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GERMANS CAPTURE THREE VILLAGES

Efforts of French to Advance is Being Met With Stubborn Resistance by Enemy

TRENCHES IN FRANCE CAPTURED BY GERMANS

Germans are Delivering Fierce Counter Attacks at Various Points in France—Details of the Latest Operations in the Carpathians are Lacking—Russia Reports the Capture of an Austrian Battalion and the Occupation of Several Heights Near Uzsok Pass.

The efforts of the French to advance in the Woevre distric are not only meeting with characteristic resistance, but the Germans are delivering fierce counter-attacks at various points, not only in that territory, but to the north, in the neighborhood of Albert, around which many engagements have been fought during the course of the war.

The important strategic position of Les Eparges, which dominates the plain of the Woevre, has been free from fighting since the French occupation of two days ago, but as the Germans are reported to have set great store by this position, it is more than likely that the lull presages a reinforcement of the troops who were compelled to withdraw after the last French attacks and offensive operations for the recapture of that point.

The fighting to the north of Albert was along the banks of the Ancre river and resulted from an attempt by the Germans to take the French trenches at Hamel and in the Trieval wood. The attack was carried off with determination and at various points there was hand-to-hand fighting. But, according to the French official statement, the Germans were repulsed.

Berlin reports the capture of three villeges on the Yser canal and the failure of the French attacks in the Argonne. But the French claim to have captured a section of a German trench in that region.

The French admit the loss of some trenches, previously captured from thees Germans in the Montmare Wood.

Details of the latest operations in the Carpathians are lacking, the Russian official report being largely confined to the defeat two days ago of the Austrians, in which the Russians captured a battalion, and the occupation of several heights near Uzsok Pass, in which they captured more than a thousand men.

The sinking of the British steamer Harpyce in the North sea, remains somewhat of a mystery. The Harpyce, which carried gifts from the American people to the Belgian sufferers, recently arrived at Rotterdam and discharged her cargo. It is understood she was on her way to Newcastle when she was either torpedoed or sunk by a mine. More than half of her crew of fifty-three were rescued, but only meagre details of the disaster have so far been made public. It is not known whether the vessel still carried her permit of exemption from attack, under the charter of the commission of the relief of Belgium.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF FRANCE VISITS POPE

Believed to Be Negotiating for an Agreement with the Holy See.

Rome, April 11, via Paris.—The presence in Rome of Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-minister of foreign affairs of France and a member of the French academy, is causing much comment here. He has had audiences with Pope Benedict and Papal Secretary of State Gasparri and subsequently M. Hanotaux was visited by a prominent prelate of the papal secretary of state. A feeling exists in Rome that negotions, perhaps totally unofficial, are proceeding with the object of bringing about an understanding between France and the Holy See, which is considered more than necessary as Russia's successes increase.

Through France, the Vatican, it is understood, hopes to bring influence to bear on Russia in connection with her treatment of Polish Catholics. Another question which has attracted the attention of the Holy See authorities is contained in a report published in Rome to the effect that Russia in the event of victory "would not be satisfied with Constantinople, but would claim possession of the Holy Land, because it is visited by 60,000 Russians yearly."

MANY OF THE BOY SCOUT MASTERS ARE FIGHTING

Ernest Thompson Seton Reports War Has Hurt the Organization in Europe.

New York, April 11.—Ernest Thompson Seton, formerly head of the Boy Scout movement in America, arrived here today from Liverpool on the steamship St. Louis after a two months' visit abroad. Mr. Seton said the Boy Scout movement in England has suffered since the war began by reason of the majority of the scout masters having been called to service. The Boy Scouts of America, he declared, are being developed toward a higher class of citizenship than the Boy Scouts are abroad, where more attention is being paid to effectiveness in drill and military tactics.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION

Led to Serious Collisions With the Police in Rome.

London, April 11, 11.50 p. m.—Great demonstrations in favor of Italian intervention in the war led to serious disorders yesterday at Rome and collisions with the police, according to a despatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph company. Rigorous measures were taken to suppress the manifestations, and many persons were arrested, including Signor Marinetti, the futurist leader, and Prof. Benito Mussolini, editor of the Milanese Populo Italia.

