

YEAR 82 NO. 83

KINGSTON ONTARIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915

SECOND SECTION

RUSSIA'S FIRST EASTER UNDER PROHIBITION LAW

The Churches Were More Crowded Than Ever.

HOLIDAY IS CURTAILED

NEITHER JEALOUSY NOR SELF-INTEREST

Dragged Britain Into the War—The Count Denies That Commercial Motives Influenced John Bull.

Petrograd, April 9.—Easter has been celebrated throughout Russia much as usual, the churches being, if possible, even more crammed with worshippers at this, the greatest of all Russian festivals, than in ordinary years. The great state ceremonies alone have not taken place with the customary pomp. But services have been conducted quietly at Tarskoe-Selo. A new and most gratifying feature has been the entire absence of the drunkenness and exhilaration which formerly were universal and inseparable from the Russian Easter celebration. Strenuous efforts of course, were made to obtain alcoholic liquors, but for the most part nothing beyond light red and white wines could be procured.

Chemists' shops, in particular, had to keep a sharp lookout on doctors' prescriptions authorizing the dispensing of spirits, and one of the methods occasionally tried for evading the law. One doctor's name appeared on so many prescriptions and for such unusually large quantities that suspicious were aroused and many chemists hastened to ring up the doctor in question. The poor man was distracted and not a little alarmed. It appeared that his hand-lettered paper and rubber stamp had been stolen by some enterprising toper who proceeded to do a roaring trade in proof spirits for Easter. Half-a-dozen arrests have been made, but the principals have not yet been caught.

The Eastern holiday, which in ordinary years means ten days' entire cessation of work, of all kinds, this year has been reduced to two days, or even one, in all that concerns the single business upon which Russia has been wholeheartedly engaged for eight months past, namely, war.

The reserves and new formations have resumed their daily drills and yesterday the despatch of reinforcements for the front was again proceeding as usual. These reinforcements are of quality such as to rejoice the heart of any soldiers, and after eight months strenuous warfare against three empires on three fronts, totalling 1,500 miles in extent, it is encouraging to see these splendid fellows, between the ages of twenty and thirty, thoroughly drilled and keen to go forward to the work which all Russia has set before her.

"PIRATE" WAR A FAILURE.

Losses Small Compared With Arrivals and Departures.

New York, April 9.—Sir Soufney Bennett, British Consul-General here, made public yesterday a tabulation showing sailings and arrivals of steamers of all nationalities at United Kingdom ports, the number of vessels torpedoed and the lives lost. The figures embrace vessels of 300 tons register and over, and cover the period from December 31st to March 17th, inclusive.

During this time, according to the tabulation, 8,220 vessels arrived at these ports and 7,629 sailed therefrom. Thirty British merchantmen were torpedoed with the loss of seventy-six lives. Neutral losses were three Norwegian, one Swedish and two American vessels. The two American vessels and one Norwegian were sunk by mines. Six persons—all aboard the Swedish steamer—lost their lives, bringing to the loss of the seas, British and neutral, up to thirty-six vessels torpedoed and eighty-two lives lost.

Doctor Said Sciatica--Rheumatism--Lumbago

But He Could Not Help Me, and Endorsed the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Wm. Parker, 105 Cayuga street, Brantford, Ont., tells in the following letter of his remarkable experience with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: "My doctor treated me for some time for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, but to no purpose, for I had to lay off work. The visiting officer of Sick Benefit called to see me and advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, stating that he had been cured of the same trouble by their use. I asked the druggist about them and he recommended them highly. Not being satisfied with this I went back to my doctor, and when he said they were good I began their use. The promptness with which they entered the action of the kidneys and bowels was wonderful, and it was not long before I was rid of all my trouble.

"I was so bad that I could only walk by hanging on to a chair or the wall. My wife had to face my shoes. Only those who have had such ailment can realize the way I suffered. I am writing this letter to let people

VEEXES BRITISH PRESS.

