

MEETING OF MILITARY CHIEFS IN IRISH CAPITAL

ANOTHER WOMAN ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN IRISH PLOTTING

Prisoner Mrs. Clark, Widow of Thomas J. Clark, Executed For Part He Took in Uprising of 1916—Militia Conference at Dublin—Paris Comment on Ireland—Cardinal Farley of New York Forbids Priests in His Archdiocese To Preside Over Sinn Fein Meetings.

Dublin, May 22.—Mrs. Thomas J. Clark, whose husband was put to death for the part he took in the Irish uprising of 1916, was arrested today.

Thomas Clark, a Dublin storekeeper, was one of the signers of the proclamation announcing the formation of an Irish republic. He was tried by court martial and the sentence of death was executed in May, 1916.

French Comment.

Paris, May 22.—Le Temps, in an article entitled "The Two Irelands," points to the fact that the arrest of the Sinn Fein leaders has not provoked the grave disorders hitherto experienced on similar occasions in Ireland. It holds that this disproves the policy of "wait and see," which, it says, has been pursued too long by the Dublin authorities, and justifies the opinion of men who maintained that the first duty of the British government in Ireland is to govern.

In fact, Roman Catholic Ireland suffers from a great weakness. It is a people without real leaders. Almost invariably the families who have risen in life and might have directed the national traditions have become English, or only become Irish after emigration.

Antiquated Combinations.

"Now that the population in the country districts is enjoying a prosperity to which the war has contributed, the Celtic Ireland of the past has been delivered into the hands of antiquated combinations of politicians or the wild agitation of a small intellectual proletariat. The Roman Catholic clergy which dominates the whole life of Ireland, can play a decisive part in the present crisis. It might imitate the Canadian clergy who at the inspiration of Mr. Mathieu so successfully worked towards the re-establishment of harmony between French and British Canadians and, as a result, in the Quebec province. If this course were adopted it would be in the interest of all in the interest of Ireland, in the interest of Irishmen, in the interest of the Allies, whose victory alone can secure the liberty of Ireland, and in the interest of the church itself, for the Irish clergy, if it does not know how to direct the popular aspirations toward higher aims, will run the risk of seeing these aspirations sooner or later turning against itself. Perhaps Irish bishops even already see in this agitation which has carried them off their feet the germs of anti-clerical movement."

Sinn Feiners Leave.

Dublin, May 22.—A further contingent of Sinn Feiners left Dublin today on their way to England. The group was not one of newly arrested persons, it was stated, but merely a small number who had been detained at local garrisons. Count Plunkett was the only prominent person in the party. There was no demonstration, as the police officials had been careful to keep the arrangements for the prisoners' departure secret from the public.

Military Conference.

Significance is attached to the calling into conference here of the military chiefs from Belfast and Cork. The events of the past few days have not drawn as much support to the Sinn Feiners as they expected from the more moderate Irish parties.

HEART WAS BAD NERVES ALL GONE

Very important it is in this age to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of women attending to their household duties and social obligations. The constant strain under which they continue day in and day out will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long the heart gets weak, flutters and palpitations, the nerves become unstrung, you start at the least sound, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, then finally comes physical breakdown or nervous prostration. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the remedy you require to strengthen your heart and steady your nerves. Mrs. Jackson, 457 Bolivar street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Fifteen years ago I was so bad with my heart I could not walk across the house, my nerves were literally all gone, and I was frightened at my shadow. I commenced to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and was soon able to do my own work. I have told dozens of people about them, some as bad as I was, and today they are also doing their own work. If more people would take them there would not be so many weak hearts."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TRANSPORTING ARTILLERY TO ALLIES' BALKAN FRONT



FRENCH ARTILLERY ON THE ROAD, NEAR SALONICA.

His wife, beating her with a table stick. Mrs. Kierstead fell over on her side at last and Kierstead went out of the house to the front gate. The mother groaned three times and became very quiet. The witness was not cross-examined.

Robert Harvey, the second neighbor who lives about 80 rods distant, and a farmer next testified. He said he and Kierstead were former friends but they had quarrelled over a trivial matter and he had not seen much of Kierstead for a year except to meet him on the road. On the night of the murder, Myrtle came over to his house to get Mrs. Harvey, but she declined to go. Kierstead then came out calling for Myrtle. He spoke to witness declaring: "I have murdered Elsie. I want you to come."

Witness called him in. Kierstead said "Hurry, hurry, perhaps you can save her yet." Harvey went to the Kierstead house and saw Mrs. Kierstead in a pool of blood. Two small children were in the yard and Lizzie and the baby were in the porch. The body lay between the stove and the table. Two sticks were near the head. He did not see the rifle.