PRIVATE DISCUSSION OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.

Programme Drafted for Action in Various Countries.

The Hague, via London, April 11, 11.10 p. m.—For three days there has been a private discussion of peace here by a conference consisting of about 30 delegates from the United States, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium and Switzerland. Mrs. Fanny Andrews of Boston was the American delegate. The conference ended today with the drafting of a programme for action in the various countries. Only a short record of the work of the conference has been issued as follows:

"The object of the meeting was not to suggest steps to bring the war to an end, but to consider by what principles the future peace of the world would best be guaranteed. After a full discussion a minimum programme was unanimously adopted.

"The action to be initiated in the different countries will ultimately be supplemented by an international propaganda. A central committee for a durable peace has been created as a link between the national organizations. The committee of the Dutch anti-war council, supplemented by members from other countries, will serve as the executive."

ARTICLE 5 OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS UPON CHINA

Insists on Former's Right to Build Railways.

Peking, China, April 11.—Article 5 of Group V of the Japanese demands made on China—an article which, it is pointed out here, may be regarded by the British as transgressing on their railway concessions and railway pledges received from China—was reached in the discussion at the conference held yesterday between the Japanse minister to China, Mr. Hioki, and the Peking government officials.

Article 5 of Group V reads:

"China agrees to Japan's right to build a railway connecting Wu-Chang with Kiu-Kiang and Nan-Chang; also a line between Wu-Chang and Hang-Chow and a line between Nan-Chang and Kiao-Chow."

Influential Japanese in Tokio and in Peking have been suggesting for many months that British capital and Japanese enterprise for railway and other developments in China be combined. British capitalists, however, so far have failed to respond to the idea.

The British press in the Orient is unsparing in its criticism of Japan. The North China Daily News, one of the most prominent British newspapers in the far east, recently styled Japan's demand on China as a "dirty trick."

Those foreign advisers who believe that Japan dare not employ force, especially after China has conceded in one form or another all but one article of the first four groups of Japan's demands, are prevailing with President Yuan Shi Kai for the time being. The stiffer attitude which the Chinese began to display at the conference held on Thursday was continued at yesterday's meeting, Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang refusing to discuss articles 4, 5 and 6 of Group V despite, it is said by Chinese officials, definite threats on the part of Japan.

(Article 4 of Group V proposed that China shall purchase from Japan a fixed ratio of the quantity of munitions of war—say above 50 per cent.—or Japan shall establish in China a jointly worked arsenal, Japanese technical experts to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.)

(Article 6 of the same group says: "China agrees that in the province of Fukien, Japan shall have the right to work mines and build railways and to construct harbor works, including dockyards, and, in case of employing foreign capital, Japan shall be first consulted.")

Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang again asked that discussion regarding the Manchuria group be concluded. The Japanese minister replied, as on a previous occasion, that he was without instructions in this regard from Tokio. There seems to be no doubt now in Chinese and foreign circles in Peking that the Japanese are deliberating maintaining the Manchurian group open.

In Japanese newspapers published in China and otherwise the Japanese are striving to impress upon the Chinese that the latter's hope of American assistance would be unavailing, it being declared that Japan has knowledge that the American government will not interfere.

The Japanese are also arguing officially and in the press that a Chino-Japanese combination, meaning an alliance, will strengthen China. Such a combination is specially argued when article 4 of Group V is the subject of discussion.

Movements of Steamships.

New York, April 11.—Arrived, steamers St. Louis, Liverpool; Arabic, Liverpool; Finland, Genoa.

Sailed, steamers Philadelphia, Liverpool; Cymric, Liverpool; Cretic, Naples,; Manuel Calvo, Cadiz.

Cabled Paragr[illegible]

Cunard Line Gives P[illegible] Smyrna.

London, April 1[illegible] m.—Evidently in the b[illegible] the Dardanelles Straits [illegible] forced by the combined m[illegible]ces of the allies, the Cuna[illegible]hip company today announc[illegible] is prepared to quote prospecti[illegible]es for traffic to Smyrna, Constantin[illegible]ple, Odessa and Batum.

British Casualty List.

