

### REBELS AT DUBLIN ARE SURRENDERING

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS ARE TAKEN BY ENGLISH TROOPS.

#### MANY INCENDIARY FIRES

Damage is Estimated at Ten Millions—Conditions Are Reported to Be More Satisfying.

Dublin.—All the leaders of the insurrection are reported to have surrendered unconditionally. It also is reported that the Four Courts district has been re-captured.

London.—An official announcement concerning the situation in Ireland says: "Seven hundred and seven prisoners have been taken, including the Countess Markievicz."

"The general officer in command reports 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 bone of the rebellion had been broken.

"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. More incendiary fires 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."

#### GEN. TOWNSEND'S ARMY OF 10,000 TAKEN BY TURKS.

#### All Fated British Campaign in Mesopotamia Ends With Surrender.

London.—Another phase of the ill-fated British campaign in Mesopotamia has closed with the surrender of General Townsend and the garrison at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris River, about 130 miles below Baghdad. Some 10,000 men in all laid down their arms to the Turks, after having destroyed all their guns and munitions.

The British Mesopotamian campaign, waged along the Tigris from the Persian Gulf northward, almost to the gates of Baghdad, had as its chief object the capture of that ancient city. To divert the Turkish forces from Gallipoli was another object. When almost at the point of achieving its main object late last year, the effort broke down at Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Baghdad, when the Turks, alarmed for the safety of the town of fabled memory, rushed up reinforcements, inflicting a defeat upon the British and compelled their retreat 110 miles down the Tigris to Kut-el-Amara, where the Turks had them securely bottled up.

General Townsend held out for 143 days, his supplies steadily growing lower as he waited the relief of the army which, first under General Aylmer, and then under General Goringe, battled its way up the Tigris toward him. This army encountered strong positions of the Turks below Kut on both sides of the river and, although several of these were carried, it has not been able to work much closer to the beleaguered garrison than a score of miles because of the stubborn Turkish resistance and flood conditions on the Tigris.

#### PROSPERITY CONTINUED ITS INCREASE DURING APRIL

Washington.—The monthly survey of business conditions throughout the country reported to the Federal Reserve Board by agents in each reserve district, shows that prosperity continued to increase during April in virtually every section of the United States especially in eastern manufacturing centers. A synopsis of the survey by districts follows:

Richmond.—Business continues to show improvement. Farmers are in better financial condition than for some time past.

Atlanta.—General conditions are unchanged; outlook for future conditions favorable. There is a general selling of the cotton crop.

Boston.—Business continues to improve; comparison with a year ago shows that in many cases the improvement is extreme.

New York.—The volume of the goods produced and sold last month was probably greater than in any March record.

#### PERSHING'S TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN MEXICO.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican and American conferees over the disposition of the American forces in Mexico marked time while Major Generals Scott and Funston awaited word from Washington as to the next step to be taken. In the meantime, the following facts developed: That to date the apparent intention of the Washington Government to keep General Pershing's command in Mexico, has not been changed.

#### COL. HENRY L. ROGERS



Col. Henry L. Rogers, quartermaster of the cavalry division in Mexico, has nothing to do but solve all transportation problems, supply cavalrymen with animals, supply the animals with forage, furnish the soldiers with clothing, camp and garrison equipment, provide for roads, railways and bridges, superintend the commissary and take charge of all other details not specifically assigned to anybody else. In Mexico, where transportation is exceedingly primitive, especially with Villa leading the way, Colonel Rogers has a man-size job.

#### CARRY ARMS FOR DEFENSE

SEC. LANSING STATES RIGHT RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Right to Sink Merchantman Doubtful in Any Base.—Copies to Foreign Embassies.

Washington.—An official declaration of the attitude of the United States toward armed merchant ships, just made public by Secretary Lansing, reiterates and explains the purpose of the American Government to recognize the right of peaceful vessels to carry arms for defense and, at the same time—while referring only to warships generally—clearly sets forth the conditions under which the United States holds submarines may attack merchant craft.

The declaration was issued in the form of a memorandum prepared by Mr. Lansing at President Wilson's direction during the Secretary's brief vacation last month. Copies of it were given to each of the Embassies and legations here; and while no official explanation was forthcoming as to the purpose of publishing the memorandum at this time, it assumed that at least the substance of it will reach the Berlin Foreign Office before a reply is dispatched to the American demand for abandonment of Germany's present methods of submarine warfare. This would serve to answer in advance certain questions which dispatches have indicated the German Government was inclined to ask.

#### BAND OF VILLISTAS IN CLASH WITH U. S. CAVALRY

Six Mexicans Dead, 19 Wounded—Much Skirmishing in Mountains. Two Americans Killed.

