

give the name of any person who figured as a leader of the revolution. It is feared in London that the Dublin riot was but one of many. However the Government has no fear of being unable to control the situation. The complete failure of the Casement expedition is a factor that will discourage the plotters. Probably the rioting of yesterday will serve to frighten the British Government to put certain parts of Ireland, where the German and Irish revolutionary plots have been most favored, under military law.

From the fact that Mr. Birrell mentioned that there was still rioting in progress in Dublin at 7 o'clock last night, and that the rioting had extended over a period of twenty-four hours it is probable that the revolution was launched on Sunday. The Casement expedition was headed off and overthrown somewhere at sea off the Irish coast Thursday night or Friday. It is reasonable to assume that Sir Roger and his German command were to have landed on Sunday, and that the plotters had arranged for a general uprising to celebrate the event.

SEDITIOUS ARTICLES IN IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

For several weeks small Irish newspapers have been appearing, carrying seditious articles opposing any participation in the war on the part of Irishmen. Small bodies of the organization known as the Irish Volunteers have held parades as counter demonstrations to the efforts of English recruiting agents, despite the strong stand for the Government taken by John Redmond and other Irish Party leaders.

The situation has been growing more serious in the last few weeks, and a number of papers which became particularly violent in their agitation against recruiting were suppressed. It has been known to the Government that this propaganda was carried on with the encouragement of German agents, if not with the aid of German money.

Dublin is a modern city with broad, well paved streets and a number of imposing buildings, among them the general post office mentioned in today's despatches from London. Phoenix Park, at the western end of the city, is one of the finest parks in the world and contains a military hospital, zoological garden and the residence of the Vice Regent.

The city is flanked north and south by the Royal and Grand canals and is surrounded by a circular highway. The river Liffey passes through the town and is crossed by numerous bridges.

The University of Dublin, the Museum of Natural History, the Royal University of Ireland, the Catholic University, the National Art Gallery and the new Science and Arts Museum are among the institutions pointed out to visitors. The city is also the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican archbishop.

Dublin has been held by the English since it was conquered from the Danes in the ninth century. The city is the birthplace of Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Thomas Moore and the Duke of Wellington.

WASHINGTON MOVES TO STOP IRISHES BY THE IRISH IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Department of Justice is investigating alleged German connections made by certain elements of anti-British Irishmen in this country. It was learned today.

John Devoxy, editor of the Gaelic American, was called before a New York Grand Jury early in April. As the recognized head of the Clan Na Gael in this country, significance was attached to his presence.

That certain Irish-Americans had engaged in propaganda designed to embroil this country with Great Britain, beside coloring American sentiment in favor of Germany was the belief of the department. Devoxy had been under investigation, it was said, before he was a witness.

CASEMENT TAKEN TO LONDON WHERE HE WILL BE PLACED ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON

Owing to Belief That He is Mentally Unbalanced, He May Escape Death.

PRICE UPON HIS HEAD.

British Government Had Offered Reward for His Capture Early in the War.

LONDON, April 25.—The following official announcement was made by the Admiralty through the Press Bureau today:

"Sir Roger Casement, who was arrested in connection with an abortive attempt to land arms in Ireland from a German vessel, was brought to London on Sunday morning. He was met at Euston by officers from Scotland Yard and is now detained in military custody. It is understood evidence of his proceedings in Germany since the outbreak of the war will be produced at his trial."

Owing probably to the censorship, only the bare facts in connection with the arrest of Sir Roger and the present situation in Ireland are made public.

It was announced officially last night that an attempt was made last week to land arms and ammunition in Ireland from a German auxiliary, under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, in conjunction with a German submarine.

The auxiliary was sunk and a number of prisoners, including Sir Roger, were made.

The announcement did not give the locality at which the expedition came to grief.

Sir Roger probably will escape execution, it was stated today.

Officials are said to be convinced that he has been mentally unbalanced for the last three years. Despite his traitorous conduct after long years in the service of his country, he probably will be confined in some institution and closely guarded for the remainder of his life.

The Government expects to prove that German money is at the bottom of many of these disturbances and that Sir Roger Casement has directed the activities of some of the Irish societies since he turned traitor and fled to Germany at the beginning of the war.

No incident in several weeks has so stirred the English public as the brief announcement of the once brilliant Irishman's capture.

The identity of the German auxiliary cruiser sunk by British patrols while trying to land Sir Roger and a strong force of sailors and arms and ammunition for prospective rebels has never been made public.

Reports were received here early today of attempts to wreck a crowded train southwest of Dublin. Italian employes, who attempted to remove a telegraph pole that had been placed across the track, were fired on from ambush. A train carrying a squad of police to the scene was unable to proceed because rails were removed from the track.

Report of "Rising" in Ireland Spread Through City.