London, April 11.—A further casualty list issued by the British war office today adds 1,038 names to the list of British soldiers killed or wounded in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, France, last month. Of this number, 817 men were killed and the others were wounded. This latest list brings the total British casualties in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle so far as announced to 6,561. Of this number, 2,051 men were killed.

AMERICAN DOCTORS AND NURSES CONTRACT TYPHUS

Six of the Former and Twelve of the Latter Stricken in Serbia.

New York, April 11.—Of the contingent of six doctors and twelve nurses sent to Serbia by the American Red Cross society since the European war began, all but four have contracted typhus, the disease they were combatting, according to Dr. M. P. Lane, of New Orleans, a Red Cross doctor who arrived here today on the steamship Finland from Mediterranean ports.

Dr. Lane was accompanied by two Red Cross nurses, Miss Margaret Tulloss and Miss Clare Sensher. They were ordered home by Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, head of the Serbian contingent, who has since died, to recuperate after they had themselves been confined to hospitals, victims of the scourge.

"It is impossible to convey in words the condition of Serbia," said Dr. Lane, "when we arrived we found the country in the grip of an epidemic of recurrent fever with a high percentage of fatality. Following the recurrent fever came the scourge of typhus, brought into Serbia evidently by Austrian prisoners. The local physicians, reinforced by medical attaches of the various missionary societies, were utterly unable to combat it and in almost an incredibly short length of time the disease was spread through the entire country.

"Death were so numerous that it was hard to find means to dispose of the bodies, cremation being the only solution of the problem. In one day during the second week in February 450 deaths were reported from typhus in the city of Nish alone. Over the entire country it is safe to say that not less than two out of every hundred people, including Serbians and prisoners of war, have died and the death rate is rapidly increasing.

"It will require strenuous efforts to meet the contingency and successfully combat it. Surgeons are not needed as badly as are trained nurses, who are willing to work. Sterilizing apparatus and disinfectants are imperative. It is almost impossible to obtain pure water for drinking purposes and the disease is being spread through fifth and vermin.

"When we left Serbia Dr. Magruder was well and the news of his death first reached me today on my arrival here. As he bade us goodbye he told me he had just received word that Dr. Ethan Butler had been stricken and was in the hospital."

AMERICAN SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA

Crew Transferred—Cause of Abandonment Not Known.

St. John's, N. F., April 11.—The American schooner William R. Huston has been abandoned at sea. Her crew is on board the schooner Ada Pearl, from Pernambuco for St. John's which signalled Cape Race today. No details of the abandonment of the Huston were given. The Pearl is due here tonight.

The William R. Huston registered 521 tons net. She was built at Pembroke, Me., in 1874. Fall River, Mass., was her home port. She sailed from Portsmouth for Bridgewater, N. S., on March 25.

TO STOP GAMBLING IN PROVIDENCE

Governor Beeckman Will Enforce the Law If Sheriffs Do Not.

Providence, R. I., April 11.—Another attempt to stop gambling was made today by Governor Beeckman, who instructed Sheriff Andrew J. Wilcox of Providence county to renew his efforts to close gaming places.

The governor said he had been informed that resorts that stopped their operations when he issued a warning to gamblers recently, were running again. He added that he would enforce the laws himself if the sheriff could not.

J. P. MORGAN A TRUSTEE OF P. E. PENSION FUND

To Provide for Aged and Disabled Clergymen and Their Families.

New York, April 11.—The trustees of the church pension fund of the Protestant Episcopal church today announced the election of J. P. Morgan as a trustee and treasurer of the fund. Mr. Morgan has accepted the office, it is said.

The church pension fund was established by authority of the last general convention of the church, held in this city in 1913. Its purpose is to provide a fund from which pensions may be provided for aged and disabled clergymen and their families. Its scope is nation-wide. There are 18 trustees, of whom Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts is the head.

Four Years to Build a House, 20 Minutes to Burn.

Fall River, Mass., April 11.—In April, 1910, George Waring, night watchman at the Lincoln mill, and his son, started to build a two tenement house. They finished the work of construction a month ago and moved into the house last week. Saturday it was destroyed by fire with a loss of $6,000. It took twenty minutes for the house to burn to the ground.

