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Irish Situation Still Presents Several Serious Features

The Proclamation of Martial Law Throughout Ireland May Indicate the Extension of the Disturbances, Details of Which a Rigid British Censorship is Withholding

THEORY NOW ADVANCED CASEMENT IS INSANE

Other Risings Are Reported From Ardee and Louth and a Rather Serious One in Swords and Lusk Close to Dublin—Situation How ever is Now Well in Hand

LONDON, April 27.—Fighting is still going on in the streets of Dublin. Asquith announced in the Commons to-day that the rebels continue to hold important public buildings in Dublin, and that street encounters are still in progress. The Premier said there would be a searching investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the outbreak. Asquith said it was obviously necessary to exercise military censorship, while martial law prevailed in Ireland. This censorship, however, would be directed merely with regard to the essential military requirements of the situation. If possible latitude in the transmission of news would be allowed.

Carson and Redmond expressed in the Commons to-day their abhorrence of the uprising, and their desire to support the Government. The proclamation of martial law throughout Ireland may indicate the extension of the disturbances, details of which a rigid British censorship is withholding.

Mr. Asquith told the House that the Irish situation still presented serious features, and that there were indications of the spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, especially in the West. He stated that Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who formerly commanded the British forces in Egypt, was leaving this afternoon for Ireland. The General has been given plenary powers, under martial law, over the whole country. The troops in Ireland have been and are being strongly reinforced.

The rebels, Lord Lansdowne said, were driven from Stephen's Green with a certain number of casualties. On Tuesday they still occupied certain buildings and houses in Sackville and other streets. Dealing with the situation to-day, and on Wednesday,

Lansdowne said the commanding officer reported that there was a complete cordon of troops around the centre of Dublin, on the north side of river, and two more battalions were arriving this afternoon from England. The situation, he declared, was undoubtedly well in hand; and he had no doubt of the ability of the Government to suppress the movement by most drastic measures. Although the situation in the provinces was not wholly satisfactory, information received was not sufficient to justify grave apprehension. There had been a small rising at Ardee and Louth, and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin. Telegrams, he said, are now coming in more rapidly. They showed that Liberty Hall was partially destroyed and occupied by military. Referring to the attempted German landing in Ireland, Lansdowne said he did not know what Sir Roger Casement was led to expect in the way of assistance for his landing, but he added, I have been unable to find that extensive preparations were made for Casement's reception or for the distribution of the material with which his ship was supposed to be laden.

Replying to a suggestion from Lord Salisbury, that the Government had disregarded warnings of what was afoot in Ireland, Lansdowne said that if he were supplied with particulars of some of the warnings he would investigate them. On the conclusion of Lansdowne's statement the debate ended and the House adjourned.

LONDON, April 27.—Casement, it is reported, has expressed his belief that the uprising in Ireland would be a failure on account of his capture. His leadership, he said, was necessary to the success of the movement.

Several newspapers support the theory advanced by Sir Conan Doyle, a year ago, that Sir Roger is insane. The Westminster Gazette advocates that he be disposed of by placing him in a lunatic asylum.

"Following the Custom"

COPENHAGEN, April 28.—The Norwegian steamer Stromman, bound for Lubeck with a cargo of herring from Norway, was blown up and sunk off Gjedser, Denmark. Her crew were landed at Warnemunde, Germany.

ASQUITH ANSWERS QUERY

Says Government's First Duty is to Restore Order and Stamp Out the Rebellion and That we Are Doing With Vigor and Promptitude

LONDON, April 28.—Replying to a question whether the Government had been warned of the dangerous growth of sedition in Ireland, Asquith said: "The first and paramount duty of the Government is to restore order and stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor and promptitude and that we are doing. Behind that there is, undoubtedly, an obligation which rests upon the Government in making searching investigation into causes of and responsibility for these events; that obligation we fully recognize and intend to discharge."

Replying to a request from Sir Henry Dalziel that the Commons sit on Monday to discuss the Dublin outbreak, Asquith said a debate on the question could only be mischievous.

Expresses Confidence in Redmond

From Several Parts of the Empire Came Flood of Cablegrams to Redmond Expressing Full Confidence in Him and Regretting Present Crisis

LONDON, April 28.—From Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other parts of the Empire came a flood of cablegrams to Redmond to-day repudiating the action of the rebellious elements in Dublin, and expressing scorn at what they did while the brave Irish soldiers were dying at the front that their country may prosper. Incidentally the messages express the fullest confidence in Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Some of them were given out by the Nationalist leader.