All night last night there were rumors industriously circulated that another "rising" had taken place in Ireland.

Copy of an Offer of \$25,000 for Capture Of Sir Roger Casement, Now British Prisoner

On behalf of the British Government I promise that if through information given by Adler Christensen, Sir Roger Casement is captured either with or without his companions, the said Adler Christensen is to receive the sum of £2000 to be paid as he may desire.

Adler Christensen is also to enjoy personal immunity and to be given a passage to the United States should he desire it.

M. del. Findeley
H. B. de Limbert

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CONVOY OF TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE

Czar to Send 300,000 Soldiers to Fight With Allies in the West.

PARIS, April 25.—A second convoy of Russian troops arrived at Marseilles aboard transports today.

The Russians were received with all military honors and debarked amid enthusiastic cheers.

The contingent arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, its coming being greeted by the flying of flags and blowing of whistles from the craft of many nations in the harbor and by a large crowd massed on the quay, which was prepared for the arrival of the troops, all merchandise having been removed. A regiment of hussars provided a military guard of honor.

Gen. Ministler, the Governor of Marseilles, accompanied by his staff, welcomed the commander of the Russian force.

The Russian troops assembled on the decks replied to the greeting from the shore and harbor with hearty cheers.

Russia has more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines, and it is easier to equip them in France than in Russia.

Russian troops arrived secretly in France as long ago as April 1, according to authentic information from high French sources. From these it also is learned that the 30,000 Russians who landed at Marseilles recently are only part of the 300,000 Slav soldiers who by June 1 will be ready to reinforce the allies' western line.

Equipment and uniforms for at least 250,000 Russian troops are today ready and waiting in France.

The first thousands of Russians arrived at Toulon from Dalny in 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 of any kind.

FRENCH REPULSE TERRIFIC ATTACKS AT DEAD MAN HILL

Germans Make Three Fierce Assaults, Using Liquid Fire, Paris Reports.

PARIS, April 25.—Using liquid fire the Germans made three terrific attacks against the newly gained French positions on Dead Man's Hill last night.

The War Office announcement this afternoon says that the first two assaults failed completely, and that the third attack also broke down. The Germans sustained heavy losses.

German troops also attempted last night to carry an advanced post at the redoubt of Avocourt, but were unable to achieve their object.

On the Verdun front east of the Meuse there was less activity. Fighting with grenades occurred this morning in Aprement forest.

The text of the announcement follows:

"To the west of the River Meuse yesterday evening German forces, after a violent bombardment, attacked on several different occasions our new positions in the region of Dead Man's Hill. The first two assaults, having failed completely, the enemy started their third attack with the employment of flaming liquids. Checked by our curtain of fire and the fire of our infantry, the Germans were compelled to return to their lines after having suffered important losses."

"There has been great activity on the part of the artillery in the region of Avocourt. Some time during the night the enemy endeavored, but without success, to occupy our advanced posts of the Avocourt region."

"To the west of the River Meuse there has been a fairly spirited bombardment of our first and second lines. In the forest of Aprement there has been fighting with hand grenades."

In Lorraine we have dispersed a strong reconnoitering force of the enemy which was endeavoring to occupy one of our smaller positions to the east of Neuviller."

FRENCH DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIERCE ATTACK.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, April 25 (via London).—Heavy fighting has been in progress for positions near Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, the War Office announced today. The French advanced in waves against the German trenches, but were driven back under the infantry fire.

At Tahure two French aeroplanes were brought down.

The text of the official statement follows:

"Western front: There has been very little activity by the artillery and aviators on both sides."

"West of the Meuse hand grenades attacks developed during the night northeast of Avocourt."

"An attack delivered in several waves against our trenches east of Dead Man's Hill broke down under our infantry fire."

"Our aviators conducted extensive bombardments of numerous camps of the enemy. One hostile aeroplane was shot down by our guns near Tahure and destroyed. Another one was shot down east of the Meuse. It rolled over on being struck and fell to the earth."

"Eastern front: Another Russian attack east of Gornovusha broke down with heavy losses to the attacking force. A German aerial squadron was shot down on the railway and ammunition depots at Molschewitz. It had good success, as was noted by the observers."

JEWELRY WORTH \$1,000 IN FIFTH AVENUE GUTTER

Policeman Finds Woman's Mesh Bag Filled With Valuable Trinkets.

Policeman Jeremiah O'Connor, while regulating the traffic at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue today, noticed something that glittered in the gutter opposite the home of Finley J. Sheppard, at No. 579 Fifth Avenue. It was a woman's mesh bag and was filled with jewelry.

The contents were an emerald gold watch and a gold chain stung with pearls, a gold locket set with diamonds with a silver chain, a solid gold cross set with pearls, and two bar pins, one set with diamonds and the other with diamonds and pearls.