Body of Unidentified Young Woman Found in New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., April 11. — The body of an unidentified young woman, about 25 years old, was found today in about two feet of water in the artificial lake in Bay View park at City Point. The medical examiner, after a preliminary investigation, said that she was probably a suicide by drowning. The woman was fairly well dressed. There were no marks of identification.

German Complaint of Our Neutrality

DEPRECATES FURNISHING ARMS TO HER ENEMIES

A ONE-SIDED ACTION

Not Satisfied With "Purely Theoretical Willingness" to Supply Germany With Foodstuffs.

Washington, April 11.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, made public the text of the note which he recently presented to the state department declaring that "if the American people wish to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany and especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The memorandum was prepared at the German embassy and while it does not call for a reply the state department already has drafted one which will be delivered probably within the next few days.

The ambassador in his complaint informs the United States that, contrary to the real spirit of neutrality, an enormous new industry of war material of every kind is being built up in this country and that this is "supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible."

The text of the memoranda follows:

Shipment of Food to Germany Practically Impossible.

"The different orders in council have altered the universally recognized rules of international law in such a one-sided manner that they arbitrarily suppress the trade of neutral countries with Germany. Already prior to the last order in council the shipment of conditional contrabands, especially foodstuffs to Germany, was practically impossible. In fact, prior to the protest which the American government made in London on December 28, 1914, not a single shipment of such goods for Germany has been effected from the United States. Also after the lodging of the protest, as far as is known to the Germany embassy, only one such shipment has been attempted by an American skipper. Ship and cargo were immediately seized by the British and are still detained at a British port as a result for this unwarranted action the British government referred to a decree of the German federal council concerning the wheat trade, although this decree only covered wheat and flour and no other foodstuffs, although imported foodstuffs were especially exempt from this decree and although the German government had given all necessary guarantees to the United States government and had even proposed a special organization in order to secure these foodstuffs fr the exclusive consumption of the civilian population.

Tells of England's Law Violations.

"The seizure of an American ship under these circumstances was in contradiction with the recognized principle of international law. Nevertheless the United States government has not yet obtained the release of the ship, nor has it after eight months of war succeeded in safeguarding the legitimate American trade with Germany. Such a delay, especially when the supply of foodstuffs is cncerned, seems equivalent to complete failure. It is, therefore to be assumed that the United States government has accepted England's violations of international law.

"Furthermore there has to be considered the attitude of the government of the United States concerning the question of exportation of war material. The imperial embassy hopes to agree with the government of the United States of neutrality is not the only formal side to be considered, but also the spirit in which neutrality is enforced.

"Conditions in the present war are different from those in any former wars. For this reason it is not justified to point at the fact that perhaps in former wars Germany furnished belligerents with war material; because in those former cases the question was not whether any war material was to be furnished to the belligerents, but merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it. In the present war, with the exception of the United States, all the countries capable of a noteworthy production of war material are either at war themselves or completing their armaments and have accordingly prohibited the exportation of war material. Therefore the United States of America is the only country in a position to export war material. This fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality, independent of the formal law.

New Industry of War Materials.

"Instead of that and in contradiction with the real spirit of neutrality, an enormous new industry of war materials of every kind is being built up in the United States in as much as not only the existing plants are kept busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded.

"The international agreements for the protection of the right of neutrals originate in the necessity of protecting the existing industries of the neutral countries. They were never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral states as, for instance, the new war industry in the United States, which supplies only one party of the belligerents.

"In reality the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible.

Means to Uphold Legitimate Trade.

"If the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs. This spirit of neutrality should appear the more justified to the United States as it has been maintained towards Mexico.

Resigns from Yale Faculty.

New Haven, Conn., April 11. — Announcement was made today that Theodore H. Brown, an instructor in mathematics at Yale university, will resign to accept a professorship in the same subject at Brown university.

Strikers Killed in a Street Fight

IN DENSELY POPULATED FOREIGN SECTION OF NEWARK

3 OTHERS WOUNDED

Shooting Followed an Attempt by the Strikers to Intercept a Party of Alleged Strikebreakers.