One from Sydney, signed MacCarthy, reads: "Sectional pro-German rioting disgusts Home Rulers here; take heart, our race is with you and our gallant countrymen at the front."

From Melbourne came a message, signed O'Connell, reading: "Irish in Victoria view with abhorrence the futile and meaningless rebellion in Dublin; we sympathize with Nationalist Party in cruel struggle against criminal efforts of an insignificant minority to thwart the noble object of peace and reconciliation which was almost accomplished. Such fanatics betray gross ingratitude for the benefits Ireland has received through long agitation and the generosity of the Irish abroad, as well as valuable help rendered by the British and other democracies and the brave Irish soldiers dying at the front so that their country may prosper; their nobility and sacrifice should shame all wreckers of Ireland's future; the guilt of this horrible bloodshed in Dublin will be on the misguided leaders of the outbreak."

OFFICIAL

FRENCH
PARIS, April 27.—The French positions before Verdun were bombarded heavily last night, but the Germans made no strong infantry attack. A small assault north of Fort Vaux was stopped immediately by French artillery. The War Office announced this afternoon. Several German patrols were encountered north of the Aisne and were repulsed. In fighting with hand grenades, a German reconnoitering party east of Lemesnil, was dispersed.

GERMAN
BERLIN, April 27.—An official announcement says:

"German naval forces on April 25th sank the British submarine E-22. The Germans rescued and captured two men. A German submarine on the same day hit with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arethusa class.



BRITANNIA: "Your heroes who have fallen are not dead—they will live for ever!"—London Opinion.

Bill Gets a 'Frost' From All Sections of the House

Long Introduces Government Bill For Enlistment of all Unmarried Men Between 18 and 41—All Sections of the House Turn the Measure Down—Carson Wants Compulsion For All—Walsh (Labor) Demanded Compulsion if Situation Demanded it—Premier Refuses to Say What Attitude the Government Will Now Adopt

LONDON, April 28.—A Bill providing for the extension of military service was introduced in the House of Commons to-day, but aroused such opposition that the Government announced they would not press the measure.

Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, placed the Bill before the House, saying it was the intention of the Government to enlist every unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 41. He said one month would be allowed before the Bill, if passed, went into effect. The measure met with severe criticism from all sections of the House.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the Bill introduced by Long as unfair. He was particularly opposed to the clause extending the service of men on the expiration of the periods for which they had enlisted. Compulsion for all, he declared, was fairer.

Stephen Walsh, (Labor), caused the House to break out in cheers by demanding the immediate introduction of a measure for general compulsion. If the military situation demands it, Compulsory military service for single men was provided for in the bill passed in January. The application of the measure has been limited, however, by the existence of many classes of exemptions.

It was announced later that the Government had withdrawn the Military Service Bill owing to strong opposition in the House. It is understood that the Bill, embodying certain aspects of the proposals outlined in the report of the Secret Session, at which recruiting was taken up, had been approved by the Ministry and Army Council.

The withdrawal of Long's Bill, which provided for the bringing into service of every unmarried man between 18 and 45, and prolonging for the duration of the war the service of all time-expired men and Territorials, left the question of unattached married men to be dealt with later.

The discussion which followed the introduction of the Bill showed the measure was opposed by all parties as unfair, several members urging that nothing but all round compulsion would prove satisfactory. On being pressed to state what course the Gov-

ernment proposed to adopt, the Premier said he could not be expected to reply on the spur of the moment, but would consult his colleagues and announce his decision next week.

It is understood that two alternatives are before the Government, either to introduce a bill bringing into operation the proposals concerning unattached married men as given in the Premier's statement at the Secret Session of the House of Commons on Tuesday, or proceed at once with the adoption of universal service.

Kitchener May Go to Ireland

Newspapers in Reviewing the Dublin Outbreak Lay More Significance to its Political Than Military Aspect—Kitchener Named as Lord Lieutenant

LONDON, April 28.—Newspapers commenting on the uprising in Ireland, attach more significance to its political than to its military aspect.

The "Daily News" calls it one more tragic farce, with intelligent aims, without any real driving powers, and continues: "The military situation is no longer, if it ever was, even superficially serious. The real importance of the incident will be political, but silly attacks on Birrell are not to be taken too seriously."