O'Connor turned the purse over to Lieutenant Louis Frank of the East Fifty-first Street Station who said it was worth at least \$1,000. He sent it to the property clerk at Police Headquarters.

JOB FOR LIEUT. FOY.

Detective Retires to Become McNaney's Attendant.

After twenty-nine years of police and detective service on the New York force, Lieutenant Harry P. Foy today put in his application for retirement on half pay.

When his application has been acted upon he will assume new duties as office and personal attendant for George McNaney, whose personal bodyguard he used to be when McNaney was Borough President.

Lieut. Foy is fifty-eight years old, married, and lives at No. 899 Park Place, Brooklyn. He joined the force Sept. 11, 1887, and has since held the rank of detective in 1894. Theodore Roosevelt made him a detective sergeant. He was frequently assigned to him. He was personal guard to President McKinley on his New York trips, and performed the same duties for Col. Roosevelt when he was President. Prince Henry of Prussia was another dignitary placed in his care while here.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

WHEAT.			
May	Open	High	Low
1916	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1915	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1914	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1913	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1912	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1911	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1910	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1909	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1908	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1907	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1906	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1905	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1904	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1903	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1902	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1901	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1900	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1899	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1898	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1897	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1896	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1895	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1894	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1893	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1892	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1891	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1890	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1889	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1888	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1887	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1886	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1885	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1884	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1883	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1882	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1881	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1880	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1879	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1878	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1877	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1876	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1875	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1874	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1873	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1872	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1871	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2
1870	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2



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Czar to Send 300,000 Soldiers to Fight With Allies in the West.

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The contingent arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, its coming being greeted by the flying of flags and blowing of whistles from the craft of many nations in the harbor and by a large crowd massed on the quay, which was prepared for the arrival of the troops, all merchandise having been removed. A regiment of hussars provided a military guard of honor.

Gen. Ministler, the Governor of Marseilles, accompanied by his staff, welcomed the commander of the Russian force.

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Russia has more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines, and it is easier to equip them in France than in Russia.

GERMANS KEEP UP U-BOAT ATTACKS; MORE SHIPS SUNK

One Dutch and Two British Steamers Are Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, April 25.—The British steamship Rona, 2,566 tons gross, and owned at Cardiff, has been sunk. Eleven members of the crew were saved.

The British steamer Parisiana, of 4,258 tons gross, bound from Newport, England, for Norfolk, Va., has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

Grave differences between Holland and Germany are believed imminent as the result of the action of two German submarines which Sunday halted the Dutch steamer Berkelstroom, bound from Amsterdam with a general cargo, gave the crew fifteen minutes to take to the boats and then shelled the 700-ton vessel for four hours, sinking her. The captain and crew of twenty-two were picked up.

BERLIN (via wireless to Suffolk, L. I.), April 25.—English warships stopped the Danish steamer Gullfoss, bound from a Danish island to the mainland of Denmark and took off the whole first class mail, parcels and passengers' baggage, according to Copenhagen reports today.

WALL STREET

Closing Quotations.

With net changes from previous closing.

Stock	High	Low	Net
Alaska Gold Mining	107 1/2	107 1/2	+
American Express	140 1/2	140 1/2	+
Allied Chemicals	74 1/2	74 1/2	+
American Sugar	23 1/2	23 1/2	+
Am. & Ry. E. Corp.	60 1/2	60 1/2	+
Am. Beet Sugar	83 1/2	83 1/2	+
Am. Can. Co.	62 1/2	62 1/2	+
Am. Coal Prod.	145 1/2	145 1/2	+
Am. Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	+
Am. Paper	34 1/2	34 1/2	+
Am. Prod. Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	+
Am. Ry. E. Corp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	+
Am. Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	+
Am. T. & T. Co.	127 1/2	127 1/2	+
Am. Wire & Cable	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
American Mineral	83 1/2	83 1/2	+
Am. Gas	47 1/2	47 1/2	+
Am. Ice	66 1/2	66 1/2	+
Am. Lumber	10 1/2	10 1/2	+
Am. N. & W. Ry.	94 1/2	94 1/2	+
Am. Pac. Co.	20 1/2	20 1/2	+
Am. Ry. E. Corp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	+
Am. T. & T. Co.	127 1/2	127 1/2	+
Am. Wire & Cable	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
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THREE ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRING TO BLOW UP SHIPS

Justice Howe Excludes Spectators From Hearing in U. S. District Court.

PICKING OUT JURORS.

Many Admit Sympathy With Allies, but Without Prejudice to Accused Germans.

The first of the Government's cases against bombmakers and conspirators came to trial this morning in the United States District Court before Judge Harold B. Howe. The defendants are Lieut. Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche. They are charged in six indictments with being parties to a conspiracy to blow up steamships carrying munitions of war for the allies.

