

FOR MY COUNTRY, SAYS CASEMENT ON THE GALLOWS

Goes with Calm Courage to His Death as a Traitor.

REQUEST OF KIN FOR BODY REFUSED

Onetime British Knight Buried in Quicklime—Grows Cheers as Prison Bell Tolls.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Aug. 3.—In a narrow jail in the prison yard of Pentonville jail, marked only by the roughly cut initials "R. C." and the date, "August 3, 1916," hewn in the wall above, there last night, buried in quicklime, the body of Roger Casement, once a British knight and consul, now recorded in the annals of Great Britain as a traitor.

Whatever may be Casement's proper place in history, he went to his death on the scaffold this morning with calm courage. While the heavy prison bell tolled its solemn dirge of death above, he stood outside the prison walls, Casement's voice rose calm and clear from the scaffold:

"Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit. Jesus, receive my soul!"

The refusal of the prison authorities to turn over the body of the Irish rebel to his relatives was bitterly denounced to-day as an outrage by Solicitor General Duffy, who was Casement's counsel.

"Representing the deceased's relatives at the inquest," he said, "I applied to the Home Office for the possession of the body. Their refusal to turn it over to me was a monstrous act of indecency."

Authorities Followed Custom.

It was said in support of the prison authorities' attitude that it was the custom for the bodies of all prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement to be buried in quicklime in the prison yard.

At the inquest into Casement's death this afternoon, Dr. P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, was asked whether there was any truth in the statement that Casement had been insane.

"I saw no evidence of insanity," he replied. "He acted in a sane manner to the end."

The governor of the prison and the chief warden testified that death had been instantaneous, and the coroner's jury found the death sentence had been carried out in a humane manner and in accordance with law.

"Die for my country," were the last words uttered by Casement, excepting the brief prayer that fell from his lips a moment before the hangman's noose slipped from his neck.

It was said that Casement had believed he would be reprieved. He knew powerful friends were at work seeking to save his life, and even as the hour of his doom drew near he found it impossible to make himself believe they would fail in their efforts.

The condemned man's friends lost their last hope, however, when Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War, Trade, and Commerce, announced yesterday that the British government was determined not to grant a reprieve.

Justice, Says English Press.

Most of the morning papers to-day dealt with the execution of Casement in the briefest and most matter-of-fact way. The "Daily News," which has the press seemed most adequately expressed in the phrase, "Justice was accomplished." The only editorial reference to the execution was that of the "Daily News," which reaffirmed its conviction that "the government exhibited grave unwisdom in exacting the death penalty."

The shooting in Germany of two Irish prisoners who had refused to join Casement had dispelled any lingering softness toward the condemned man in the minds of the British general public. Only one favor was asked of the British government by Casement. As his end approached he expressed a desire to die in his citizen's clothing, and his request was granted. He was divested of his convict's garb and clad in the uniform he had worn when committed to prison, but he was not permitted to wear a collar.

Casement's last hours were dramatic. He arose about 5:30 o'clock on the last morning of his life. Father James McCarrell, under whose guidance Casement, a member of a family of lifelong Protestants, had become a convert to Roman Catholicism during the last few weeks, came to him at 7. The condemned man appeared, Father McCarrell later said, like one who had

ROOKIES ROUTED BY REAL BULLETS

Farmer Shooting Chickens Gives Plattsburg Men Bit of Actual War.

LEAD SINGS IN AIR ABOUT THEIR HEADS

Another Ruralite Becomes Unpopular by Stopping Men's Ablutions in Pool.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Harkness, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The sudden influx of 6,000 men into the solitude about his farm did not represent to Charles Besaw any reason why, when it suddenly came into his head to-day to shoot his chickens, he should not pull his trigger and let the bullets fly where they might. That is why rookies who happened to be in his line of fire, and had become hardened to the rattle of blank cartridges all morning, were more than a little taken aback when they heard the whistle of the real bullets flying over their heads.

