

SIR ROGER CASEMENT HANGED AS TRAITOR

IRISH LEADER MEETS DEATH WITH COURAGE

Calm and Cheerful As He Walks to Scaffold, Attended By Priests.

IMMENSE CROWD MOCKS AND CHEERS

Casement Pronounced Dead Nine Minutes After Trap Was Sprung—'I Die For My Country' Last Words Preceding Prayer—Request of Relatives That Body Be Turned Over to Them Refused.

London, Aug. 3.—The body of Roger David Casement, former knight and consul of the British empire, later leader in the Irish revolt, tried and convicted of high treason, and hanged at 9 a. m. today, may be buried in quick lime in the Pentonville prison yard, near the spot where other convicted traitors similarly were interred. Probably no decision as to burial will be made until after the inquest, but it was believed that the custom of quick lime burial, accorded the bodies of traitors against the crown, would hold in the case of the man, who up to a few months ago was accorded high honors both by his king and his fellow subjects.

Notice of Death Posted. Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison door. The first, signed by the under sheriff of London, the governor of the prison and Father James McCarrell, Casement's confessor, read: "Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in his majesty's prison of Pentonville, in our presence."

A similar notice was signed by the sheriff of Middlesex county. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Casement dead.

Cheerful to Last. Casement showed not the slightest concern over his fate. He was cheerful to the last. Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold, the great prison bell began to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans.

At 9 o'clock the crowd extended two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after 9 a single stroke of the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for the crowd to cheer and cheer, which suddenly died away to solemn silence.

Meets Death With Courage. Casement met his death with calm courage. Early in the morning two priests administered the rites to the condemned man. Shortly after a little procession, headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warden on either side, proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones: "Lord, have mercy on my soul."

Immediately the trap was sprung, the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, where Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 9.

tives, identified the body. He made a plea that the body be handed over to relatives, which the authorities, he said, had refused.

Honors Taken Away. Honored with knighthood—a title since taken away from him by King George's order—for his many years of service for Great Britain as consul and consul-general, Roger Casement assumed leadership, at a period of his country's crisis, in the recent Irish rebellion, the plans for which were laid while Casement was in Berlin, where he was reported to have negotiated an understanding with the German imperial authorities.

British naval supremacy brought an abortive close to Casement's plans. The tramp steamer, on which there was transported an armed expedition from Germany nearly to the west coast of Ireland in April of this year was blown up by its own crew when the latter foresaw that it was inevitable that the blockading English warships would capture it. The crew were made prisoners. The tramp had been conveyed from Kiel by a German submarine, from which Casement and a companion landed on Irish soil, where they were taken into custody before their plans matured.

In May, Casement was given a preliminary hearing and was committed for trial on the charge of high treason. Late in June the trial was begun, Casement pleading not guilty and uttering a denial that he had worked in Germany's interests and that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

The court's verdict was guilty, and the sentence of death by hanging was, after appeal by his counsel, confirmed by the court of criminal appeal, late in July.

Had Sympathy of U. S. The London press generally approved the fate legally fixed for Casement, but in America persistent efforts were made to save the noted prisoner from death. In Washington, a resolution was adopted in the senate which would have President Wilson intercede with the British government, and numerous petitions went to the White House from many sources asking that plea for clemency be granted. The senate resolution was not adopted. President Wilson took no official action. In England, the Manchester Guardian and a number of other papers pleaded for mercy and petitions asking for a reprieve were circulated.

London. Adherents of John Redmond, former premier, secured a petition signed by six bishops, twenty-six members of parliament and fifty-one other persons, including a number of educators.

Pope Benedict interceded in Casement's behalf, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government. Influential Irish Nationalists having urged upon the pontiff that the prisoner was not a traitor but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES ON VERDUN FRONT

French Successful in Offensive Along Three Mile Front.

COUNTER ATTACKS BY GERMANS FAIL

Attempts to Regain Positions Lost to French in Somme Region Are Unsuccessful—Berlin Admits French Have Penetrated German Lines on Monaco Farm—French Also Make Progress in Fleury Sector.

The operations along the Somme, on the western front, are momentarily transcended in interest by the situation at Verdun.

Yesterday the French, taking the offensive, made an attack along a three-mile front east of the Meuse, capturing several German trenches. Paris today reports this ground held against a series of German counter attacks.

Progress by the French in the Fleury sector, northeast of the fortresses, also is announced, together with the capture of 1,100 Germans in the fighting on the east bank of the river since Aug. 1.

In the Somme region the Germans have made renewed attempts to regain positions they were forced to give up to the French in the Monaco farm sector, near the river, on Tuesday night. These failed. Paris declared, and the new positions between Monaco farm and Hemwood were organized by their captors.

Similarly a German attack south of the Somme near Estrees failed.

Paris, Aug. 3.—North of the river Somme several German assaults last night against French positions at Monaco were repulsed. The French troops organized their new positions between Monaco farm and Hemwood. South of the Somme, a German counter attack south of Estrees failed.