On the next day he saw blood on the walls of the kitchen, bedroom and dining room.

Irwin Thompson.

Irwin Thompson of Cody's, a merchant and undertaker, testified that he drove with Dr. Kennedy to the Kierstead house. The doctor got no answer when he knocked, but when he went in he saw the body of the woman on the floor. She had been dead for some time.

Witness identified the sticks he saw in the house. He said he had seen Kierstead since the later was a boy and Kierstead had worked for him. He knew Kierstead's father, Jonathan Kierstead, who had a twin brother, David, who he understood had died in the asylum. This statement was the first made at the trial as to hereditary insanity in the Kierstead family.

Dr. Kennedy.

Dr. Elmer Kennedy of Young's Cove Road, testified that he had received a call from the agent at Cody's to go to the Kierstead house. He got there at midnight. When he questioned the children, Lizzie said that her father beat her mother. Dr. Kennedy in describing the wounds, said there was several cuts on the front portion of the head and that the back part had been beaten to a pulp. He saw a rifle with a broken magazine and a twisted barrel.

When Mr. Scott cross-examined the witness, he Dr. Kennedy said he had heard lectures on insanity, but said he had studied the subject of hereditary insanity very little. He was then asked if assuming from Myrtle's testimony that her father suffered from delusions that his wife had poisoned him and considering the manner in which the crime was committed Kierstead was insane.

Attorney-General Byrne objected to this question and after considerable argument, witness replied "Yes, it does."

The fact that he took the girl and his gun with him to his work also indicated insanity. The attorney general wanted to know if brutality indicated insanity. Dr. Kennedy replied that it did not, but that there were many known cases where the defendants were found to be insane.

Byard Smith.

The next witness was Byard Smith, who assisted by his brother, Helloy, captured the prisoner at Boyd's place. He is a section foreman and had known Kierstead sixteen years. He saw him the day after the murder at 1 a. m. at Boyd's house, Kierstead lay on the lounge. Kierstead accused witness of having a revolver to shoot him. Kierstead said: "I killed Elsie. She tried to poison me and I couldn't help it. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. I am sorry."

His attitude was not that of a man who had just murdered his wife. He cried a little, but did not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. Witness kept him until Sunday afternoon, when Kierstead slipped away and went to the woods without anyone noticing him. Smith followed him with a rifle and found him Monday afternoon. Kierstead was found in a ditch beside the track and when he resisted he was overpowered.

Witness told Hon. Mr. Slipp the defendant had a cousin who was now in the Provincial Hospital at Fairville. Court adjourned until 8 p. m.

Evening Session.

Hon. Mr. Slipp in addressing the jury said that although Dr. Anglin of the Provincial Hospital had not been present at the trial he had not been called to the stand. The case was a serious one and he felt sure the jury would realize the insanity of the prisoner.

Hereditarily played its part in the case. He spoke of Myrtle's evidence as to her father's strange actions and quoted similar cases in which the jury had returned verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Attorney General Byrne said he felt his responsibility and that the case of a woman's life was in the hands of the jury. They should remember that insanity had been pleaded in many crimes. If such a plea prevailed every time it would be a serious thing for the law of the land. He argued that the defence had not proved insanity. The defendant only told the poison story the day before the murder, as if it were a new discovery. Mr. Slipp had no authority to quote other cases and asked the jury as conscientious men if Kierstead justly and legally took his wife's life.

NOTORIOUS WILLIAM PRESTON USES COPP

(Continued from page 1)

lish paper calling upon the soldiers to "Vote for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Conscript."

Having tied themselves up to Preston, the Laurierites are compelled to make the most of their case. The Government, however, satisfied that the matter does not challenge serious attention, and will be received by the country with ridicule, is but taking little part in the discussion. And if the speeches of the Laurierites have any result at all, it will probably be a cementing of the increasing entente between Liberal and Conservative Unionists, and an added reminder to the overwhelming character of the defeat inflicted upon the anti-conscriptorists and defeatists by the soldiers in the trenches.

Hon. Martin Burrell. Replying, Hon. Martin Burrell declared he could not understand why the matter had been brought up at this time. Mr. Copp, he said, had referred to certain of the proceedings in connection with the election as fraudulent and criminal, but he (Mr. Burrell) thought it was a crime to go into the matter as such a length so near the end of the session. Without a single soldier's vote, he said, the Union government had been so unopposedly elected that there was no question as to the mandate of the people.

The secretary of state resented the imputations that had been brought on officers engaged in carrying on the election in Canada, England and France. Mr. Copp, he said, had made practically no charges in regard to the administration of the act in Canada and France, but had confined his allegations mainly to the manner in which the elections were carried out in England, where W. T. R. Preston was the chief scrutineer for the Liberal party.