It was more than they had agreed to take of military science when the bullets not only whistled overhead but made a charge in a barn a few yards from them. So they ducked, but Jim Billings, a regular army artilleryman, who has been under real fire, made a charge in the direction from which the cracking of the rifle was heard.

"What the — you doing?" he demanded of Besaw, whom he found with the gun in his hands, about to shoot again. "Shootin' chickens—what d'ye think?" Besaw replied.

Farmer Spoils Men's Baths. "What I think is I'll be taking a plug at you, unless you put that gun down," Billings said. "Haven't you got sense enough to know there isn't a good enough shot in the world to be able to miss all these men?"

There was another farmer who became unpopular with the men to-day. Their camp was not beside cooling waters, but some of them had found a pool in which to wash their faces, when a farmer came rushing out and declared they were trampling his marsh grass, but to soothe him the camp officers agreed to pay him for the right to damage his marsh grass to the extent of two paths across it.

"All right; that will cost \$500," he said. The offer was withdrawn, and the rookies to-night sleep as a section of the great unwashed.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, has become so enthusiastic about the camp that he is going to remain with it through the rest of the hike and will himself become a rookie in the August campaign.

At the post hospital, at Plattsburg, there arrive daily men who are finding themselves unfit for the big hike. They are first sent to the regimental dispensary which travels with each command. If it is a blistered foot, it is dressed and the man is sent back for duty. If a strain, it is properly treated and the man is assigned to a team until he is sufficiently mended. But if he has a weak heart, a fever, or some such ailment that makes the field surgeon rule that it would be unwise for him to go further, he is ordered back to the post hospital at Plattsburg, and his company commander knows no more about him. He becomes as one lost in battle.

Surgeon Takes Charge. The responsibility for proper care of him then passes to the post surgeon. The head camp surgeon is Major Wallace DeWitt, of the army medical corps, in absolute command of all things sanitary and medical in the field and at the hospital. Dr. Leo F. Schiff, a Plattsburg civilian physician, a member of the medical reserve corps, is in charge of the post hospital, assisted by other members of the reserve corps.

The hospital was devised for the ordinary uses of a regiment of the regular Plattsburg garrison. The last month it has been put to the test to serve something more than four regiments of rookies. Its ordinary accommodations consist of two wards with twelve beds each, an isolation ward of five beds, officers' ward with three beds, and a prison ward with five beds, but all these have been increased by additional beds.

The prison ward shows the strenuous character of the one mental case that came to it from the rookies' camps this summer, as the iron bars of the window are of shape by his violence. A service force usually living in the hospital building have had to be quartered in tents to make room for the unusual number of cases, and some patients also have been put in tents. Under pressure sixty-five cases can now be handled at the plant. The largest number from the training camps at one time have been about thirty, mostly of a minor nature, but one urgent operation for appendicitis was successfully performed.

Caring for Rookies. When rookies are incapacitated by the hike and have to be sent back they are given such relief at the post hospital as is immediately needed before being transferred to another hospital or sent home if their condition warrants.

At the opening of the camps it is by the staff of the hospital, assisted by the civil surgeons in camp taking the special medico-military course for commission in the medical reserve corps, that the big job of examining every applicant to determine his physical fitness is done. Practically the only weakness disqualifying an applicant is heart weakness. The average per thousand men has been about twenty.

FIRST ANTI-AERO GUNS PUT ON U. S. WARSHIP

Oklahoma Equipped and Others Are Soon to Follow.

It has taken the United States just two years to apply to her own navy the lessons of anti-aero guns which the European war began to teach at its very beginning. When the task of installing four of the rifles aboard the new dreadnought Oklahoma was completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, the vessel stood alone among the ships of two fleets as the only American warship thus far equipped with these guns.

The weapons are mounted on the Oklahoma's forward deck, and are capable of bringing down a hostile Zeppelin or aeroplane at a range of five miles. They were placed in position by Lieutenants Russ Clark and Walter S. Anderson, ordnance experts at the navy yard.

