

BERLIN REPORTS DANGER OF BREAK WITH U. S. PAST

WEATHER—Unsettled to-night and probably Friday.

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REVOLUTION IN IRELAND GROWS; REBELS HOLD PART OF DUBLIN

GERMAN CRISIS PASSED; THERE WILL BE NO BREAK WITH U. S. GOVERNMENT

High Authority in Berlin Says Fear of Diplomatic Rupture Is Gone.

KAISER WANTS PEACE.

Conferences With Hollweg and Other High Officials Are Still Going On.

By Carl W. Ackerman

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, April 27 (United Press)—The crisis in the German-American situation growing out of the submarine controversy has virtually passed. There will be no rupture of diplomatic relations predicated on any developments to date. The United Press is able to make this statement to-day on most excellent authority.

Pending negotiations for a more complete understanding, German submarine commanders will be under certain explicit instructions from the Admiralty. What these instructions will be is not known. They will be of such a nature, however, as to furnish assurance that there will be no repetition of the acts complained of by the United States while negotiations are in progress.

The high point of danger is said to have been reached and passed two days ago when the Foreign Office received certain information respecting the attitude of President Wilson. Opinion differs as to whether chief credit rests with Ambassador Gerard or Ambassador Bernstorff.

The official news agency has circulated throughout Germany excerpts from newspapers in all sections of the United States, indicating almost unanimous support of President Wilson's firm stand on the U-boat issue. This was done to silence those critics of the German Government who insist that President Wilson is bluffing and lacks popular support.

A momentous conference, with the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany in the balance, was in progress to-day at Grand Army Headquarters.

The semi-official news agency, in transmitting for publication in America a fiery editorial by Count von Reventlow on the German-American crisis, points out that Reventlow's views are by no means inspired by German officials.

"Only the Tageszeitung, Count Reventlow, maintains his former implacable attitude, asserting that concessions on the part of Germany would cause new and further demands by the United States," said the semi-official statement. "Count Reventlow adds that the submarine war is the only efficient weapon at Germany's disposal. These opinions originated solely in the German press."

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Wilson has been informed Ambassador von Bernstorff is striving to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties involving the two nations. This knowledge has a favorable effect upon all the President's official family.

So long as German officials seem to be working vigorously to meet the President's views, it is believed unlikely that the President will demand greater haste or take any other action for the present at least that might embarrass the German Foreign Office in its work.

GERARD STARTS TO-NIGHT TO VISIT THE KAISER

Ambassador Going to Army Headquarters, Where Emperor Has Held U-Boat Conference.

BERLIN, April 27.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin to-night for the German Army Headquarters, where he will be received by the German Emperor.

MEET JAPAN'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION BILL

Majority of Senate Committee Agree to Eliminate Objectionable Clauses.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Japan's views are said to be completely met in an amendment to the Burnett Immigration bill which a majority of the members of the Senate Immigration Commission agreed to to-day.

Only an informal meeting was held, with Democrats present. It is expected the full committee will meet early next week and confirm to-day's action.

The meeting was told that Japan would be seriously offended at any enactment designed to keep her citizens from the United States. She is now operating under a "gentlemen's agreement," by which she refuses passports to laborers who seek to enter the United States, without admitting that all her citizens are entitled to free entry and settlement.

Japan, it was said, feels that for the United States to pass a law while this agreement is in operation would be a reflection on Japan's honor.

ZEPPELIN BOMBARDS MARGATE, BERLIN SAYS

Town Is an English Seaside Resort Eighty Miles From London.

BERLIN, April 27.—A German Zeppelin last night bombarded the English port of Margate, the Admiralty announced this afternoon.

The Zeppelin showered bombs on the docks and railroad establishments at Margate. Another Zeppelin bombarded Russian factories and railroads at Dvinsk.

Several air fights occurred on the west front yesterday. An enemy aeroplane was shot down near Scapone, another south of Tahire and a third south of Farenoy. A German air squadron bombarded the railroad in the Nohlette valley south of Suippes.

MEXICANS ATTACK U. S. SUPPLY TRAIN ON WAY TO SATEVO

Ambush Americans, but Are Routed by Fire of Soldier Guards.

SENTRIES SHOOT FOUR. THWART PRISONERS' ESCAPE AT CASAS GRANDES—AMERICANS MENACED IN DURANGO.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 27.—An attack on a motor train carrying supplies to American troops in Mexico was reported to-day when members of the crew returned here.

A band of about fifteen Mexicans attached to no particular faction fired on the train from ambush in a canyon near Satevo several days ago. The soldiers guarding the train took a position behind the steel wheels of the motor cars and returned the fire, routing the Mexicans and capturing two of their number.

Snipers' bullets also struck the motor cars on the trip north, but it was impossible to locate the source of the firing.

Four Mexican prisoners at Casas Grandes are reported to-day to have been killed by United States sentries in attempting to escape. Scores of Villistas captured are said to be held at various points along the American communication lines. Much valuable information has been obtained from them.

SENTIMENT INFLAMED AGAINST AMERICANS BY MEXICAN PRESS

EL PASO, Tex., April 27.—Disturbing reports were received here to-day from many points in Northern and Central Mexico regarding anti-American feeling on the part of the Peons.

The most serious of these reports referred to towns in Durango and especially to Durango City where the Americans still living there have been repeatedly warned by United States Consul Coen to leave. There are probably not more than a dozen Americans still in Durango City, the majority of whom have married into Mexican families.