Newark, N. J., April 11.—Two strikers were shot to death and three other men were dangerously wounded today in a street fight in the densely populated foreign section of this city. Two of the wounded are believed to be strikebreakers; the third was a bystander. The shooting, according to the police, followed an attempt by strikers to intercept a party of alleged strikebreakers who were on their way to the fur dyeing works of A. Hollander & Sons, where a strike is in progress.

The dead are Morris Rubbins and Abram Novak. The wounded were shot in the head.

A Running Fight.

Witnesses to the shootings said that five alleged strikebreakers were passing a hall in which strikers were congregating when some of the latter emerged and attempted to dissuade the men from going to the Hollander plant. Only a few words passed before shots were exchanged and a running fiht ensued.

When the police reached the scene, in response to a riot call, Rubins and Novak were picked up fatally wounded. They died upon reaching the hospital. Two of the alleged strikebreakers were found with bullets in their heads, one of them also with a bullet in his leg.

As a result of the story told by Louis Fouldowitch, the bystander who was shot, the police arrested William J. Abrams, a relative of one of the wounded men, on a charge of having participated in the shootings. Fouldowitch claimed Abrams shot him. The police found a revolver near Abrams. They were trying tonight to find two other alleged strikebreakers in the party.

The trouble at the Hollander works began last Tuesday and has been followed by frequent arrests of strikers and alleged strikebreakers who became embroiled.

NEW YORK TROLLEY STRIKE IS SETTLED.

An Agreement Was Reached Early This Morning.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 12.—A strike that would have involved the electric transportation service in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and intermediate points was averted here early this morning by an agreement reached between the Empire United Railways and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes whereby the existing strike is to be declared off at once and disputed labor questions are to be submitted to arbitration.

The agreement was reached after a protracted conference between labor leaders and the traction officials in which James M. Lynch, state commissioner of labor, acted as mediator.

Under the terms of the agreement, service on the Auburn city line and the Auburn and Syracuse Electric railway, which has been suspended five days, is to be resumed immediately, conditions in the shops of the Empire United Railways are to be restored as they existed before the strike, which involves the reinstatement of several men whose discharge precipitated the strike.

The issues are to be settled by arbitration. The conference was a three-cornered affair in which the traction officials, the Amalgamated association and the Brotherhood participated with Commissioner Lynch. It began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued until 3 o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Arthur Little.

Newton, Mass., April 11.—Dr. Arthur Little, a widely known Congregational minister, died today. For 23 years he was pastor of the Second Congregational church in Dorchester and he had held pastorates also in Fond Du Lac, Wis., and Chicago. During the Civil war he was chaplain of the First Vermont Heavy artillery. In 1885 he was moderator of the national council of Congregational churches. He was a delegate to the international council of Congregational churches in London in 1891.

Revolution in Nicaragua Suppressed.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, April 11.—The revolutionary movement in the state of Estili and the Managua hills, headed by Dr. Salvador Castrillo, former Nicaraguan minister to the United States, has failed, according to an official announcement, and the government is in control of the situation. In the Managua district, government forces encircled the rebels and captured General Barberena Anzotegul. A party of 75 rebels who had been looting and pillaging near Leon was routed and later captured by the government forces.

Battle Front 1,656 Miles Long.

Paris, April 11, 3.15 p. m.—Troops of the allies today occupied battle fronts whose length hotals 1,656 miles, according to a compilation made by the Matin. In the western arena, according to these figures, the French occupy 540 miles of trenches, the British 31 miles and the Belgians 17 miles. In the eastern theatre the Russians face a front of 851 miles, while the Serbians and Montenegrins are fighting along a front which measures 217 miles.

Countess of Granard Gives Birth to a Son.

London, April 12, 2.41 a. m.—The Countess of Granard, who was Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills of New York, has given birth to a son. He will be given the title of Viscount Forbes. The Earl and Countess of Granard have two other children, both girls.

Eluded Nurse and Drowned Himself.

St. Albans, Vt., April 11.—Silas F. Hazelton, of St. Albans bay, eluded his nurse during an attack of delirium due to illness and drowned himself in Lake Champlain.

Condensed Telegrams

A decree prohibiting the tango and other similar dances in Paris is being

The Bank of England earmarked 257,000 pounds sovereigns for Argentine account.

