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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916.

18 PAGES

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# IRISH REBELS COURT MARTIALED; FOUR EXECUTED IN THE TOWER

## OBREGON PLEDGES U. S. AID; TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN GRADUALLY, EL PASO REPORT

Concessions Reported Made to Carranza Minister, Who Drops Flat Demand.

GIVES USE OF RAILWAY.

Agreement Sent to Washington and Mexican Capital to Be Ratified.

EL PASO, Tex., May 3.—The American expedition will remain in Mexico for the present without interference from Carranza troops, according to an agreement reached early to-day by Chief of Staff Scott and Gen. Obregon, Carranza's War Minister, after a conference lasting nearly twelve hours. Obregon has granted permission for the expedition to have full use of the Mexico-Northwestern Railroad in transporting supplies and men, and has promised to co-operate "as fully as possible" with Gen. Pershing's forces. It was said on reliable authority: In return Gen. Scott was unofficially reported to have set a sixty-day limit on the presence of the Americans in Chihuahua.

While this was not confirmed, the agreement was generally understood to provide for a gradual retirement of the American forces in Mexico. The troops, it is understood, are to be withdrawn at once as far as Colonia Dublan.

The conclusions will not become effective, according to the understanding around the conference room, until ratified by the respective Governments of the conference. Though Obregon was clothed with greater authority than Scott, he will submit his report to Gen. Carranza, while Scott's part of the agreement will be subject to ratification by the Washington Administration.

The agreement was reached shortly after midnight, following a conference

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## METHODISTS HIT WILSON IN WINE RESOLUTION

President Criticized at Conference for Serving Drink at White House Banquets.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 3.—Criticism of President Wilson for providing wine for guests at banquets at the White House was expressed in resolutions submitted to the Methodist General Conference to-day by Rev. James W. Anderson of Oregon, Mo.

The resolution expressed the "keenest disappointment and regret" that wine should be served at the White House, "especially at a time when the rulers of other nations have taken such advanced positions with reference to intoxicating liquors."

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO U. S. DEMANDS DUE TO-MORROW

Announcement Comes From Berlin That It Leaves No Room for Doubt.

BERLIN, May 3.—It is expected that the German reply to the American note will be delivered to Ambassador Gerard to-morrow morning.

When the note is forwarded the attitude of Germany will be stated in clear and precise terms. It will leave no room for doubt concerning the exact position assumed by Germany, which will communicate the definite nature of instructions that will be given to submarine commanders, and other data on which Washington itself can judge the situation.

The Associated Press is permitted to make these statements, although the censorship despatches tending to reveal the tenor of the German reply is still effective. The date of the delivery of the answer has not been fixed.

The Berlin Gazette reports that Finance Minister Helfferich took part in the conference at the Kaiser's headquarters.

Ambassador James W. Gerard, after his arrival at the American Embassy on his return from Great Headquarters, received the newspaper correspondents. He declined to make the slightest reference to the occasion of his visit to the Emperor. It was learned he received Secretary Lansing's telegram of instructions in time to communicate with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before his departure.

## MITCHEL HISSSED AT CITY HALL BY STATEN ISLANDERS

Big Crowd Out to Protest Against Establishment of Garbage Plant.

ANGRY ABOUT POLICE.

Four Hundred Persons Crowd Meeting Room, While Two Thousand Swarm Outside.

Mayor Mitchel was roundly hissed at the City Hall this afternoon when he appeared in the Board of Estimate chamber to preside over a hearing on the matter of establishing a municipal garbage plant on Staten Island. In and about the City Hall at the time were about two thousand five hundred Staten Islanders, many of them women, and some four hundred of them were packed into the room in which the hearing was held.

The Staten Island folk were peevish for two reasons. The first was because the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Borough Presidents of Kings, Queens and the Bronx voted a municipal garbage plant on Staten Island at a hurriedly called meeting of the Board of Estimate a month ago. The second was because the Mayor, in anticipation of the visit of the Staten Islanders to the City Hall this afternoon, ordered out enough policemen to quell a riot.

This was the feature that particularly galled the Staten Island delegation, most of whom are taxpayers—and paying taxes at a higher rate than that of any other borough. When they got off the ferryboats at the Battery they were met by a special detail of twenty-five policemen, who warned them that they must not form any sort of a parade. All the way up Broadway uniformed patrolmen were on special detail to prevent the Staten Islanders from making any concerted display.