Twenty other such guns are to be installed aboard American dreadnoughts within the next few weeks. When the Pennsylvania arrives at the yard, she will find four anti-aero rifles waiting for her. Four guns each are to be placed on the Nevada and on the Arizona, the latter of which is now being built.

JERSEY RIPPER KILLS LOST BOY

Finding of Body Ends Hunt for Paterson's "Little Boy Blue."

STABBED TO DEATH, BODY PUT IN CELLAR

Man Who Was Friendly with Slain Child Is Held as Suspect.

Max Goldstein, three and a half years old, who was kidnapped in Paterson, N. J., Wednesday night, was brutally murdered yesterday, and his body carried to the cellar of his parents' home, where it was found a few hours later. Weird circumstances surround the case. The deed was committed by another "Jack, the Ripper."

One man is under arrest. A search was instituted in which neighbors joined, for the boy was a general pet. His blue eyes and golden hair, and the fact that he was always dressed in blue, had won for him the sobriquet "Little Boy Blue." Searchers sought high and low, but found no trace of Max. The police were appealed to, and the hunt was vainly continued through the night.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Joseph Fallad, a neighbor, glanced from her back porch and saw a crumpled bundle of blue in the Goldstein cellar. Investigating, she discovered Max, dead from two vicious stab wounds, one in the head and one in the abdomen. Dr. Robert R. Armstrong, Passaic county physician, said the murder had been committed only six hours before.

Captain John Tracey, of the Paterson police, ordered the arrest of John Webster, a plumber, whose shop in Addy Street is near the Goldstein home. It was said Max spent much time on the plumber's premises. The boy was killed with a cold chisel, and the police made a thorough examination of Webster's shop. Webster is unmarried, thirty years old and lives with his mother.

FLAMES IMPERIL BLIND WORKERS

Brooklyn Building, Gutted, Was Supposed to Be Fireproof.

Fire swept the Industrial Home for the Blind, at 108 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, last evening, ten minutes after a score of sightless men and boys had been dismissed for the day and sent to their homes. Before the flames had a chance to spread, two adjacent tenements, housing twenty-six families, were badly damaged.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood as the flames spread. Assuming that the blind men and boys were still at their work inside, onlookers turned in four different alarms in a few minutes, all from separate boxes. So great was the resultant confusion at fire headquarters that the first hose wagon did not reach the scene until fully ten minutes after the blaze had been first reported.

The building in which the fire was discovered stood directly across Livingston Street from the Hall of Records and the Kings County Court House. Thousands on their way home, delayed by the traffic tie-up that followed the fire, swarmed about, adding to the confusion the fire department was experiencing in locating the blaze.

Before the fire had finally been checked nine hose lines had burst and scores watching the fire were drenched. The fire spread to the two adjacent tenements at 24 and 26 Boerum Place, and the firemen worked for more than an hour before the flames were under control. The aggregate damage was estimated at \$25,000.

The Industrial Home for the Blind, in which the fire broke out, was a two story frame structure, faced inside and out with corrugated sheet steel. The twenty sightless workers, who used the building as a shop, occupied it only in the day time. The great quantity of inflammable material from which they made baskets spread the flames with great rapidity.

SWANN MAY DEPART I. W. W. AGITATORS

Federal Aid Asked in Pushing "I. W. W." Rioting Cases.

District Attorney Swann has determined to solve the problem of punishing I. W. W. rioters by deporting them to their native countries. He has been at work for several days trying to bring about the deportation of twelve Italians, who are charged with rioting at the offices of "I. W. W. Progress," at Elm and Pearl streets, last Saturday.

The District Attorney was excited in investigating to determine whether the accused have been in this country less than three years. If such were the case he could ask the Federal immigration authorities to order their deportation. Mr. Swann said last night he was endeavoring to get cooperation from the Immigration Bureau to clear up the cases.

Magistrate Murphy held the twelve men in \$2,500 bail each for the grand jury on charges of rioting. Anthony Crocco, manager of I. W. W. Progress Building, while being cross-examined by the attorneys for the defense, became so nervous and excited that the magistrate advised him to leave the courtroom. When the defendants were brought into court last Monday their sympathizers started a small-armed riot. Police Commissioner Woods obtained further demonstrations yesterday by sending reserves from the Elizabeth Street station, under Sergeant Sullivan, and about 200 sympathizers were kept outside the Criminal Courts Building.

