

YEAR 83, NO. 99

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1916.

SECOND SECTION

THE CAPITAL OF IRELAND

Dublin the Battlefield of Erin's Hopes.

SCENE OF OUTBREAK

HOME FOR CENTURIES OF DREAMERS OF FREEDOM.

The Ancient Metropolis Is One of the Handsomest in Europe—Where Robert Emmett Was Executed.

No city in Europe possesses for its inhabitants the history that Dublin does for the people of Ireland. It was here that every historic attempt at gaining Irish independence was born, and it was here that all the young Irish dreamers of freedom gravitated at the various periods of Dublin's long history. Dublin was an ancient city before most of the present European capitals were heard of and was a city of pretensions and population for more than a thousand years before the United States was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

From the days of the Vikings in the eighth century, when the Danish herds swept up the Hill of Howth, a few miles outside the city, down to the present time, the ancient metropolis has been the battlefield of Irish hopes. Futile attempts at independence and the scene of the murder of some of the brightest young Irish patriots that have adorned history.

Execution of Robert Emmett.

It was in Dublin that Robert Emmett was executed for starting and fomenting rebellion. He was beheaded in Thomas street not far from where the riots of Sunday and Monday occurred. Lord Edward Fitzgerald also met his death in Dublin, as did many prominent in the various struggles for independence. Dublin is regarded as one of the handsomest cities in Europe from an architectural standpoint.

Although the city is 2,000 years in existence, some of its buildings are so old that their origin and purpose are lost in what Lord Macaulay termed the " twilight of fable."

There is scarcely a house or public building within the city limits of the city from which the ivy leaves of centuries cannot be plucked. In fact, every stone in every street, every tree in every park, every bell in every belfry, and every cross surmounting every church has a place in the history of the beautiful city.

Widest Street in Europe.

O'Connell street, which was formerly named Sackville street, after Lord Sackville, a British premier, and no friend of Ireland at any time, is the widest street in any city in Europe. It more resembles an esplanade or boulevard than a commercial thoroughfare. At intersections of the street are to be seen some of the most ornate pieces of sculpture to be found in any city.

These largely comprise statues to the memory of young heroes and historical characters, such as Emmett and Fitzgerald, while here and there are to be encountered huge monuments to England's famous war heroes, some of whom happened to be born in Ireland during the military reign of their fathers in that land.

For 2,000 years the city has been known by its present name, which is a combination of two Gaelic words, Dubh-linn, which means "black pool." This name was given to the city because of its location on the river Liffey, which has always been known as "the dirty Liffey." It is a murky stream of water that runs for twelve miles through the city and takes on its dark appearance from the peat which forms the bed of the stream.

This stream is broad and navigable for a long distance. It is spanned by handsome bridges with ornamental sculpture. O'Connell bridge and Carlisle bridge are the great avenues of travel, commerce and excitement

whenever trouble arises in the metropolis.

Ancient College Green.
College Green is one of the most ancient spots in the city. Trinity College, the famous school which turned out many of not only Ireland's but England's greatest literary lights, is near the spot where once the green was. The ancient green has been utilized and only a lawn left in front of the college. Stephen Green, Merrion Square and Dame street are usually the storm centres in times like the present.

The population of Dublin at the present time is something over 400,000. These are not all Irish natives, as it must be considered that there are thousands of camp followers of the British garrisons who take up their abode in Dublin. Nor is it always that Irish are really the aggressors in clashes between the foreign troops and the people of the city.

Encircled by Barracks.

The city is encircled by as many military barracks as there are in the entire United States. There are barracks for cavalry, infantry and every branch of the service. Military bodies are seen continually marching about the city, relieving guards or attending sham battles in which these troops excel and have their own Phoenix Park the chief recreation spot in Dublin for children of the metropolis and their nursemaids.

Dublin Castle, which Lord Byron called "a palace and a prison," is about the most dismal of all the public buildings. At one time it was the abode of the lord-lieutenant, and was also the bastle to which Irish rebels were doomed, many of them never being heard of. It was in one of the dungeons in this castle that the famous Owen Roe O'Donnell was confined in the thirteenth century and from which he made a thrilling escape.

The vice-regal lodge is in Phoenix Park, and is constructed much along the lines of the White House at Washington.

Phoenix Park is in the heart of the city, and comprises 850 acres of landscape gardens, playgrounds, parade grounds and grounds for athletic events. There are "no keep off the grass" signs in this park. The ancient House of Parliament is now occupied by the Bank of Ireland. If home rule ever goes into effect the bank will have to abandon the building, for it will become the Irish House of Parliament, for which Irishmen have been fighting, praying and dying for more than a hundred years.

MEMORIALS UNVEILED.

In Toronto Church For Late Justice MacLennan And Wife.

