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AT

"The Dispatch Office"

More Details Of The Rising In Dublin On Monday

LONDON, April 29.—An account of the beginning of the revolt, as published in a Belfast newspaper received here, says:

"The rebels formed first on Easter Monday, before a vacant shop in Dame street, where a supply of rifles with fixed bayonets was distributed. Beside each man there marched a woman in uniform and carrying a bandolier filled with cartridges. Automobiles loaded with arms and ammunition also aided in the supplying of the rapidly forming rebels. The first move of the rebel soldiery was toward the upper Castle yard, where a policeman was just shutting the gates as they arrived. He was immediately shot dead, being, perhaps the first victim of the outbreak.

"The rebels then turned their attention to the offices. Marching on the post office, a young woman suffered a violent attack from the rebels, because she was wearing a munitions workers' badge."

The Northern Whig (Belfast) newspaper of Monday gives an interesting account of the inception of the movement. It says the Sinn Feiners' arrangements for Easter manoeuvres throughout Ireland were suddenly cancelled on Saturday, but no reason was given for the cancellation. The newspaper adds that it was believed the authorities were about to put a stop to the activities of the volunteers.

Although this issue of the Belfast newspaper was printed before the Dublin rebellion became known, it seems to shed much light on matters which led to the disturbances. The article shows that the Sinn Feiners for several days previously had been suspicious of government plans against them, and the climax appears to have been reached on Saturday when the government police raided the residence of a man named O'Neil, following a hearing of a charge against him in a police court on an allegation that he threatened to shoot three soldiers. A number of policemen visited O'Neil's house, according to the newspaper, and secured a big haul of rifles, cartridges and sidearms.

"We planned to rise simultaneously with our Dublin comrades, but something went wrong with the arrangements," said a leader of the Sinn Feiners in Cork, in an interview published here today.

"We might have been in possession of the post office but for the fact that the military were there first," added

the leader

"Now I do not think we will rise here, but if they come to demand our arms we shall shoot them. When the news of the Dublin rising trickled through here Monday we all retired to our armored barracks, loaded our rifles, polished bayonets, set in stores of provisions and prepared for anything.

"The Bishop of Cork and the Lord Mayor came to the barracks at mid night and demanded admission, which was granted, after considerable parley. They implored us to lay down our arms and not resort to physical force. We refused absolutely. Sorrowfully and with bowed head the Bishop said, 'Then I leave you to your fate.' We told him we did not fear our fate, whereupon he departed."

CORK, via London, April 29.—A committee of Dublin Sinn Feiners arrived here by automobile on Monday and held a secret conference with local leaders. Later the committee was arrested at Limerick by the military before they had a chance to confer with the leaders there.

HOLYHEAD, via London, April 29.—Eyewitnesses arriving here state that when they left Dublin, Thursday night, Sackville street was completely in the hands of the rebels, and was blockaded with barbed wire entanglements. Hundreds of visitors in the hotels were unable to get away. Looting of shops was in progress in many quarters and horses were lying dead in the streets.

A resident of London, returning from Dublin, praised the heroism of an Irish girl, 16 years of age, who ran from her home like a deer, in the face of a hail of snipers' bullets, to rescue wounded soldiers. The informant said: "She grasped a wounded soldier under the arms—a stranger to her, for he had just arrived from England.—and dragged him to where others stood ready to carry him to a hospital. Then back she ran for another of the stricken soldiers. Her example inspired scores. She repeatedly led nurses and doctors from a hospital, almost in the face of a rain of fire from buildings, to places where the wounded lay. Loud were the cries that she deserved a Victoria Cross."

LONDON, April 29.—The following description of the revolt in Dublin was given by an eye witness, who reached England from Dublin last night:

"The first incident of the outbreak was a sudden firing of musketry in St. Stephen's Green, about midday on Monday, which started the populace. The

streets speedily filled with people, rushing out to see what happened. Soon more shots were heard on Sackville street. Soldiers and members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were being fired at from windows of houses. Much glass was being broken by the shots.