Americans who have arrived here from Durango and Southern Chihuahua say that the Parral incident has been magnified out of all proportions and grossly distorted by Mexican papers which have described it as a great Mexican victory. At the same time most of the reports agree that the Carranza generals and other responsible officers have done every-

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REDMOND AND CARSON UNITE IN DENOUNCING THE REBELS

LONDON, April 27.—At the conclusion of the statement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day concerning the Irish uprising Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, bitter enemies on the Home Rule question, joined in pledging support to the Government.

Sir Edward Carson aroused great enthusiasm when he said:

"I am satisfied with the Premier's statement that the Government will be able to regulate affairs in Ireland. I want to assure the country that I will gladly join hands with John Redmond and the Nationalists in doing everything possible to put down those rebels now and forever more."

Mr. Redmond was loudly applauded when he replied to Carson as follows:

"In behalf of my colleagues and the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, I wish to express my cordial detestation of the acts of the Dublin rioters. I will heartily join with Sir Edward in the hope that the situation will not be taken advantage of by any political party."

Headquarters of the Dublin Revolutionists; Gen. Sir John Maxwell in Command of the Forces



The building is Liberty Hall, headquarters of the Sinn Fein (ourselves) movement in Ireland. Photographed by Paul Thompson. The portrait is that of Major Gen. Maxwell, who has been sent from London to take charge of the military forces of Ireland.

DYNAMITE SHOWN IN COURT TO PROVE BOMB CONSPIRACY

Seven sticks of dynamite, each six inches long and an inch in diameter—enough to blow out a side wall of the Federal Building—were brought gingerly into evidence to-day in the trial of Lieut. Fay, Scholz and Daecke, the three Germans charged with conspiracy to destroy ships bearing ammunition to the allies.

The cigar box containing the explosive was brought to view by Assistant United States Attorney Knox during the indirect examination of Carl L. Wittig, the chemist-broker who disclosed the alleged conspiracy to the authorities.

Mr. Knox asked Mr. Wittig if he could identify a package as one he had seen in the quarters of Fay and Scholz in Union Hill, N. J., and, with the question, began unwrapping a long, thin cylinder of dynamite. It was one of seven rolled in bits of newspaper and packed in a cigar box with a detached lid.

"Yes, I saw that in the Union Hill house," the witness replied. By this time Mr. Knox had the first stick of the explosive unwrapped. As it lay in his hand Judge Howe and the jurors looked with interest but it cannot be said that they craned their necks. They were not more than ten feet away from the dynamite at best.

Wittig identified it as 40 per cent. explosive, leaving the witness stand to hand over the Government's prosecutor to do so. As Mr. Knox counted over the seven sticks, Wittig said that he had seen eight in the Union Hill house, and everybody in the court room began to tingle over the apparently missing stick.

As he folled the explosive in its newspaper wrappings Mr. Knox appealed to Judge Howe to have the dynamite taken from the building as being dangerous to have about. "No, we'll keep it until the termina-

ALL IRELAND IS DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW; STERN MEASURES TO CRUSH REVOLT

Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell Ordered to Take Charge of the Country Under Military Control—More Troops Hurried From England.

UPRISINGS ANNOUNCED IN WESTERN COUNTIES

LONDON, April 27.—The revolt in Ireland is spreading, especially in the western counties, Dublin is still largely in the hands of the revolutionists, martial law has been proclaimed in all Ireland, Major General Sir John Maxwell left for Ireland to take control of the country under military law this afternoon and thousands of troops are being made ready for service in Ireland.

All this was admitted by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day. The Premier admitted further that the situation in Ireland is very serious. Military censorship prevails and while the Premier asserted that all possible latitude in the transmission of news will be allowed it is no secret in official circles that important facts in relation to the Irish rebellion situation have been suppressed.

It is plain that the military forces in Ireland were unable to cope with the uprising and that the reinforcements sent from England were unequal to the requirements. Premier Asquith said, in reply to a question, that he believed the additional soldiers now on the way to Ireland or to be sent as soon as they can be put aboard transports will be able to put down the rebellion.

Fighting continues in Dublin, according to official reports, and it is quite possible that the rioting has been continuous since last Monday. Premier Asquith admitted that the revolutionists are still in possession of important public buildings in the Irish capital, despite his statement of yesterday that the post office and all other buildings which the rebels had seized had been retaken by the troops.

Military authorities say that a force of revolutionists strong enough to hold public buildings in Dublin four days in the face of attack by trained troops is an extremely dangerous factor. This circumstance alone—the continued occupancy of public buildings by the rebels—shows that the accounts sent out through official sources have minimized the seriousness of the situation.

Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Anti-Home Rule faction in Ireland, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, united to-day in expressing in the House of Commons their abhorrence of the uprising. Both pledged their support to the Government.

FIRST DUTY IS TO STAMP OUT REBELLION, SAYS ASQUITH.

Replying to a question whether the Government had been warned of a dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons:

"The first and paramount duty of the Government is to restore order and to stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor and promptitude. That we are doing."

"Behind that there is undoubtedly an obligation which rests upon the Government of making a searching investigation into the causes of and the responsibility for these events. That obligation we fully recognize and intend to discharge."

Replying to a request from Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal Member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, that the House of Commons do on Monday to discuss the Dublin outbreak, Premier Asquith said that debate on the question could only be mischievous. "Our allies already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond," the Premier added, "The rebellion, the Prime Minister

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