Judge Howe ordered that none but the prisoners, attorneys, witnesses and the jury panel be allowed in the courtroom. A large number of spectators were excluded and hung about the corridors seeking a view of the prisoners.

An effort was made by the attorneys for Daeche to have him tried separately from the other prisoners. Judge Howe overruled the motion. A panel of jurors was then drawn.

Considerable amusement was caused when the first juror was called to the witness stand for examination. He was Henry T. Draper, of No. 425 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Henry N. Unger, attorney for Fay and Scholz asked Draper where he was born?

"London, England!" boomed out Draper in a voice that could be heard in the corridors. The prisoners exchanged significant glances. However, Mr. Draper let it be known that he was a good American.

The detailed examination of the jurors caused Judge Howe to ask the attorneys for Daeche to be less hair-splitting. H. Bolton Jones, a landline artist, the second juror called for examination, admitted to Addison S. Pratt, counsel for Daeche, that his sympathies were with the allies, but that this would not affect his judgment.

George W. Middleton, of No. 229 West One Hundred and First Street, a broker in war supplies, also said his sympathies were with the allies, but they would have no influence upon him with regard to the defendants.

Howard W. Letich, Superintendent of the United Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn, also favored the allies.

Samuel Newitzer, of No. 501 West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, said his mother was born in Germany, but that he had no opinions regarding the war.

Fred B. Sewall of Mount Vernon also had sympathies with the allies, but they would not affect his judgment.

E. A. Shaughnessy, paying teller of the Union Trust Company, had no sympathies one way or the other.

William E. Utter, No. 224 Seventh Avenue, described himself as a "gentleman of leisure." He described himself as a newspaper reader, a head-line reader." He also was "absolutely neutral."

Russell S. Foote, a retired mosaic worker, of No. 310 West Ninety-sixth Street, said that although his sympathies were with the allies, he would not be influenced by his opinions in judging the defendants.

Matthew G. Ely, a real estate operator of No. 319 West Ninety-ninth Street, favored the allies, but said he had not sufficient knowledge to form a real opinion.

Edward J. Denny, an architect, also in favor of the allies, said that would not affect his judgment.

Joseph A. Davis, the twelfth man called, expressed himself as a neutral without opinions on the war.

Then began the challenging of the talesmen.

Mr. Jones, the second juror, was challenged by the defense and was excused.

Joseph London, of No. 422 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, an egg dealer, who was called to replace Mr. Jones, said his sympathies were with the allies. His parents were born in Russia.

Russel S. Foote, who had been juror No. 9, was excused by the defense.

William Patrick, who was called to replace Mr. Foote, said he was in favor of the allies.

George W. Middleton, Juror No. 3, was the third talesman challenged by the defense.

M. George, mechanic, called to replace Middleton, declared that he was "absolutely neutral."

SUFFRAGISTS HEAR SHAFROTH DEFEND THEM

Congressman Says Constitution Declares All Men Equal and Women Should Be Included.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Woman Suffragists flocked to the Senate galleries today to hear Senator Shafroth, Democrat, of Colorado, urge adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

In the formation of the Republic, Senator Shafroth declared, new principles of Government were put forth, one of which was that all men were created equal in rights, and that man was entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights.

"While men of our Republic acknowledge these principles of government," he said, "as applicable to all men, many refuse to recognize them as applicable to women. They cling to their power like the monarchs and the aristocracy cling to theirs. They invoke the divine right of sex as the monarchs asserted the divine right of kings."

"It is contended that because women cannot bear arms, therefore she is not entitled to participate in the affairs of her country. I do not believe that the right to vote should be dependent upon the right to kill."

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Twenty-two papers and one book on 145th St. between St. Nicholas St. and Broadway; liberal rewards offered.

M. E. R., 488 World.

FOUND—

500 BROADWAY
147 NASSAU STREET
170 NASSAU STREET
280 WEST 125TH STREET
400 BROADWAY
23 WEST 84TH
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.
100 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.

MOTHER GAINED 30 POUNDS

Father John's Medicine Gave Her New Health and Strength. Helped the Children, She Says.

Mrs. Ida M. Butler, of Waterville, Me., says: "I was so run down I could hardly do my work in the house, until I began taking Father John's Medicine, which built me up in flesh and strength. I gained 30 pounds while taking it. I have used Father John's Medicine for my children with good success." (Signed) Mrs. Ida M. Butler, 37 King Street, Waterville, Me.—Adv.

KNABE WATERCOLORS

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

It is a grand idea to have your old books... We will send a representative and pay you cash... THOMAS J. KNABE, Inc., 50 John St., N. Y. Telephone 432-4330.