"At 12.30 o'clock the Sinn Fein flag was run up on the post office. Rebels inside the building took possession of it, and allowed their comrades to march in. There was no military or civil guard to overcome them. Most of the employees of the post office were turned out of the building, girls as well as men at the point of the bayonet. In some cases muzzles of revolvers were held at their heads.

"Several persons were killed or wounded here. Two mounted constables were shot dead. Sackville street became the chief centre of excitement.

"Having cut the telegraph and telephone wires, the rebels posted men in windows and on roofs, and constantly fired on the soldiers and police. Inside the post office building barricades of tables were thrown up. None of the employees seem to have offered resistance. The republican flag was hoisted soon after noon.

"In St. Stephen's Green, neighborhood the rebels seized a number of houses and closed the gates to the Green, and began to dig trenches.

"Many shots were fired at the Shelbourne Hotel, and a number of soldiers and policemen, in the crowds were picked off. The rebels wore ordinary civilian clothes and carried old-fashioned rifles.

"Killed and injured were taken to a near-by hospital. All vehicular traffic was stopped. Sometimes the drivers were fired at without first being told to halt.

"The rebels took possession of all the public houses near the Green, one of which they hoisted the republican flag. Soon after this incident the firing became very indiscriminate and many more civilians were wounded. The rebels also took possession of a public house near Portobello Barracks and constantly fired from it. This stronghold afterwards was captured by the military with the aid of a machine gun.

"Throughout Monday afternoon and night firing was heard in different parts of the city. In the outskirts, however, there was no trouble whatever.

"Simultaneously with the seizure of the post office, the rebels also rushed several other public buildings, including the College of Surgeons, the College of Science and the railway stations at Westland Row and Broadstone streets.

"An attempt was made on Dublin Castle, but the guards defeated the mob after considerable fighting.

"Early Tuesday troops began to arrive and a concerted movement was begun to eject the rebels from the positions they had taken. The plan of the authorities was obviously to surround them and with this aim troops were hurried to strategic points.

"The situation was taken more strongly in hand by the military early on Wednesday."

LONDON, April 29.—"The thing that surprises me the most about the uprising Dublin is the supply of munitions in the hands of the rebels," said an Irish man, who arrived in London this morning. He spent ten hours in Dublin, on Tuesday, and departing that evening, remained until last night in Kingston.

"There is little doubt in the popular mind that Germans have been landing arms from submarines for months," he continued, "and it is even said—though I do not believe it—that a few Germans also landed and organized."

"I learned that the rebels made prisoners of a large number of policemen and a few stray soldiers at the Royal Irish Constabulary depot and at Phoenix Park.

"My walk through the centre of the city on Tuesday afternoon was very eventful and I was glad finally to reach Kingston.

"Although there were still some parts of the city in possession of the rebels when I left Dublin, at 5 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, there was no fear of a further outbreak."

Upwards of 100 persons have been killed or injured thus far in Dublin, a correspondent at Belfast, of the Evening News, reports in a despatch last night.

New York, April 29.—A special cable to the World from London says:

Papers found in the possession of Sir Riger Casement implicate Irishmen in United States of high standing, according to a statement made last night from an authoritative source. Although the arms and ammunition involved in the plot were from Germany, it is declared that some prominent Sinn Fein men in America were active and participated largely in its administrative ramifications.

London, April 29.—Parts of the City of Dublin are in flames, an Evening

News despatch filed at Belfast, last night, says. Street fighting continues and there is much looting, it is said, but the reinforced militia is making steady progress.

Most of the stores are closed and passenger communication is cut off.

Dublin, April 27, via London, 29.—Fifteen hundred or so armed men of the Sinn Fein had a hold on Ireland's capital to-day. After four days of fighting the rebel flag still flew from a number of central points.

Since Monday some of the chief persons in the city have been in the hands of the rebels. In defending these strongholds against regular troops and Irish Nationalist volunteers, the rebels are fighting with desperation for their lives, which they know may be forfeited on account of treason.

Regulars now command all the rebel positions, the fall of which is merely a question of time.

LATEST.

LONDON, April 29.—One despatch received from Ireland this afternoon says that Sackville and Grafton streets, in Dublin, are in flames and that artillery is being used on the houses, the inhabitants having been removed.