**BIG CROWD OF POLICE AROUND CITY HALL.**  
In and around the City Hall, in command of Inspector Dwyer, were 120 policemen, specially detailed at the request of the Mayor. There were 65 cops on the first and second floors of the City Hall proper and 20 more on reserve in the traffic police station in the basement.

"It's a wonder the Mayor didn't call out the militia," remarked Borough President Van Name of Richmond. "What did he expect us to do? Tear down the City Hall?"

The hearing was set for 2:30 o'clock. Mayor Mitchel did not appear until 2:50. In the meantime Borough Presidents Van Name of Richmond and Marks of Manhattan, who voted against the Staten Island garbage disposal plant, had been cheered again and again.

The Mayor, plainly annoyed, announced that he would call on the police to restore order in case of any disturbance. He said there were eleven bills to be considered and the first was the 80-cent gas bill passed by the Legislature through the efforts of The Evening World, giving relief to gas consumers of South Brooklyn. The Staten Islanders, who had been led to believe that their matter would be called up first, protested, but to no avail. They had to sit back and listen to the arguments on the 80-cent gas measure. When word sifted downstairs that the garbage plant hearing had been sidetracked hundreds of Staten Islanders folded up their banners and silently stole away.

## "GIRL IN BROWN" AIDS MRS. ARTAUD TO WIN DIVORCE

Woman Detective Tells of Finding Her in Hotel Room With Government Official.

WIFE AIDED BY FRIEND.

Mrs. Harde Testifies Writing on Register Is Like His Bridge Scores.

"A little bit of a girl in brown" was disclosed to-day as the reason why Mrs. Anna H. Artaud suddenly left her home in Washington, D. C., last June, took up residence in a suite at the Hotel Majestic and then brought suit for divorce against Theodore P. Artaud, Supervisor of the Land Department of the Interstate Commerce Commission and former general manager of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company.

After two weeks of secret hearings attended by Mrs. Artaud's society friends—whose reluctantly given testimony aided her materially—Referee George J. Gillespie recommended that Supreme Court Justice Giegerich grant an absolute divorce to Mrs. Artaud. Every effort had been made to keep the proceedings from reaching the public. While not successful in this, the parties to the action did manage to keep the identity of the "little bit of a girl in brown" out of the official record.

Mrs. Artaud was aided in the suit by Mrs. Nanna Harde, of No. 1 West Ninety-fourth street, daughter of Charles F. Brown, a lawyer of No. 60 Wall Street. "Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Artaud, Washington, D. C.," written on the register of the Hotel Manhattan, was in the handwriting of Mr. Artaud.

After a day at golf on the Ardsley Club links, Mrs. Artaud and Mrs. Harde arrived at the Grand Central Terminal together, the afternoon of Sept. 24 last. There they were met by Mrs. Alice Louise Dagers, a detective, Mrs. Harde testified. Mrs. Harde and the detective went to the Majestic, where Mr. Artaud was staying, and Mrs. Harde pointed him out.

The day following, Mrs. Dagers waited at the Majestic until Mr. Artaud came out. She shadowed him for several hours, following him into the Astor, where, she testified, she saw him take drinks at the bar and then hurry to the Hotel Albarmar, where he was joined by a little bit of a girl in brown.

Mr. Artaud carried both his own grip and a satchel given to him by the alleged correspondent, the detective testified. Together they walked down Broadway to Forty-second Street and then to the Hotel Manhattan.

## President of Irish "Republic" Executed in London Tower To-Day



P. J. H. PEARSE. INT. FILM SER. PHOTO.

## FIJIANS QUIT MAN-EATING FOR LURE OF MOVIES

British Governor Here, Says He Can't Get 'Em to Wear Pants.

Moving pictures have replaced cannibalism as the favorite pastime of the Fijians, according to Sir Beckham Sweet-Escott, Governor of the Fiji Islands, who arrived with Lord Street-Escott on the Tassania of the Anchor Line this morning. Sir Beckham is stationed at Suva on the island of Ziti-Leon and only came up to London when he heard that his eldest son Leslie had been wounded in action Aug. 15 last year.