Times Complains England Behind in Organizing War Industries.

London, April 9.—The Government and the War Office are the objects of a strong editorial attack by the Times, in connection with the appointment of George Macaulay Booth to take charge of the committee appointed by Lord Kitchener to take steps to provide such additional labor as may be required to secure the manufacture of munitions of war sufficient to meet the Government's requirements. The Times criticizes as unsatisfactory what it terms the piecemeal methods of the Government in appointing various committees. "A whole month has passed," the Times says, "since Mr. Lloyd-George promised as better management. Now we get Mr. Booth who is disclaimed by every permanent official, evidently looked as askance in the War Office, and not associated with the Admiralty at all.

"Are we really going the right way to work? England is a long way behind France in the organization of war industries and the British Government is blameable more than the workman.

"Even Lord Kitchener must bear a share of the responsibility. He has done wonders, but even he cannot be expected to create and train huge armies and control the greatest business in the world as well."

CLEARs BRITISH FLEET.

Lansing Tells Of Only Case Where Neutrality Was Violated.

Washington, April 9.—In formally announcing the action of the British Ambassador in London, a denial by the Admiral of the British fleet off the Atlantic coast that his vessels had obtained provisions or supplies from American ports, Counselor Lansing, of the State Department, said that with one exception the Department had found no violation of neutrality in connection with supplies for British cruisers.

Last September, Mr. Lansing explained, a wireless message arranging for a tug to take supplies to a British vessel was picked up. Representations were made by the Washington Government at the time to the British Foreign Office, and it was said there had been no evidence to show that the attempt was ever repeated.

Officials said no further information had been received in the case of the German steamer Hohenwald which was forcibly prevented from leaving San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers. The note of complaint from the German Government in this connection had not been answered and before a reply is made further reports from the War and Treasury Department representatives at Porto Rico will be sought.

KILLED BY GERMAN SNIPER.

Chatham Bank Clerk Inspecting Posts When Discovered.

Chatham, April 9.—Major George Smith, of this city, in a letter from the trenches in France, states that Lieut. W. Galagher, the Chatham bank clerk, who was the first local officer to fall at the front, was instantly killed by a German sniper. The young officer was out in front inspecting his posts early in the morning of March 20th, when a flare went up from the German trenches and Galagher was almost immediately picked off by a German sharpshooter.

OXYGEN FOR GERMANY.

Socialists Admit Strength Shown is Artificial.

Paris, April 9.—The Echo de Paris from a Spanish correspondent receives interviews with the German Socialists Dudokum and Bernstein, both showing considerable doubt of German success. Dudokum began with apparent confidence, but admitted a lengthy war would be serious for Germany. Bernstein said: "We are living on our credit, our financial prosperity is only outward show. In this respect, Germany resembles an invalid to whom oxygen inhalations give a temporary appearance of strength."

IT MADE HIM SICK

But Intervening Saved the Lives Of the Crew.

Newport News, Va., April 9.—Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Frederick declared that the action he had been forced to take made him sick. Unofficially he stated that he had never intended to intern if it were possible to prevent it, that he had hoped for the arrival of German forces to do battle with the British and French warships off the American coast and thus clear the way for his return to the open sea.

"I would like to have gone to sea myself," Commander Thierichens declared. "I would not hesitate to do so, but I had to think first of my men.

It is understood that the relief he expected was the German battle-cruiser Von Der Tann, which is said to have left Germany some weeks ago which since then has been reported to be in the South-Atlantic. The plan was for the submarine to attack the enemy while the Von Der Tann made a diversion from the sea and the Prinz Eitel Frederick escaped from the harbor.

Though Commander Thierichens had known for almost three weeks just when his time would expire, not once did he give up the idea that he would intern, and the sailors to-night were in ignorance that the internment was an accomplished fact. The last few days of the Eitel's free stay in this port proved to be a serious embarrassment to British commerce. Since the day after her arrival here she has held not less than three British cruisers and one French warship in idleness off the capes in expectation of her departure. In order to give the cruiser a free exit, if she decided to go, the American Government held up a dozen British and Russian ships that were ready to sail, and twice that number of ships' captains were complaining of their inability to get away.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCES.