Abner Barker Magoun, founder of a "new thought" religion in 1895, died at Rockland, Mass.

The White Star liner Megantic arrived at Liverpool after an uneventful trip from Ne wYork.

Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, has not been sent to the front in a Lanudsturm regiment, as reported, but is still in Berlin.

Because of decreased value in oil, all gas and oil properties will be assessed for taxation at about 30 per cent. less this year.

Elwood Mead, chairman of the Victoria Water Commission, at Melbourne, Australia, resigned to accept a position in the United States.

An official statement issued in Berlin states that since March 1, 6,050 guns of all description have been captured by the Germans.

The largest sale of rosin in a single call in the history of the Savannah naval stores trade was reported when 25,000 barrels were sold.

There has been an active demand for grain boats on the Great Lakes and a large movement is expected with the opening of navigation.

Estimated by scientists to be from 250,000 to 275,000 years old, the petrified knee-joint of a mammoth was unearthed at Long Beach, Cal.

A despatch from Breslau, the second largest city of Prussia, declared the daily ration of bread there was doubled to prevent further rioting.

Governor Dunee of Illinois will accompany the House and Senate waterways committee over the full route of the proposed Illinois waterway.

Dr. Leopold H. R. Hibbe, of New York, was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary for failing to enter purchases of cocaine on his books.

Approval was given by the British Treasury Department for the issue of $16,000,000 Central Argentine Railway, Ltd., 5 per cent 5-year notes at 98.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Atlas Powder Co., was called at Wilmington, Del., April 24, to vote on increasing the capital to $10,500,000.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion, was married at Washington to Miss Temo Zillih, who was associated with him on the stage.

John Wanamaker donated $10,000 as the first subscription toward a building to house the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, now being organized.

John H. Strawn of Pennsylvania was appointed permanent receiver for the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., by Controller of the Currency Williams.

In a duel with knives at the Howell house at Letart, W. Va., while a school entertainment was in progress, Earl Shirly, 28, and Urson Boswirth, 38, were killed.

David J. Mackey, pioneer railroad builder in the Central West, and former president of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, died at Evansville, Ind., aged 81.

There are at least six plants in the course of construction for the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country, according to information received at the Department of Comemrce.

Good crop exports in Austria and Hungary were reported in an official dispatch received at the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Washington.

An eight-hour day in place of nine hours for its women employes will be put into effect by the Western Union Telegraph Co., in its largr offices throughout the country next week.

Governments of Bolivia, Panama, Guatamala and Cuba have accepted an invitation of the United States to send representatives to the Pan-American financial conference in Washington.

A resolution asking the New York State legislature to pass the local option bill was passed at Saturday's session of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A large oven in the "japanning" room of Thomas A. Edison' storage battery works at West Orange, N. J., exploded, severely injuring Thomas Flanigan, a tender, and breaking 35 windows.

Hope that some means soon would be devised to make easier intercourse between the United States and Central and South America was expressed by Secrtary of State Bryan in an address to the Y. M. C. A. at Washington.

Three stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad filed a bill in the United States district court at Chicago yesterday seeking an injunction restraining stockholders of the road from holding the annual meeting, scheduled for April 12.

The German government Saturday besides prohibiting exports from Germany to Italy, is stopping at the frontier station all empty Italian freight cars homeward bound. Passenger trains arriving in Switzerland from Italy are crowded with German families.

Former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who is touring South America to gather information with a view to bringing about closer relations between the United States and Latin-American countries, will leave on a special train tomorrow for an excursion into the interior. Upon his return a banquet will be given in his honor by President Benavides.

Burial of Prof. Lounsbury Today.

New Haven, Conn., April 11. — The funeral of Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, the distinguished English authority at Yale, who died Friday night, will be held in Battell chapel at Yale tomorrow afternoon at 2.15 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the university, and Rev. Stewart Means of St. John's Episcopal church. Interment will be in Grove street cemetery.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM ELUDES ENEMY

Slipped by Hostile Warships and Entered Port at Newport News, Va.

