderful work. He is now posted as 'missing' and his many friends and admirers throughout the province will join in the hope that he will be recovered soon. He was a prisoner in Germany, if not he will have gone down like the gallant soldier he was, and his friends will be glad to hear of his death far above the plains of Picardy, where he fought the Hun Mary, not a cause for which he had any previous occasion, at least, given his blood.

Private Herbert Addison of this city has made the supreme sacrifice as the information that his wife, Mrs. Addison, received from the military office in Ottawa yesterday. Private Addison is the second member of the family to give his life in the present war. A brother, Private Joseph, died in England about a year ago.

When the 8th Field Ambulance under the command of Lieut-Colonel Corbet was authorized, Private Addison was among the first to offer his services, with that unit. He crossed to France with it and transferred into the 7th battalion of the Royal Flying Corps in England. He was in an ambulance corps when killed. Private Addison was well known in the city and his general manner won for him many friends who will learn of his death with regret. Prior to giving his life in the present war, he was employed with the Eastern Steamship Company. Besides his wife he leaves one daughter, Mary, and one brother, Charles, of this city. The family will have the heartfelt sympathy of their friends in their bereavement.

MAJOR AUMOND COMES AS DISTRICT PAYMASTER

Major C. Aumond of the Canadian pay corps, Ottawa, arrived in the city at noon today. He is to take over the duties of district paymaster, now held by Captain M. A. Duette. Captain Duette has been transferred to Quebec. Since the formation of New Brunswick into a separate district, Captain Duette has held this responsible position and has very ably filled the requirements. While his promotion yet they will be sorry to learn of his leaving the city. While in the city Captain Duette has made many friends.

SEQUEL TO BONNET ROUGE AFFAIR

Arrest of Editor of LaVerite in Southern France is Announced Paris, May 25—The Bonnet Rouge affair was revived today by the arrest in Perpignan, Southern France, of Fernand Menendez, editor of a Barcelona paper called La Verite, which, it is charged, has been financed by the German consulate at Barcelona. Menendez is a Frenchman who deserted from the French army early in the war and was mentioned in the Bonnet Rouge trial when it was charged that one of the accused men made a trip to Barcelona with articles for him. Menendez ventured over the border and was seized on a charge of communicating with the enemy. Prosecutor Mornet characterized his campaign with the French language newspaper financed by Germans as "infamous and abominable."

MILLION AND HALF AMERICANS "OVER THERE" THIS YEAR

Paris, May 25—The American forces in France will, by the end of 1918, be three times larger than the number Secretary of War Baker recently announced as having been sent here, said Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner, in a statement issued to the French press on his arrival from the United States. Secretary of War Baker announced on May 8, that more than 500,000 American soldiers already had been sent to France.

WEATHER REPORT

PROPERTY SALES