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Field-Marshal von der Goltz was regarded as one of Germany's greatest strategists. He was 77 years old. He had seen extensive military service, having fought in the Austrian campaign and been of the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in the Franco-Russian war.

In 1883 he was sent to construct the Turkish army, and remained in Turkey for three years.

In August, 1914, he was appointed military governor of the occupied part of Belgium, but in November of the same year he was relieved of this command and sent to Turkey, where he was appointed military commandant at Constantinople and acting minister of war. He was instrumental in forming the strong Turkish defence on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He received his command as chief of the First Turkish Army in April of last year, when he succeeded General Liman von Sanders in command of the Dardanelles army.

His Master's Voice.

(Boston "Transcript.")

Missing his dog Jet, a Brookline man telephoned to a neighbor's. Yes, the dog was there; he and the children were enjoying a romp. The owner asked that he be sent home, and hung up the receiver.

FARM MACHINERY

This is an age of improvement. The up-to-date farmer must read and investigate or he cannot be abreast of the times. There is no claim of "hunch" or enterprise that is moving fast, or today in the matter of improvement than the farm, the appliances and machinery that are used to operate it economically and successfully. The progressive farmer must read, study and observe the things of interest that are being created for his advantage and for the enhancement of his financial interests.

Farm machinery, without doubt, stands prominently in the front rank of the needs of the farm. It will not do to stand back and say, "I have a cultivator"—or other piece of machinery—"that is good enough," just because it has been in use only two or three years, when great improvements in operation and perfectness of work have been supplied by later patents. Be on the lookout for the new machines. Inspect the advertising columns of your farm papers in view of seeing what there is that is new and deserving of investigation and inquiry. You will find cultivators representing shallow cultivation and others deep cultivation. Study their principles of operation and results, and when convinced that they have and are working better than what you have and are working with, estimate whether or not you can afford to keep on using the old machine. Remember that perfect cultivation in the cornfield is the big factor in getting the yield. These things are important and cannot be carelessly passed by.—Maritime Farm

FALSE ECONOMY

Don't economize by buying cheap boots. Wet feet often mean trouble, and doctor's bills. So cut your tailor's or your dressmaker's bill as much as you please, but not the bootmaker's. Some will tell you you have no business to amuse yourself in war time. That is the most pernicious kind of nonsense. Tommy out of the trenches, fresh from witnessing the slaughter of his best pals, plays footer and gets up amateur theatricals or concerts. Any man or woman who is doing his or her duty during the day, whether clerking in an office or cooking over a kitchen range, is absolutely entitled to some recreation in the evenings. A good play, a picture show, an interesting book or a paper, just take what comes handiest and make the most of it. Remember the old proverb about all work and no play will call to mind the fact that your money has no use for folk with long faces, even if they do pride themselves on their devotion to duty. And don't deprive the children of the treats. You were a kid once, too. The small flock of to-day's citizens of tomorrow, and the "sons of war" to be a bit later, in their lives may have longed for the things they never get. Of course, like the rest of us, they are without luxuries in hard times, but toys and fun are their assets. See that they get them.

ONTARIO'S GOVERNORS

The Governors-General of Canada are appointed by the British Government. And no Canadian has, as yet, been appointed to that office. There have been eleven Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, however, since July, 1867, and only three of these have not been Canadians by birth. One of these was Major-General H. W. Stisted, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. He held office for only one year, from 1867 to 1868. After his retirement in the latter year he gave his attention to his divisional command in Canada for three years, at the expiration of which he was made a Lieutenant-General, and returned to England, dying in the year 1863.

Another Lieutenant-Governor who was not born in this country was Sir W. P. Howland, C.B. He was born in Dutchess County, New York State. He came to Canada in the year 1859, when he was nineteen years old, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in the year 1863. The only other occupant of the highest office in Ontario who was not born in Canada is Sir William Mortimer Clark, who was Lieutenant-Governor from 1905 to 1908. He was born in Amherst, New Brunswick, and received his education in schools there, and at Edinburgh University. He was a grocer, and, in fact, a writer to the Signet, before he came to this country and settled in Toronto.

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