FOURTEEN SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER

Destruction of Ships is Estimated at $7,000,000—Many Times Reported Destroyed—Had Been at Sea 225 Days Deadly Work by German Raider Was Accomplished With Four Guns—Has Taken 960 Prisoners.

Newport News, Va., April 11.—The German coverted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, the elusive raider of commerce in the South Atlantic, slipped into this port today and asked for fuel and provisions. Many times reported destroyed, the former North German Lloyd liner had evaded hostile warships for eight months while she sent fourteen merchantmen to the bottom. Her officers said she was forced to steal her way past four allied cruisers off the Virginain capes to reach this refuge.

"We got in without being seen by the enemy and we will get out the same way," declared her commander, Lieutenant Camptain Paul Thierfelder, formerly navigating officer of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, in a statement tonight. When she dropped anchor the Kronprinz Wilhelm, had less than 25 tons of coal and scanty provisions for the crew of 500 men and sixty one prisoners from British merchant ships sunk in the South Atlantic.

Sank Fourteen Ships.

Of the 14 ships sunk by the 15,000 ton cruiser, nine were British four French and one Norwegian. The value of thes ships and their cargoes, officers of the Wilhelm estimated tonight at $7,000,000.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived off Thimble Shoals, after passing in the Virginia capes early today, the United States submarines, the G-1 and D-2, met her. The appearance of the submarines caused considerable surprise among the crew, but there was no demonstration as the little vessels convoyed the German raider to quarantine, where Dr. McCaffery, United States quarantine officer, boarded her. Commander Theirfelder reported 66 of the crew and prisoners were ill with beri-beri and requested that they be taken to a hospital.

Has Taken 960 Prisoners.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm followed in the wake of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which arrived here a month ago yesterday after thrilling and effective operations for the German arms. In her raid of the seas, since she slipped out of New York harbor August 3rd, last, as a German merchant and passenger steamer, the Kronprinz Wilhelm never touched land and took 960 prisoners from various vessels destroyed.

Most of these prisoners were sent to South American ports at different times on German ships which met the raider in response to wireless calls. The sixty-one now on board, who will be landed here tomorrow, are British sailors from the steamships Tamar, destroyed March 25, and Coleby, destroyed March 27 last.

Thrilling Story of Voyage.

The raider brought as thrilling a story as did the Eitel Friedrichf Her record of destruction, however, was accomplished with only four guns, two taken from the German cruiser Karlsruhe and two captured later from the British merchant steamer Le Correntina, sunk October 7, 1914.

The most connected story of the long voyage from New York 225 days in all—was told tonight by Over Lieutenant Alb Warneke, the first officer who left New York harbor with the ship:

"We left August 3 and put out into the great big ocean," said Lieutenant Warneke. "We were not a warship then but three days out off Bermuda, we met the German cruiser Karlsruhe. We took from her two 3-inch guns, which we mounted on the boy of the ship and took Lieutenant Captain Thierfelder, her navigating officer to command our ship. We also took seventeen of the Karlsruhe's junior officers and men, took on more coal and provisions and put to sea.

"We made for the South Aalantic and the first ship we encountered was the British ship Indian Prince, which we sank, September 4, 1914. From that time on we remained on the ocean, destroying the enemy where we might find her.

Has British Guns.

"I want to say that Sir Edward Grey, the British premier, has been kind to us and that if Great Britain had been organized as we were to patrol the South Atlantic, we never would have remained alive these many months. Sir Edward Grey sent us those two big guns on our after deck. He sent them to us on the British merchant steamer La Correntina on October 7th. When we got thise four inch guns we felt pretty safe. La Correntina could not use her guns because she did not have any ammunition.

"We didn't give her battle, because she was helpless, but after we took her guns and what of her cargo we wanted we put some bombs into her and down she went. We made ammunition for her guns on board ship. Some of the merchant ships we sank with our own guns, some we blew up with bombs, and in some cases we were compelled to ram the ships.

Had 20,000 Tons of Coal from England

"Sir Edward Grey was also kind to us in sending us coal, for we took on board from enemy ships during our voyage more than 20,000 tons.