Toronto, April 26.—There have recently been placed in St. Andrew's Church Institute, King and Simcoe streets, two interesting mural tablets in memory of three well-known members of the congregation. One of these is in memory of the late Hon. James MacLennan, and of his wife, Elizabeth McGill Strange, a daughter of the late late James Maxwell Strange of Toronto. Mr. MacLennan, who was an old resident of the city, in which he practised his profession for many years, was for seventeen years one of the Justices of the Court of Appeal of the Province, and subsequently for four years a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He resigned from the Bench in 1909 and lived in retirement until his death on the 9th of June, 1915. For twenty-four years he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, Kingston, of which he was a graduate, and was also at different times a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, of the Provincial Board of Public Instruction and of the Educational Council for Ontario. The late Justice was also for thirty-nine years a member of Session of St. Andrew's Church, and took a warm interest in its welfare.

No Half-measures for Portugal.

Lisbon, via Paris, April 27.—The Government decrees expelling Germans from Portugal and confiscating their property have been extended to include all the Allies of Germany. The expulsion of all foreigners favorable to Germany is also provided for.

ISLANDERS JOIN ENTENTE

1,000 From South Seas are en Route to Europe.

San Francisco, April 27.—One thousand South Sea Islanders, the pick of Polynesian young manhood, are on their way to Europe to join the forces of the Entente Allies, according to a statement made here by H. Richards, British consul at Papeete, Tahiti, who has arrived from the South Seas on his way to London. The dusky recruits, according to Mr. Richards, were enlisted in the Society Island, where the French authorities have aroused great military enthusiasm among the natives. How a pretty woman does love to walk down the street with a homely one.

HUNS STUCK IN MUD.

"It was a moral certainty that the Huns were going to attack and an emergency call brought several extra machine guns up. "These were used to good advantage when Huns appeared over parapet and started stumbling toward their position. "Scores of them went down. "Others absolutely stuck in the mud, but still others came on. "I was told that three German regiments took part in the attack. "I found in some places Huns and Canadians rolling around on broken parapets fighting it out with fists, and so close together that the Canadians dare not fire at them. "Three times Germans gained a foothold, but were finally driven out and followed up by part of a fresh battalion which came to the rescue and the enemy were driven back behind the German's first trench."

THREW RIFLES AWAY

CANADIANS FOUGHT THE HUNS WITH THEIR FISTS.

Never Has Their Been Such Fierce Fighting Since Festubert, Says Officer of Engagement on Thursday Last.

London, April 27.—Never since the famous charge into the orchard at Festubert has there been such fierce fighting. "Three times have the Germans gained a portion of the half trench and half crater which the Canadians are defending, but each time they have been driven out. "Six officers, including the popular Capt. Donald McGibbon who was killed, were among the casualties. Many men went down, but happily most of them were but slightly wounded. "An officer in another battalion which came to the rescue, gives the following graphic story: "The Hun artillery opened up a tremendous bombardment late on Thursday afternoon. "Men scrambled into hastily constructed dugouts which afforded slight shelter, but so churned up the ground in this part that these soon crumbled in. "Several officers were buried for a time, but when dug out half suffocated they refused to go back to the dressing station and carried on."

Who Von Der Goltz Is—Some of His Late Confessions.

Horst Von de Goltz, a confessed German spy and conspirator, who saved himself from being shot as a spy in the Tower of London, by confessing that he was concerned in plots to invade Canada and agreeing to come over to the United States to take a registration of their male population on his pals, has told a story that shows how near this country came to get into trouble and the Welland Canal blown up. Von Goltz's confession shows Von Pagen (and they too were among the conspirators) and that Count Herstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, was cognizant of what was going on, if not a participant in the scheme. Von Goltz declares that Von Pagen first planned to raid the Canadian towns on the Great Lakes with motor boats or come to anything. Then it was proposed to dynamite railway junctions, grain elevators and the locks of canals. Before these could be put into execution the troops at Valenciennes sailed for France. As the object of these ventures was to scare Canada into keeping its troops from going abroad the mission of the dynamiters was a failure and came to naught. The unearthing of the recent conspiracy at New York, in which many wealthy Germans are concerned and a friend of Von Pagen involved, it can be seen that Canada should be ever on the alert for any machinations of the enemy. Watchfulness and preparedness should be our motto.

Swindled His Daughter.

Montreal, April 27.—Louis L. Ferland, a farmer of Annunciation, Que., who was convicted of having swindled his daughter out of several thousand dollars in a real estate deal, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blazin in the Court of Sessions, Montreal, to the penitentiary for four years.

Exit Sir Roger Casement.

New York Herald.