Dynamite Ship Runs Aground.

Excitement was caused yesterday afternoon on Island No. 3 of Ellis Island, where the hospital for contagious diseases is located, when the steam lighter Alpine, loaded with dynamite, ran aground in the mud off the southern end of the island. The fortnight hence, she will find four explosives were transferred to another lighter, Island No. 9, suffered the greatest damage in the explosion last Sunday morning.

IRISH KNEEL IN PRAYER

Before the reverberations of the bell's single note had ceased, a group of thirty Irish men and women, gathered a little aloof from the jeering mob about the prison gates, dropped upon their knees with uncovered heads began a silent prayer for the repose of Casement's soul.

Father McCarrell headed the little procession that escorted Casement to his doom in the prison yard. Casement followed, with a warden at each arm. Behind came other priests, who had administered the last rites, chanting the litany for the dying, to which Casement responded in a low tone: "Lord, have mercy on my soul."

As Casement stepped forth into the brilliant sunshine of the prison yard he lifted his head and tensed his frame, while he inhaled the crisp morning air. "It's a beautiful morning," he said—and those who heard him found in his tone a wistful note of pathos.

At the execution shed the specially appointed executioner, named Ellis, a barber from Rochdale, stepped forward quickly and pinned Casement's arms. The priests, the Under Sheriff of London and the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, took their positions in a row on the scaffold. With a firm step, Casement mounted the gallows. And one minute later he had paid with his life for what, to his mind, was a righteous attempt to bring freedom to the Irish people.

His eyes, in the eyes of the British government, was conspiring to foment an armed revolt in Ireland and treasonably seeking German aid to that end.

Government Defends Its Course. An official statement issued from the Press Bureau to-night reads as follows: "The government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the sentence."

"He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of Germany."

After declaring that Casement had organized German assistance for the Irish rebellion, the statement continues: "Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German government, which explicitly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise might be employed in Egypt against the British Crown. That among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of them since he had been exchanged as invalids, and have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer."

In conclusion the statement points out that the suggestion, which has been "conclusively disproved," that Casement went to Ireland to try to stop the uprising was not raised at the trial, nor was the plea of insanity.

Casement Lawyer Denies Germans Coerced Irish

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—Francis Doyle, of this city, of counsel for Roger Casement, in a statement given out to-day in reply to that made by Lord Robert Cecil in London yesterday said that "the statement that Irish prisoners in Germany suffered undue hardships because they did not join Casement's Irish brigade was false and no evidence of it appears in the trial."

"The ration of all the captive Irish soldiers were cut down," Mr. Doyle said, "but in proportion to the ration of all the captive British soldiers, and was due to the food shortage in Germany and not because of Casement's presence there."

Mr. Doyle further stated that the eight counts in the indictment against Casement referred to acts committed in Germany, and that the British government refused to accept a statement made by Casement to bring sixty witnesses from Germany to testify in his behalf.

"When the Criminal Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal a statement of what these sixty witnesses would have testified was furnished the Home Office, and in view of that fact his counsel confidently expected a reprieve," Mr. Doyle said.

BIRD STORE MAN ACCUSED OF CRUELTY

Witnesses Charge He Mistreats and Starves Chickens.

S. Sinnennell, president of the concern which owns the New York bird store, at 430 Sixth Avenue, in the Jefferson Market court yesterday heard his associates in business accused of various forms of cruelty and neglect toward birds and animals.

After four witnesses had testified Magistrate Marsh adjourned the hearing until August 7, to give the employe arrested a chance to summon representatives of the Board of Health and of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to refute the allegations.

Kate J. Warner, of the New York Women's League for Animals, asserted she entered the store to call the attendant's attention to some puppies in the window which, she said, needed food and water.