The "Times" thinks the strict censorship and the air of mystery thrown over the early stages of the rebellion by the Government were unwise, and that they are likely to create a bad impression among neutrals, which the Government is anxious to prevent.

The "Express" makes a violent attack on the administration of Ireland, and demands the retirement of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant and Birrell, adding, in large type, "And send Kitchener to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant."

LONDONDERRY, April 28.—During the past three days the behaviour of all classes of the community in Londonderry has been absolutely orderly, and business is proceeding normally. Londonderry borough, in the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, is situated 123 miles north-west of Dublin.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Carson and Redmond Express Regrets Over the Dublin Rebellion

Sir Edward Said "He Would Gladly Join With Redmond in Doing Anything to Put Down the Rebels Now and For Evermore"—His Remarks Cheered to the Echo

ASQUITH REFUSED NAMES OF OTHER PLACES

Redmond Said "Speaking For Majority of the Irish People He Hoped Newspapers Would Not Attempt to Use What Happened in Dublin as a Political Weapon"

LONDON, April 28.—The official admission made to-day that there were indications of a spread in the revolutionary movement in Dublin to other parts of Ireland, especially in the West, was accompanied by a proclamation of martial law throughout Ireland. Hitherto only the city and county of Dublin had been under military rule because of the outbreak. The statement regarding the indicated spread of the revolutionary movement was in strong contrast with the reassuring statements of yesterday as made by Asquith in the House of Commons.

To-day the Irish situation still presented serious features, the Premier admitted. In Dublin fighting is still in progress in the streets and the rebels hold important public buildings. It was announced that in addition to troops already despatched to Ireland to cope with the situation, others were being sent and that the Government was satisfied the force assigned to this duty was adequate.

Major-General Maxwell, formerly in command of the British forces in Egypt has gone to Ireland to take the situation in hand. He has been given plenary powers over the whole country under martial law. Searching investigation into the cause of the outbreak and responsibility for it was promised in the Commons by the Premier in his declaration regarding the situation in Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson said: "I feel satisfied with the statements of the Prime Minister. I will gladly join with Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for evermore. I hope the newspapers will not try during a war of such a character as we are engaged, in bringing about dissensions of a political character in relation to the Irish question." Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers and were followed by Redmond, who said:

"May I say a word, although, really, I think it is scarcely necessary. Perhaps I ought to give expression on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist Party here and, as I believe, the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland of the feeling of detestation and horror with which we have regarded these proceedings. I join most cordially with Sir Edward Carson in hoping newspapers or public men in this country will not attempt to use what has happened in Ireland as a political weapon against any party that may exist."

Copy Admiralty Order Is Given the U. S. State Department

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Copies of the British Admiralty's orders to merchant captains, which the German government contends provide for attacks on submarines, was delivered at the State Department to-day by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. They are said to correspond with these announced recently in London, and will be published later, with a statement from the State Department.

Dutch Steamer Strikes Mine

ROTTERDAM, April 28.—The Dutch steamer Mashaven struck a mine yesterday morning while bound from London for this port. A tug carrying the survivors, arrived at Waterweg to-day.

On April 1st she hit a mine off the English coast, but managed to reach the Thames for necessary repairs to be made. On Tuesday of this week the vessel left for Rotterdam in tow of two tugs.

British Official

LONDON, April 28.—A German submarine was sunk off the East Coast yesterday, it was announced officially to-day. Eighteen men on the submarine were captured.

A British Battleship Is Sunk

LONDON, April 28.—The British battleship Russell has been sunk by a mine. Admiral Freemantle, Captain of the Russell, 240 officers and 675 men were saved.

About 124 men from the Russell are still missing. The warship was sunk in the Mediterranean. The Russell was built in 1903, 14,000 tons, speed 19.3 knots, men 750, cost \$5,189,975; 4 12-in., 12 6-in., 10 12-pr. 2 smaller ones.

Asquith said, for obvious reasons, he did not like to name the other places to which the trouble had spread, but there had been in the West and South, but particularly in the West, places where there was some development of the movement. Stringent precautions were being taken by the military authorities to deal with those places. Replying to Redmond, who said he had been unable to communicate with Dublin, Asquith said he expected communication to be restored to-day or to-morrow.

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