With his wife the Governor made the long trip home and they had the pleasure of watching their son recover his health sufficiently to rejoin his regiment. Within a week from his return to the front he was killed while leading a charge.

"Fiji has sent about a hundred men, all British, to join the forces of the mother country," said Sir Beckham. "The Fiji Islanders are gradually becoming civilized to a certain extent, but the matter of clothes is still a problem with us. They stick to their one piece of cloth and in a high wind it is negligible as a protector of modesty. At any rate, they are no longer eat human flesh and they are passionately devoted to the cinematograph."

**Receiver for Audubon Bank.**  
Judge Hand in the Federal District Court to-day appointed Grenville Clark as receiver of the assets of the Audubon National Bank, which went into voluntary liquidation sometime ago. The receiver was asked for by James Willis Holland, receiver of the Keystone Glass Bottle Company, who secured a judgment for \$50,000 against the bank and its stockholders.

## PEARSE, CONNOLLY, CLARK AND MACDONAGH ARE SHOT; THREE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Premier Asquith Reveals Result of Court Martial and Tells House of Commons of the Executions—Hundreds Awaiting Trial.

## SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S FATE NOT MENTIONED

LONDON, May 3.—Four of the leaders of the Dublin rebellion, including Patrick H. Pearse, the "Provisional President of Ireland," James Connolly, "Commandant General of the Irish Republican Army," Thomas J. Clark and Thomas MacDonagh, were shot in the Tower of London to-day. They, with other signatories of the document proclaiming the freedom of Ireland, had been tried by court-martial and found guilty of treason.

The revolutionary proclamation, which was issued in Dublin at the outbreak of the rebellion, was signed by the four who were shot and by S. MacDiarmid, E. Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett. The latter three, because of extenuating circumstances, escaped with sentences of three years in prison.

The summary action of the Government in disposing of the ring-leaders of the rebellion created a great sensation in London and will undoubtedly have a profound effect in Ireland when the news is allowed to reach there.

Judging from official reports between 700 and 800 prisoners have been brought to England from Ireland since the revolt was put down. They are under guard at different military headquarters and will be tried by court martial as rapidly as their cases can be taken up.

**300 MORE REBELS TAKEN TO BRITAIN.**  
About 300 prisoners, including several who are alleged to have actively engaged themselves as leaders in the Dublin rioting, were brought to England to-day. It is understood that the leaders were hurried to London, and the others were scattered through the country. Hundreds of prisoners taken in Dublin, members of the provisional army who were caught with arms, have been taken to Belfast under heavy guard of Irish troops and are confined in barracks there.

Despatches from Dublin say the prisoners number thousands. It is apparently the object of the military authorities to apprehend every person who was concerned in the rebellion or was known to have participated in meetings.

One thousand prisoners were marched through the streets of Dublin yesterday under military guard. Many boys in their teens and several women were in the detachment. Apparently these prisoners had just been assembled after being brought in from districts outside of Dublin.

**QUICK TRIALS GOING ON IN LONDON.**  
Trials by court martial under the Defense of the Realm Act are proceeding rapidly. Those rebels who were most active in fomenting and aiding the revolution are being tried first. The Government will make no statement as to the outcome of these trials until all have been completed and sentences have been confirmed.

Sir Roger Casement is apparently still alive and awaiting trial for high treason in the Tower. This is indicated by the announcement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons that the four who were executed this morning signed the Irish proclamation.

The 300 prisoners who arrived in England from Dublin to-day were generally of a higher intellectual type than those who were brought over in the first detachment. About a score of to-day's company are wounded. Many of the young men appear to have been students active in the Irish literary movement. Many were clerks and tradesmen and a few appeared to be farmers.

Although all the prisoners were men's clothing, it was reported that several were women, forty of whom, all told, have been made prisoner. Only about 5 per cent. of the prisoners wore the Sinn Fein uniform.

A number of the prisoners indicated their willingness to turn State's evidence, and it is stated that some startling information will come to the Government from this source.

Normal conditions are returning gradually in Dublin, and reports received from outlying districts indicate the situation is well in hand.

The chief of the Fire Department estimates the damage to buildings at £1,000,000 and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

In County Galway the insurrection has been quelled completely, but the