By the capture of Sir Roger Casement while that Irishman was endeavoring to land German arms and ammunition in Ireland from a German ship, conveyed by a German submarine, the British Government saves \$25,000. For this was the standing reward for the apprehension of Sir Roger. The reward was offered in January, 1915, when Sir Roger fled from Norway to the protection of his patron, the German Emperor. Since that time the unfortunate patriot has played his miserable part well, and so successfully that he became foolhardy enough to attempt his last exploit. In this connection the words "unfortunate" and "last" are used advisedly, because it is more than likely that this "patriot" already has been buried in quicklime. Traitors do not live long in war times, and Sir Roger was captured last Friday. To prove his assertion that he would die for his Joseph Benton, of Kingston, N. C., placed a revolver to his head, fired and dropped dead while Miss Lorena Elmore, who had rejected him, looked on.



SMART COSTUME FOR THE SUMMER-BATHING GIRL. The approach of summer has turned the attention of the fair sex to bathing beach and summer resort fashions. This suit is of purple taffeta, trimmed with white silk braid. The broad striped belt is paneled in front. A wide white gros de londres collar makes the mode more striking.

INVASION OF CANADA.

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REGISTRATION IN CANADA.

Winnipeg's Recruiting League Wants Government To Act.

Winnipeg, April 27.—The executive of the Citizen's Recruiting League adopted a recommendation of the special committee that the Dominion Government be asked to pass an act requesting the provinces to take a registration of their male population. Some member thought that the Dominion should make this registration compulsory in order to force the hand of Quebec. Some objection was taken to the registration as a costly undertaking. The matter will be brought up at a general meeting of the league in a few days. It was stated that Quebec, to raise its quota for the 509,000 needed by Canada, should raise 125,000 more men. The special committee considered the question on the following bases: 1, Dominion-wide conscription; 2, conscription for Canada with Quebec excluded; 3, local option conscription by provinces; 4, local option conscription by municipalities; 5, Dominion-wide registration; 6, registration by provinces. Their decision was for the last mentioned.

FRENCH GIRLS STREW FLOWERS

In Path of Russian Soldiers Who Arrived.

Marseilles, April 27.—The Russian troops which arrived here held dress parade yesterday morning in the presence of a vast crowd, which cheered them wildly. The troops were reviewed by Col. Verstakosky, their commander; General Manastier, Governor of Marseilles, and M. Schrammek, Prefect of Marseilles. While the review was in progress bands of French warships played the Russian and French National Anthems. The Russian troops then paraded through the city, preceded by little girls who strewed flowers in their path.

War Bread in Holland.

London, April 27.—War bread appeared on breakfast tables in Holland for the first time this morning. An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam says that Dutch bakers have been ordered to sell war bread on account of the difficulty of procuring American wheat. The scarcity is due to submarine warfare and the recent loss of Dutch ships.

TREATHEN SPRING-RICE.

If Casement Treated Other Than Prisoner of War.

Washington, April 27.—The State Department was advised yesterday afternoon that British Ambassador Spring-Rice has received an anonymous letter threatening his life if Sir Roger Casement received any treatment at the hands of the British Government, other than that due his rank as a "prisoner of war." Some men are born liars and the rest speak the truth occasionally.

MAY ATTEMPT MORE RAIDS

Like the One Made on Tuesday Morning.

ATTACK ON LOWESTOFT

THOUGHT MERELY TO BE A STARTER.

Although It Proved A Fiasco—The Huns Will Rely Much On The Aid Of Zeppelins.

London, April 27.—The dash by the German squadron is considered the prelude of a series of raids to be attempted in the near future by Admiral Capelle. General opinion holds that the attacks by Zeppelins was made in conjunction with the raid by sea, for the air craft confined their efforts to the coast, dropping a great number of incendiary bombs. Evidently the purpose of the German commanders was to divert the attention of the patrols by causing an immense conflagration on land, thus covering the attack of the squadron.

To Hearten Germany.

However, deliberately the play was laid, its net result was practically nothing. Four civilians, one a woman and one a child, and a slight amount of material damage. It is of no military value and its only excuse lies in the heartening effect it may have upon the German people.

While the attack was a fiasco, it is significant of what is possible. Steam- ing 28 knots an hour for four hours the German squadron was ready to launch its attack. Had the British squadron been operating from a Scotch base the invaders could actually have beaten the defending fleet in the dash for the objective, as Lowestoft is nearer Wilhelmshaven than it is to the Firth of Forth. Zeppelin scouts have been of incalculable advantage to the German Admiralty in gathering information as to the distribution of the British ships. They have been the eyes of Capelle, keeping him constantly informed of the shifting patrol lines which guard England. At the first sign of an opening naval experts here declare the German fleet will strike.

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CANADA WILL BENEFIT.

If Twenty Rhodes Scholarships For Germany Are Cancelled.