Forty-Three Were Carried Out in a Day.

Paris, April 9.—"The first days of spring, longer and clearer, have been marked by a recrudescence of activity on the part of the French aviators," says a Press Bureau note. "The simple recital of a day's aerial operations," the note continues, "will show the value of the efforts of this branch of the service. The record of April 2nd includes forty-three reconnaissances and twenty instances where the aviators were able to direct with greater efficiency the artillery fire. Numerous photographs of enemy's positions were taken.

The bombardment operations were on this day: The aviation sheds at Hainin, a factory at Distwiller, and the railroad station at Walheim; the barracks and railroad station at Bendorf, barracks of the Germans under construction at Vignuelles, the aviation grounds at Coucy les Chateau, north of Soissons and the railroad station at Comines, Belgium; the railroad stations at Somme-Py and Dontrien, and bivouacs near L'Esaille and St. Etienne sur Suilbe.

"At other bivouacs near Bazancourt and Pont Faverges French aviators dropped a thousand steel arrows." The note then gave instances of daring combats between the French and enemy aeroplanes in the region of Soissons and Rheims, and in the valley of the Lys, asserting that three German machines were brought down.

"It is by continued activity, audacity and offensive spirit that the French aviators have acquired inconceivable mastery of the air," the note says in conclusion.

CHILI HAS GRIEVANCE.

Claims Neutrality Violated in Attack on Dresden.

Washington, April 9.—After a visit of the Chilean ambassador to the State Department yesterday, it became known that the Chilean Government has made representations to the British Government complaining that Chilean neutrality was violated in the recent sea fight in which the German cruiser Dresden was disabled. This fight occurred near the island of San Juan Fernandez, some distance off the Chilean coast. The island belongs to Chile. Immediately after the battle, the German Embassy in Washington issued a statement which made the claim that the attack on the Dresden was made by British cruisers within the three-mile limit and that this constituted a violation of neutrality.

THREE GIANT SUBMARINES

Brought by River and Canal To Belgian Coast Base.

Rotterdam, April 9.—An eye-witness gave me an account of the passage by river and canal from Antwerp through Belgium of three German submarines to one of the bases on the Belgian coast. They came up the River Scheldt as far as Ghent, and then by canal, running direct from there to Bruges through Rupelmonde. The submarines were said to be of great size, and it is declared that they have a surface speed of from twenty to twenty-five knots. They have been constructed at Hoboken. The canal has been deepened and widened at several points to allow their passage.

Crop Estimate.

Washington, April 9.—Prospects of the winter wheat crop, planted last fall, on the greatest acreage in the country's history, were that 619,000,000 bushels would be produced, compared with 684,900,000 last year. This estimate by the Department of Agriculture today, based on the condition of the growing crop on April 1st, may be increased or decreased according to the changes in condition from that date to time of harvest.

GRAIN RUSH WILL LAST SIX WEEKS

After That Larger Lake Boats Will be Transferred to the Ore Trade.

Montreal, April 9.—J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director of the Canada Steamship Lines, stated yesterday that bookings for the transportation of grain from the head of the lakes had been closed which would insure active operations for the company's fleet during the next five or six weeks after the opening of navigation. After that time it was likely the smaller boats carrying from 70,000 to 80,000 tons would be able to handle the grain business, and that the larger boats would be used in carrying iron ore. Mr. Norcross stated that the movement of grain this year would not be as great as last, but that as the company had chartered sixteen of its boats it would not suffer from the deficiency.

From present indications the passenger business this year promised to be much larger than during last season. Mr. Norcross said and the largest proportion of it was expected from the United States and southern part of the United States. The company's agents all over the country had reported very brisk inquiries from tourists. Although a record year was not expected by the Canada Steamships, the company looked to a better business than during 1914.