Washington.—The war department has just given out this dispatch from General Funston:

"Following just received from General Pershing:

"Namiquipa, April 25. "A report dated April 24 received today from Colonel Dodd states that he overtook a band of Villistas near Tomachie on 22nd at 4:30 p. m., killing six and wounding 19 others, many probably fatally. Twenty-five horses were captured. Our loss two killed and three wounded. Fight lasted until after dark. Impossible to tell definitely loss of Villistas. Dodd's column when previously heard from was at Panahic on the seventeenth. Country reported very rough. March made over difficult mountain trails. Villistas reported under leadership of Cervantes, Rios Baca and Dominguez number 150 to 200. Baca reported killed at Santa Tomas. Do not give entire credit to report of his death. Our killed at Tomachie were Ralph A. Law, saddler, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry; Private Oil or Bonshoe, Troop H, Eleventh Cavalry; wounded Thomas Henry, Seventh Cavalry; Tillman M. Matchlas, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry. Dodd returned to Minaca."

#### GERMAN U-BOATS COULD HARASS U. S. COAST.

Washington.—German U-Boat operations may be expected off New York and other North Atlantic harbors in case Germany and the United States come to war. This is the opinion of our navy experts. A German U-boat, it is assumed, would lie outside the harbor entrance at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston, Galveston, and other ports, which might be expected to be used by Germany in case of hostilities.

### COTTON FUTURES BILL IS ADOPTED

AFTER SPIRITED DEBATE HOUSE AS A WHOLE VOTES 101 TO 23.

IDENTICAL WITH FORMER

Two Cents Pound Tax on Future Cotton Sold in Exchanges and Other Similar Institutions.

Washington.—The house, sitting as a committee of the whole, adopted the Lever cotton futures bill as an amendment to the annual agricultural measure, after a spirited debate. The vote was 101 to 23. The Lever bill is identical with the former cotton futures law, which was held unconstitutional, by Federal Judge Hough of New York on the ground that it was a revenue bill which had improperly originated in the senate, instead of in the house.

Under the provisions of the measure, a tax of two cents a pound would be levied on all cotton sold for future delivery in any exchange, board of trade, or "similar institutions or places of business."

Adoption of this measure came after the house had passed, by a vote of 184 to 86, a special rule providing for consideration of the cotton future, grain-trading, and federal warehouse for agricultural products amendments, as a rider on the agricultural appropriation measure. Under the rule, a little more than five hours' debate on the amendments was permitted.

#### STORMY DEBATE OVER NOMINATION OF BRANDEIS.

Committee Members Predict Unfavorable Report on the Appointment.

Washington.—A stormy debate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court broke in the senate, and, before it was over, predictions were made by two members of the Judiciary Committee—one a Democrat—that an unfavorable report on the appointment would follow when the committee reached a vote.

Discussion was precipitated when Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the committee, read to the senate an interview published quoting Senator Ashurst of Arizona as charging that Republican members of the Judiciary Committee were filibustering in order to delay a vote on the Brandeis nomination, until after the national political conventions.

Senator Ashurst stood steadfastly by the quoted statement during the heated argument, which followed, until assured by fellow-Democrats on the committee that there was no such filibuster. He withdrew the charge, at the suggestion of Senator Brandegee, after he had denounced executive sessions and charged that the Republicans were angered over the Brandeis nomination because he was a champion of the masses.

#### FEDERAL GRAND JURY. INDICTS EIGHT GERMANS.

New York.—The federal grand jury returned an indictment against the eight Germans recently arrested on the charge of engaging in a conspiracy to place incendiary bombs on ships carrying munitions for the Entente Allies and against Dr. Walter T. Scheele, president of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, the alleged leader of the conspiracy, who has not yet been arrested.

It was at Scheele's factory that the bombs were partly manufactured, it is alleged.

The indictment was found on testimony given by Capt. von Kleist, who was employed in the Scheele factory, and Ernest Becker, an electrician aboard the Hamburg-American Line steamer Friedrich der Grosse.

The others are Capt. Otto Wolpert and Captain Eno Bode, of the Hamburg-American Line; Carl Schmidt, chief engineer, and Frederick Karbalde, Wilhelm Parades and George Praedel, assistant engineers on the Friedrich der Grosse.

#### FRENCH AEROPLANES SHELL GERMAN POSITIONS.

Paris.—The following official communication states that:

"North of the Aisne the cannonading has been rather violent in the region of Bois Des Buttes. East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was directed against our positions between the Cote du Polvre and Douaumont. During the night of 27-28 our aeroplanes shelled the station at Audun-le-Roman, some military huts near Spincourt.

#### FRACTURED SKULL AGAINST SIDE OF U. S. BATTLESHIP.

Norfolk, Va.—Coxswain Marvin B. Hunter, aged 24, of the battleship New Hampshire, was killed here while loading and officer's cutter. The cables broke and Hunter was hurled against the side of the warship, sustaining a fractured skull. Private Andrew Holstein, a marine, rescued Hunter from the water, diving from the deck of the warship. Hunter lived only a few minutes. Hunter is a son of J. B. Hunter of Bryon, Ark.