Several violent German counter attacks on the trenches taken by the French yesterday on the right bank of the Meuse, the statement adds, were everywhere stopped by the screen of infantry fire. In this region the French made substantial progress to the south of Fleury.

Since the first of August the French have captured 1,100 Germans on this bank.

Six Zeppelins Drop Eighty Bombs on Coast of England

London, Aug. 3.—Six German airships took part in the raid on the eastern coast of England this morning, according to an official announcement, which says eighty bombs were reported to have been dropped. Nine horses were killed and three injured, the statement adds.

The statement follows: "Several hostile airships attacked the eastern and southeastern coasts last night. The first reports were received about midnight. From these it seems that not less than six airships were attacking the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, more or less simultaneously. The raid lasted about an hour and a half."

"Except at one point the raiders did not penetrate very far inland, but contented themselves with dropping a few bombs at a time on widely distant localities, mainly near the sea."

Anti-aircraft guns came into action in one locality, but the raider made good his retreat.

"In conjunction with this attack one airship was making for the coast of Kent. Many observers report that a second airship followed the first. The number of bombs in this attack makes the statement appear quite possible. Anti-aircraft guns came into action and one if not two hits are claimed."

"A total number of eighty bombs have been accounted for up to date, inclusive of those seen falling into the sea. The total damage was astonishingly small. The military object of the raid is not apparent."

One Zeppelin Damaged. Ymuiden, Holland, via London, Aug. 3.—The L-11, one of the Zeppelins which fled along the Dutch coast, was apparently damaged. Her motors were badly and the ship had a decided list. The coast guards fired on her and it is believed she was hit.

Leutenant Lenaerts, surprised on July 25, the German gunboat Graf von Götzen, landing troops. The Netta immediately engaged her and she sank in fifteen minutes, after vainly trying to escape. The Netta then scattered by her fire enemy troops and porters who had just been landed. It is not known whether the crew of the gunboat was saved. The Belgians had no losses.

Youths Demand Demobilization. Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 3.—A Zurich dispatch says a number of young men passed resolutions of that city Tuesday night bearing the following: "We demand complete demobilization."

Several persons were wounded in the clash with police.

DEUTSCHLAND IS FAR AT SEA ON ATLANTIC

Submarine Merchantman Eludes Allied Warships Lying in Wait.

DIVES BEFORE REACHING LIMITS

New Allied Ships in Sight as Daughty Navigator of Deutschland Submerges His Vessel for Under-Water Dash Past Watchers—Captain Koenig and Crew Give Three Cheers For America Just Before Passing Capes.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—Somewhere out in the Atlantic today the German merchant submarine Deutschland and the allied warships were believed to be playing hide and seek, and the undersea boat sped homeward after passing out of the Virginia capes last night.

The Deutschland submerged a mile off the coast shortly after 9 o'clock and so far as known here was unobserved by the allied warship patrol.

One of the last acts of Captain Koenig and his crew, according to Captain Hinrich, of the tug Timmins, which acted as her convoy from Baltimore to the open seas, was to stand on the deck of the submarine and give three rousing cheers for America and the American people.

Dash Without Incident. The final dash was virtually without incident. Eighteen miles up the bay, at the crossing of the Old Point and Cape Henry channels, the craft began to gain speed. With only a slight delay after reaching the capes she dashed into the sea and submerged. Only one warship, a United States torpedo destroyer, was sighted by the subsurface in her entire trip from Baltimore.

At Cape Henry today one two-funnel warship was visible lying out beyond the three mile limit.

Passed Capes at 8:30 P. M. The Deutschland passed out of the Virginia capes at 8:30 o'clock last night. She "crossed" the waiting warships and also the marine experts of this section. The submarine had lazily sailed down to the point some distance above Fortress Monroe. It was believed the U-liner would put into deep water in the bay. There, it was expected, the Deutschland would lie until the early morning hours, then start her dash homeward.

No Allied Ships Near. But the submarine did nothing of the sort. She opened up an eighteen mile sprint and reached the capes just after dusk. None of the allied warships was visible when the Deutschland passed into the danger zone. She submerged soon afterward and apparently headed directly out to sea.

The submarine was accompanied only by the tug, Thomas P. Timmins, and a newspaper dispatch boat. Had Clear Field Ahead. The two accompanying boats only know that she disappeared unharmed and that to all appearances she had a clear field ahead to a point where she could submerge in safety.

NEWS OF THE DAY T. R. BULLETIN.

The Weather. Sun rises Aug. 4 at 4:59, sets at 7:12. Iowa—Unsettled this afternoon, partly cloudy tonight and Friday; continued warm.