LOOK FOR GREAT CROP.

Spring Seeding in Alberta is Well Advanced.

Lethbridge, Alta., April 9.—Although definite figures in regard to seeding in the south will not be available till all the seed is in the ground, it has been possible to obtain a fairly accurate account of the general conditions. There is an increase in summing over last year, about one-fourth of the land being sown followed this year. This fact, together with the large amount of moisture, practically insures a crop, provided the summer is not too dry. The acreage in fall wheat is relatively small owing to the scarcity of seed grain last fall.

In the south there is a fair amount in the country west of Spring Coulee and Cardston. On the Coultts Line, considerable land is in fall wheat, although not so much as last year. The wheat is five inches high and looking fine. East of the Coultts Line there is very little fall wheat. Seeding operations began in the Taber district last week and that most of the land would be seeded this week was probable. Further east, however, both north and south of the railroad the ground is still a little wet on account of the heavier snow fall in that district, and seeding operations have been accordingly delayed. In the Cardston district, seeding operations have just started this week. In the foothills west of Cardston and Pincher Creek, but little snow has fallen lately and seeding is well advanced. West on the Crow from MacLeod operations are under way this week. On the Carmangay line seeding operations are in full swing. So far as information is available it appears that there will be more land in wheat than in oats.

DREAM OF VON DER GOLTZ.

Says Turkey Has 1,250,000 Well-Trained Men.

Vienna, April 9, via London.—Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, on his way back to Constantinople from Berlin, stopped in Vienna and saw Emperor Francis Joseph. Later, he spoke to a reporter of the Neue Freie Presse of his visit, saying: "I found Emperor Francis Joseph in a serious mood, but resolute and very confident."

Regarding the situation in Turkey, Field Marshal Von Der Goltz said: "Turkey today is better prepared than ever. She has a million and a quarter of well-trained men, in addition to several hundred thousand reserves, for any emergency."

AT ONCE! STOPS STOMACH MISERY AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy Stomachs feel fine.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, get this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you, there never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you get a happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. Pape's Diapepsin is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back. You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations, no indigestion, food, your head clears and you feel fine. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.



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THE HEROINE



Anna Little.

This photo-play started in New York March 15th. Kingstonians are going to see it April 12th and 13th. How is this for action?

It is a case of the IDEAL THEATRE keeping up the reputation it has made of giving its patrons the very latest and best in photo-plays

THE HERO



Herbert Rawlinson

Thirty-three Theatres in Toronto have booked this serial, 25 of them will not show the "BLACK BOX" until after it appears here. Do you realize what we are giving you?

It has broken all box office receipts in the short three weeks it has been shown.

You know our standard, when we say "It is good." "It is good." We tell you with all confidence that if you miss the "Black Box" you will miss the best photo-play ever shown on any screen.

THE STORY WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK IN THE WHIG, COMMENCING SATURDAY, AND THE PICTURES AT THE

Ideal Theatre

KINGSTON'S PROGRESSIVE PHOTO-PLAY HOUSE, EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, COMMENCING APRIL 12TH AND 13TH.



WILLARD-JOHNSON MOVIES.

Cannot Be Shown in the United States.

Washington, April 9.—Persons who had hoped to see the Willard-Johnson fight in motion pictures will be disappointed. It was recalled here to-day that a federal statute expressly forbids not only the interstate transportation of such films from foreign countries. It provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year or both for each offense.

The law was passed by Congress on July 31st, 1910; twenty-seven days after the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, Nev., and resulted from fears on the part of many members of Congress, especially from the South, that race riots would follow attempts of the promoters to show the fight in the "movies."

Would Not Be So Cruel.

Boston Transcript—Allow—Now, that you've broken our engagement with Jack, you will of course return the diamond ring he gave you? Betty—Certainly not, it would be a constant reminder of the happiness he had missed.

There ought to be no tricks in honest trade and legitimate business.

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