#### COL. W. C. BROWN



Col. W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry was in command of the 200 American cavalrymen who killed 30 of an equal force of Villistas in the running fight at Aguas Calientes village. None of the Americans were even wounded in the battle.

#### TO CONTINUE VILLA HUNT

IF UNITED STATES WITHDRAWS CHASE FOR BANDIT LEADER MUST NOT END.

Scott and Funston and De Facto Government Officials Discuss Situation Created by Troops.

San Antonio, Texas.—Generals Scott and Funston arrived here and spent the day, leaving for El Paso to discuss with General Alvaro, Secretary of War of the de facto government, on the situation created by the presence of American troops in Mexico.

Whether General Obregon, who reached San Luis Potosi on his way north will go to Juarez, opposite El Paso, or to some other point on the border has not been definitely stated and the war department was requested to ascertain and advise General Scott when the conference would take place.

General Scott was advised by the war department that specific instructions concerning the character of the discussion he is to have with Obregon will be forwarded to him at once. It is believed by both of them and by army officers generally that General Obregon will be given to understand that the United States expects the pursuit of Villa to be continued relentlessly either by his de facto forces or by those of the United States, and that the United States Government will look to his government to gain such control of the Mexican frontier that such a raid as that at Columbus cannot be repeated.

General Pershing's troops now occupy positions along a shortened line with strengthening centers at Namiquipa and Casas Grandes from which supporting forces could be dispatched rapidly to any point required. The de facto forces in northern Mexico were estimated at not less than 40,000, including troops in and about Torreon.

#### TRADE BLOCKADE AGAIN JUSTIFIED BY ENGLISH NOTE.

Contends That American Protests Are Not "Judicially Sound and Valid."

Washington.—The latest British note, in answer to American protests against Allied interferences with neutral trade, made public at the state department, contends that the practices complained of are "judicially sound and valid," and that the relief which neutrals seek is rather to be obtained by the mitigation of necessary hardships, than by "abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare."

It discloses that "an impartial and influential commission" has been appointed to find ways to minimize delays and pledge the Allies to make their restraints on trade as little burdensome to neutrals as possible.

More diplomatic correspondence over the issue is expected to follow.

#### PUBLISHERS TENDER PRES. WILSON SUPPORT.

New York.—In a toast offered to President Wilson at the luncheon in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Press, Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C., president of the organization, tendered "our affectionate sympathy and our loyal support to the man, who, by virtue of his great office, is our spokesman to the world, and who speaks for our right and our honor as God gives him to see our rights and our honor."

### J. W. GERARD VISITS GERMAN EMPEROR

LEAVES BERLIN FOR ARMY FRONT AT REQUEST OF KIASER.

REGARD VISIT AS HOPEFUL

Ejection of Kaiser's Personality into the Situation is Expected to Produce Good Results.

Berlin, via wireless.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has gone to the German Army headquarters where he will be received by the German Emperor.

Washington.—Announcement in press dispatches from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard would confer with Emperor William was regarded by officials as significant. Official information on the subject was lacking, but the opinion was expressed that the Emperor might have in mind supplementing Germany's reply to the American note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare with a personal communication to President Wilson.

Ambassador Gerard in visiting the Emperor is not acting under instructions from Washington. Consequently officials assumed that the visit is at the Emperor's invitation.

In both official and diplomatic quarters the injection of the Emperor's personality into the situation was regarded as a hopeful indication.

President Wilson expects to receive the German reply within the next few days, it became known, although the basis for his expectation was not revealed. Up to the present he is entirely without definite information of the German Government's intentions.

#### NEW FARMER'S SOCIETY IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE.

Gov. Stuart of Virginia and Fairfax Harrison Are Named Directors.

New York.—Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, and Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, were elected directors of the National Agricultural Society, which has just been organized here.

The avowed purpose of the organization will be to serve as the mouthpiece of the farmers of the United States in agricultural questions of Nation-wide interest. Some of the subjects which will be taken up, it was said, are rural credits, uniform agricultural legislation, the promotion in congested centers of population of an interest in rural activities, co-operation in the conservation of natural resources, and co-operation among farmers in establishing better methods of marketing and distributing farm products.

James Wilson of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture, in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, was elected president of the society and Theodore N. Vall, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., was elected vice president.

#### GREAT ACTIVITY ALONG THE BRITISH FRONT.

London.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the latest official communication. The Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boisselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bols, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelinghein.

At Frelinghein the Germans entered the British trenches but were driven out. Similar attacks on the British trenches on hill No. 60 and at St. Eloi were repulsed.