No Complaints. There had been no complaints, he intimated, regarding the way the polling was carried out in Canada under W. F. O'Connor as general recruiting officer, and Mr. Langlois, who represented the Liberal party in France, had expressed great satisfaction at the way things had been conducted in that country. Mr. Burrell said that the same rulings which governed the election in Canada governed it in England and France.

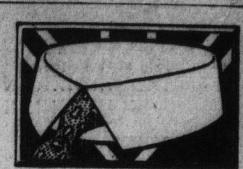
Dealing with the charges made by Mr. Copp, that votes had been allocated to constituencies other than those specified by the voter, Mr. Burrell said that many civilians and soldiers believed that, being military voters, they were privileged to vote in any constituency they pleased. This statement caused considerable laughter on the opposition side of the House and Mr. Burrell continued: "And my honorable friends of the opposition are the ones who deliberate"

entire importation of timber will be effected on account of the Government.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The import to the Mersey, including the Manchester Canal, only totalled 440 standards, slightly more than double this quantity went into consumption, consequently stocks reduced and stand at 7,970 standards, while at this time last year, holdings amounted to 16,610 standards. The position on the spot is unchanged.

New Brunswick spruce deals are quoted at £22, 10s. to £23, 10s. Spruce boards are worth £20, 10s. to £21, 10s. St. John Birch is quoted at 8s. 6d. to 10s., and St. John yellow pine timber, 18 in., 4s., 6 d., to 6s.

Boston, May 21.—William Saulnier of Manchester, Mass., got a surprise when he was accepted for service in the Canadian Army at the British-Canadian recruiting Mission. He had been turned down by the American authorities because he was underweight. He then decided to go through the motions with the Canadian outfit to keep his brother,



CASCO - 2 1/4 in. CLYDE - 2 1/2 in. New ARROW COLLARS FOR SPRING Clever, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

Clifford, company. Both were anxious to get into the military service on the side of democracy, however, so William will leave for St. John, June 3. Clifford starts for Toronto. Both are natives of Weymouth, N. S.

The Stars of Tomorrow



The scene is the well known Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. The characters are Douglas Fairbanks, famous Artcraft athletic, and a pretty little girl of seventeen or eighteen or thereabouts.

A rope is dangled over a steep cliff. Doug and the girl stand on the rocks below, and as the rope reaches them, Doug ties a loop in the rope, looks hurriedly around for the pursuing redskins—dawned "em—and steps into the loop. The pretty little girl of seventeen or eighteen or thereabouts quickly puts her arm about Doug's neck—lucky Doug—and clings tightly to him. At a signal they are drawn upward.

Up and up they go, twisting about, bumping against the rocks. The girl looks down fearfully, she feels her grip giving way, and the distance below them is so great, and the rocks so hard.

"I can't hold on much longer," she says. "My hands—Oh! Oh!"

"That's all right," whispers Doug. "Just hold a minute longer. Just a little more."

And, sure enough, a moment later they are lowered swiftly and safely to the ground.

When they land, breathless and disheveled, the moving picture director runs forward, for, of course, this is a film scene, and the trusting camera has been clicking in the background.

"Fine!" says the director. "Great! Now, let's take it over again."

But the pretty little girl has collapsed. Such is life in the filmed far west.

The pretty little girl is Marjorie Daw, who plays in Paramount and Artcraft pictures, and probably you saw her in the scene described, for it is one of the outstanding situations in the Fairbanks screen success, "A Modern Musketeer." She bravely went through the episode of the rope twice, and she describes it as the biggest thrill of her screen career.

Marjorie Daw is young and unspoiled, pretty and naive, pink cheeked and clever. When we went to interview her she offered us some chewing gum. And we thanked her and took it.

"Can you blow bubbles with it?" she asked. "I can't, but Dorothy Gish can. I don't know how she does it. That's her secret."

But Marjorie has been in the pictures for three years, for all her youth and naivete.



is Your Gillette Shave as Clean and Easy as Your Friend's

If your friends are enjoying Gillette shaves that are quicker, cleaner or more comfortable than your's, it's just because you haven't caught—as they have—the simple knack of using it. For the Gillette Safety Razor packs a real, good shave for every man that grows a beard!

Hold each new blade under really hot water to remove the oil film which protects its edges from the slightest trace of rust. Then shave with the ANGLE STROKE. Don't use the Gillette hoe fashion—hold it diagonally, so that the blade slides across the hairs at an angle—the way you have to handle an ordinary razor to make it shave at all.

Held in this way, and used with a swift, easy stroke, the Gillette makes light of the stiffest beard that grows. Try your Gillette this way—give it a chance—and enjoy the way it makes good!

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