"He flew into a rage," she said, "and ordered me from the store. Then he reached in a cage, seized a bird and crushed it in his hand."

Elizabeth Zelsoff, a writer, of 53 West Twenty-seventh Street, said she saw three cats die from starvation in the window.

Magistrate Murphy held the twelve men in \$2,500 bail each for the grand jury on charges of rioting. Anthony Crocco, manager of I. W. W. Progress Building, while being cross-examined by the attorneys for the defense, became so nervous and excited that the magistrate advised him to leave the courtroom. When the defendants were brought into court last Monday their sympathizers started a small-armed riot. Police Commissioner Woods obtained further demonstrations yesterday by sending reserves from the Elizabeth Street station, under Sergeant Sullivan, and about 200 sympathizers were kept outside the Criminal Courts Building.

Excitement was caused yesterday afternoon on Island No. 3 of Ellis Island, where the hospital for contagious diseases is located, when the steam lighter Alpine, loaded with dynamite, ran aground in the mud off the southern end of the island. The fortnight hence, she will find four explosives were transferred to another lighter, Island No. 9, suffered the greatest damage in the explosion last Sunday morning.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

We Shall Keep Going the Street Railways of New York. To the People of New York City: No matter whether the alien organization seeking to impose itself upon this City calls a strike or not, the uniformed employees and management of this Company will maintain the street railroad service of New York. We are informed that it is the purpose of this organization to hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately thereafter to call a strike on the "green" car lines. An unfortunate and almost inevitable feature of such strikes is that intimidation and violence usually start immediately. We have requested the Police Department immediately upon a strike being called to place a uniformed policeman on every car we operate. We do not ask the police to take sides in favor of either the strikers or the Company. We do ask the police to take sides in favor of the community, to the end that there may be no question whatsoever that order shall be preserved. It is important that the public understand the law governing a situation like this. We therefore quote the following pertinent sections from the Penal Law: SECTION 1991, Sub-Division 5—A person who wilfully displaces, removes, cuts, injures or destroys any wire, insulator, pole, dynamo, motor, locomotive or any part thereof, attached, appertaining to or connected with any railway operated by electricity, or wilfully interferes with or interrupts any motive power used in running such road, or wilfully places any obstruction upon the track of such railroad, or wilfully discharges a loaded firearm or projects or throws a stone or any other missile at such railway train or locomotive, car or vehicle, standing or moving upon such railway. Is punishable as follows: First—If thereby the safety of any person is endangered, by imprisonment for not more than twenty years. Second—In every other case by imprisonment for not more than five years. SECTION 720—Any person who shall by any offensive or disorderly act or language annoy or interfere with any person in any place or with the passengers of any public stage, railroad car, ferry boat or other public conveyance or who shall disturb or offend the occupants of such stage, car, boat or conveyance by any disorderly act, language or display, although such act, conduct or display may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. SECTION 1990—A person who wilfully obstructs, hinders or delays the passage of any car lawfully running upon any steam or horse or street railway is guilty of a misdemeanor. SECTION 2090—Whenever three or more persons having assembled for any purpose disturb the public peace by using force or violence to any other person, or to property, or threaten or attempt to commit such disturbance, or to do an unlawful act by the use of force or violence, accompanied with the power of immediate execution of such threat or attempt, they are guilty of riot. SECTION 580—If two or more persons conspire: To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use of employment thereof. Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor. We therefore repeat what we said to the Mayor yesterday: "In the event that any effort is made to rush the situation and precipitate trouble all we ask is that the City authorities protect passengers and our loyal uniformed employees from molestation. "Believing that the City will not hesitate to preserve order, we feel confident enough of the sentiment of our men to assure you that the transportation service of this City will be maintained."

New York Railways Company Theodore P. Shouts President

One Day Excursions Lake Hopatcong \$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday Atlantic City \$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, Aug. 9. The Original Malted Milk Horlicks Malted Milk powder dissolves in water. Needs no cooking—Keep it on hand. The Original Food-Drink for all ages. More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc. In the home, or at Hotels and Cafes. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price.