London, April 27.—If twenty German scholarships, at present granted under the Rhodes trust are cancelled, it is probable that Canada will benefit, but legislative proposals in this matter have not yet been drafted. Some difference of opinion exists among the committee regarding the advisability of early action, some favoring postponement until the end of the war, and a mere suspension of German privileges in the meantime. The mere report that cancellation was under consideration has resulted in numerous applications from universities all over the world, especially from the present allies of Great Britain. Germany was the only European country benefiting by Rhodes scholarships. This was the result of the magnate meeting of the Kaiser. In the event of legislation going through there is reason to believe that the allies would be given the preference, and as regards Canada it would be the West which would gain.

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RECORD TRIP OF RUSSIANS

To France to Help At the Western Front.

3) TRANSPORTS USED

TO CONVEY THE TROOPS TO FRENCH SOIL

Travelled From Port Arthur via China Sea, Red Sea, Suez and Mediterranean—Three Hundred Thousand Expected.

New York, April 26.—Forty thousand Russian troops which arrived at Marseilles last Thursday and now en route to the front, did not come from Russia through ice-locked Archangel, Atlantic and Straits of Gibraltar, but via Trans-Siberian railway to Port Arthur through China Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal and Mediterranean. These troops, which five months ago were fighting on Russian front, travelled 18,000 miles to fight in France.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a number of troops carried over such a tremendous distance on land and sea, and in the light of these revelations it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the French people who poured out to greet the Russians at Marseilles and cheer them as they journeyed northward towards the battle front.

Information concerning details of the journey of the Russians was brought to this city by passengers aboard the St. Louis, which arrived on Sunday. They learned in Paris a month ago that troops were on the way to France, but were requested not to publish the news until after the Russians had arrived in France.

"If the Russians arrived in Marseilles on April 21st as the cables state," said a St. Louis passenger, they must have been on shipboard about forty days.

Thirty Transports

It was confirmed more than thirty transports were needed to carry troops from Port Arthur and that great trouble was experienced in having them at Port Arthur in time. Some ships are said to have been chartered from Japanese steamship companies. Another report had it that many transports were furnished by the Japanese navy department.

It appears the first contingent of Russians amounting to 30,000 in all is only a vanguard for an army complete, uniforms of 300,000 and equipment are at least 250,000 of whom are waiting in France. Some of them are coming, like those already arrived, from Dally and Vladivostok from concentration camps in Manchuria, via the Suez Canal. First thousands of Russians arrived at Toulon from Dally during the first week of April. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the least inkling of their coming reaching the outside world. All of them were dressed in civilian clothes and were without uniforms or equipment.

It was explained to civilian residents of Toulon who caught sight of them, that they were Serbian refugees brought from Durazzo and Scutari, Albania.

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Nerves Were So Upset Could Not Endure Noise

Neuralgic Headaches and Extreme Nervousness Caused Keenest Suffering—Lasting Cure by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Once the nervous system gets run down everything seems to tend to make it worse. You worry over your condition, are unable to get the required rest and sleep, noises excite and irritate you and the future is most discouraging. The nervous system does not get the proper nourishment from the food you eat, so you must have something also to lift you out of the run-down condition. You may find that your experience coincides with the writer of this letter and be encouraged to put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test. You will make no mistake in employing this food cure, for, acting as it does hand in hand with Nature, it is bound to do you good. Mrs. Jas. Jensen, Gwynne, Alta., writes: "About ten years ago I was troubled with severe attacks of neuralgia and nervousness, and was for several months so bad that I could not get a night's rest. I used several medicines recommended by the druggist. My doctor also prescribed, but nothing he gave me brought any relief. Instead I got worse and worse until I could scarcely do anything or bear the least bit of noise. My nerves were so upset. "My husband read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and got me some. Although I had no faith in it, I began its use, and after a few doses began to sleep well and the neuralgia left me entirely. I used six more boxes and have never had any troubles from neuralgia or the nerves since. "This is to certify that I know Mrs. Jensen and believe this statement to be true and correct. Fred Freeman, J.P."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MADE IN CANADA
ROYAL YEAST
THE WHITEST
PURITY COMPANY LIMITED

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER

EVERY YEAR EVERY MONTH EVERY DAY

DOES NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING PAY?

A large paint manufacturer asked this question of retailers throughout the country:

No. 1 Said:
"We believe rightly conducted newspaper advertising is one of the very best forms of advertising open to the retail dealer—perhaps to any dealer or manufacturer. We believe also that poorly conducted newspaper advertising means money nearly wasted. "By rightly conducted advertisements having the local flavor, written in view of local conditions and needs, well displayed, appearing but once or not to exceed twice in the same paper—that is, in one or two issues."

(To be continued).