PAGE ONE. Casement Hanged For Treason. Meets Death Bravely. Deutschland Now Safe at Sea. Eludes Allied Warships. German Trenches Taken on Verdun Front. Six Zeppelins Raid English Coast. Moosers Meet to Condemn National Committee. PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR. Iowa News: Soldier Sought as Bridge Case Witness. Iowa Pythians to Meet. Slackers Called Back to Service. Car Shortage Feared. Agri. Missionary Dead. Camp Dodge to Be Seen in 1916. PAGES FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN. Editorial: The Railroads Would Love It. Plant on Market to Sell if Possible. To Buy Equipment For Playground. Ansons Take Double Bill From Doggers. General and Brief City News. PAGES EIGHT, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN. City News: Britannia & Co. to Close. Plant on Market to Sell if Possible. To Buy Equipment For Playground. Ansons Take Double Bill From Doggers. General and Brief City News. PAGES TWELVE.

Markets and General: Canadian Wheat Crop Loss Great. Corn Climbs in Sympathy. Cattle Market Firm. Another Drop in Hog Prices. England May Be Made Self Supporting.

are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope that it will not make the homeward voyage safely.

An official of the British admiralty, discussing the possibility of the undersea liner not getting away safely, declared that the British navy had no policy to announce in regard to the operation against it, except the determination to arrest it if possible.

He declined to discuss the question whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British warship, but reiterated the statement that Great Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

RAIN IN EASTERN IOWA. Five Weeks Drouth at Clinton Broken by Noonday Storm. Clinton, Aug. 3.—Rain which began falling at noon today and was accompanied by a high wind and lightning broke a five weeks drouth, the last precipitation occurring on July 2, also a local rain of .38 inch fell a week ago in the northern section.

Rain at Cedar Rapids. Cedar Rapids, Aug. 3.—A shower today have restored the meteorological conditions to normal. The first rainfall was accompanied by strong and shifting winds. The two together were sufficient to revive corn and pastures. The air is still sultry and further rainfall is indicated.

MOOSERS MEET TO PROTEST

Radical Representatives of Third Party Convene at Indianapolis.

CRITICISM FOR COMMITTEE ACTION

Local Governing Body Blamed For Endorsement of Hughes For President—Delegates Divided as to Course of Procedure—Three Courses Being Urged by Various Factions—Effort to Endorse Wilson Doomed to Defeat.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—Representatives of the progressive party from a score of states met here today to formally protest against the action of the bull moose national committee in endorsing the nomination of Charles E. Hughes, and to consider the advisability of calling another convention to fill the vacancy on the national ticket.

The conference was called by John M. Parker, of Louisiana, nominee for vice president.

The representatives of one element of the party led by Judge Albert D. Norton, of St. Louis, were outspoken for the assembling of the progressive national convention at an early date to nominate a candidate for president to run with John M. Parker, nominee for vice president. Another faction regarded this plan as impracticable and was prepared to urge issuance of a call for a new convention to complete the national ticket.

Blame National Committee. All present, however, were unanimous that the national committee had exceeded its powers and violated the party's principles in endorsing the candidate of another political organization for president.

It is expected that before the conference adjourns resolutions will be adopted criticizing the national committee.

If an attempt should be made to have the conference endorse the candidacy of Wilson for re-election, there is every indication that it will be voted down, as the members declare such a course will be inconsistent after the protest made against the support accorded Hughes by a majority of the national committee.

The only names mentioned early in the day for the head of the ticket were Victor Murdock, of Kansas, who already has declined the honor, and who is said now to be on the way to China, and Bainbridge Colby, of New York.

WILSON READY TO INTERVENE IN STRIKE

President Plans to Force Mediation if Open Break Comes Between Railroads and 400,000 Employees—Gathering Facts Preliminary to Action.

Washington, Aug. 3.—William L. Chambers, commissioner of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, was called in by President Wilson today in connection with the threatened strike of 400,000 employees of the railroads of the country. The president is anxious to get all the information possible in order to intervene if the strike seems inevitable.

The mediation board is gathering facts in anticipation that the strike vote now being canvassed will favor a walkout and that the railroads and their employees will be unable to reach an agreement. When this point is reached the board expects to be called in to attempt to settle the differences.

Complete Tie-Up Feared. New York, Aug. 3.—A strike of street railway employees being up every surface line in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens county, seemed inevitable today. The leaders of the union recently organized among the employees today delivered an ultimatum to the companies giving them until 3 p. m. tomorrow to grant their demands and efforts today by Mayor Mitchell to bring about arbitration failed.

GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK

Graf von Götzen Destroyed by Belgian Gunboat on Lake Tanganyika.

INCREASE IN NEW CASES OF PARALYSIS

Epidemic Reaches High Mark In Number of New Cases in Past Twenty-Four Hours, 217 Being Reported—Forty-three Children Die.

RECRUITING IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

Some Progress Reported in Bringing Militia Up to Requirements of Hay-Chamberlain Law—Delay in Arrival of Blanks Hampering Work.

BLACK RUST IN MANITOBA

Fifteen Per Cent of Spring Wheat Area Said to Be Affected.

Violence in St. Louis Strike

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—The first violence in the strike of employes of St. Louis packing houses occurred today when a crowd of strikers attempted to stop a meat-laden truck. Bricks were hurled at the automobile and also at one in which special policemen were riding.