The sectors of Avocourt and Mumières, northwest of Verdun are still under heavy bombardment. The Germans have attempted no infantry attacks here, according to the Paris communication, but those artillery preparations usually presage an attack.

The Germans on the front of Hadraumont and Traumont and between Dunaumont and Vaux, essayed attacks following violent bombardments but the French curtain fires held them to their trenches.

Artillery engagements have featured the fighting on the other parts of the line in France and Belgium, although the French aircraft have carried out bombing operations against numerous German positions. The German guns are keeping up their heavy bombardment of the Russian position at the Ikskull bridgehead.

The Russians have captured the village of Chromiakoua along the Rovno-Kovel Railway and put down a counter-attack there.

#### SOUTHERN R. R. PURCHASES MUCH NEW EQUIPMENT.

Washington.—Southern Railway has just purchased 45 locomotives, 60 all-steel passenger train cars, 1,500 all-steel local cars, 1,507 steel center sill box cars, amounting to millions of dollars, as a result of increasing prosperity in the south.

### S. C. VETERANS CLOSE REUNION

TEAGUE REMAINS HEAD; CLARK AND REED ELECTED BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

TO MEET NEXT IN CHESTER

Many Important Matters Discussed.—Spectacular Parade and Annual Ball End Reunion.

Rock Hill.—At the concluding business session of the South Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans, held in Fredheim's hall Gen. B. H. Teague of Aiken was re-elected commander in chief of the division and it was decided to hold the next annual reunion of the division in Chester.

Col. W. A. Clark of Columbia was elected commander of the First Brigade of South Carolina veterans, succeeding the late Gen. H. H. Newton. Gen. C. A. Reed of Anderson was re-elected commander of the Second Brigade.

Many matters of importance were discussed at the final business session. The first question was relative to the movement to have all veterans in the state pensioned, regardless of their physical and financial condition. The sentiment was in favor of this move.

Another matter which brought on lengthy discussion was the effort to put the division on record as to the desirability of holding the next general reunion of United Confederate Veterans in Washington, D. C., in connection with the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was argued that this suggestion had been made by a Washington camp of the G. A. R. and that the people of the city would resent the invitation to the veterans at the reunion, soon to be held in Birmingham. Final disposition of the matter was made by tabling a motion to send unstructured representatives to the Birmingham reunion from the South Carolina division. Some of the veterans favored acceptance of the invitation to Washington, if the invitation while others opposed holding the general reunion outside of a state which belonged to the Confederacy.

A strong resolution supporting the movement to have the federal government refund what is known as the cotton tax, illegally collected from Southern people following the war, the refunding being in the nature of pensions to the veterans, was adopted and all camps will urge their congressmen to favor the measure.

Gen. C. Irvine Walker of Charleston introduced a resolution relating to the proposed publication of a life of Lieut. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson, the ranking general of South Carolina troops in the War Between the Sections. Before reading the resolution Gen. Walker called to the front of the stage and presented to the audience Miss Virginia Saunders of Stateburg a great-niece of Gen. Anderson and sponsor of the South Carolina division, and her mother, Mrs. Saunders who is a niece of the late Gen. Anderson. Gen. Walker's resolution was adopted by acclamation.

The reunion closed with the veterans' parade, in which the military companies of this city and Fort Mill, the Boy Scouts and numerous bands and organizations participated with the veterans. The parade was one of the grandest spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in Rock Hill. It was fully a mile in length, some 200 veterans marching the entire distance, 500 feet. Between two and three hundred of the older and feeble veterans were taken in automobiles.

The reunion ball followed at 8 o'clock in the evening, in charge of the local lodge of Elks, the crowning social event of the reunion, attended by the sponsors and their attendants and numerous visitors.

#### Suffers Fatal Fall.

Union.—J. L. Jeton of Anderson, employed with a shafting company fell from a scaffold upon which he was working on the interior of Monarch Mills here, and was instantly killed.

#### Clemson Cadets Pass in Review.

Anderson.—Marching in columns of platoons the corps of cadets of Clemson college passed in review before Mayor Godfrey and Lieut. Col. P. K. McCully, Jr., of the First regiment, S. C. N. G. The parade was down Greenville and Main streets, circling the plaza and passing in review of the officers stationed on a stand near the court house. More than 5,000 people were on the streets to see the parade which was pronounced one of the best military exhibitions ever held in Anderson.

#### Newberry Student Wins in Contest.

Columbia.—John F. Floyd, representing the Newberry high school, won first place in the intercollegiate oratorical contest held at the University. His subject was "Lascia." Young Floyd was the recipient of the beautiful gold medal donated by W. H. Evans of Columbia and his school will hold the handsome trophy cup donated by C. H. Wiesnape also of Columbia, one year. Winfred Godwin of the Union (Rome) high school was awarded second place and received a second medal.