"We were a peculiar looking crowd until France came to our rescue with the uniforms we wear. We made the uniforms for all our merchant crew from cloth captured from the French steamship Guadeloupe Feb. 23. The color is not exactly German, but the cloth is good. We wanted dark blue, but could find only this gray blue, and so you see we are strange looking German sailormen today. From the Guadeloupe we also got shoes, leather and thousands of dollars' worth of things which were on their way for the French army. I tell you the sinking of the Guadeloupe was a bad stroke for the French."

Lieutenant Warneke was asked if the Kronprinz Wilhelm had not hoped to get help from the German steamer Odenwald, held up by the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, several weeks ago. He made no direct reply, but declared the action on the part of the United States in denying clearance to the Odenwald was "the worst thing America had done."

Got News by Wireless.

"Why did you Americans not give clearance to the Odenwald?" he asked. "We heard all about it by our wireless. We did not need any newspapers. We have good wireless apparatus aboard all the time, and Sir Edward Grey kindly sent us several new sets when we needed them."

Lieutenant Warneke said that most of the passengers and sailors taken from British and other allied ships were sent from time to time by German ships to Buenos Aires, Rio De Janeiro, Pernambuco and Santos. Three hundred and sixty from the French steamer Guadeloupe were sent ashore at Pernambuco.

Short of Coal.

Several weeks ago, the officer said, the Prinz Wilhelm was getting short of coal and supplies and some of her crew and prisoners were afflicted with beri-beri, caused by lack of vegetable food. The Germans had hoped to get supplies from the German ship Macedonia, which was reported to have escaped from Las Palmas several weeks ago. This vessel, they learned, however, had been captured by British vessels. This hope gone, they steamed north through the middle of the Atlantic and were in touch with events transpiring regarding the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

It was reported tonight that the cruiser's original destination was New York, but that warnings were given not to attempt to make that port.

Although officers would not admit it, the Wilhelm is declared to have been waiting far out in the ocean off this port until the Eitel Friedrich was interned. As soon as this news reached her, she was ordered to creep in through the allied ships off the Virginia coast, should they remain there.

Could Hear Hostile Wireless.

That four were off the capes last night was asserted by several of the Prinz Wilhelm's officers. One of them declared they were so close that the sputtering of the wireless on the British and French vessels could be heard about 3 o'clock this morning.

A member of the crew of the Prinz Welhelm, who was formerly in the United States, declared the crew witnessed an encounter between the Karlsruhe and the British cruiser Bristol.

"When off the Bermudas," he said, "the British cruisers Bristol, Suffolk and Berwick came up and we were forced to run.

"While the Karlsruhe was engaging the Bristol we were steaming straight away. We made 26 knots in that flight and we never heard from the Karlsruhe after that except once. Our last message from her told us that the Bristol had been damaged and was making for some port for repairs and that the Karlsruhe had been only slightly damaged and no one had been killed. We then began oud cruise as a warship.

"First we got the Indian Prince and then the LaCorrerentina. We did not take another prize until November 11, when fe overhauled the coal laden French bark Union. We needed that coal badly, too, and piled it on to our deck, drawing rooms and first class cabin.

How She Got Coal.

"On November 21, we captured and sank the French steamer Anne De Bretagne. On December 12, just as our coal supply again was running short, we captured the British steamer Bellevue, which was had about 4,000 tons of coal. Our next prize was the French steamer Mont Agel. On December 28, we overhauled the British steamer Hemisphere and from her secured 3,000 tons of coal. This enabled us to proceed without any fear of running short of fuel.

"Our next capture was the British steamer Potaro, which we sent down January 10. On January 14 we came upon the British steamer Highland Brae. In addition to a crew of 91, she had aboard 51 passengers. We took stores from her, transferred the crew and passengers to the Wilhelm and sent the steamer to the bottom. On the same day we overhauled the British sailing ship Wilfred M. She was loaded with fish and potatoes and we secured much provisions.

Sank One Neutral Ship.

"The Norwegian sailing ship Samantha, the only neutral ship we sank on our long voyage was overhauled February 3.

Crew at the Guns.

Describing the dash of the Prinz Wilhelm into Hampton Roads, the narrator said: "After we had arrived off the Virginian capes, a little to the north, I think, we turned due west and put on all possible steam. We started about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. From that time until 4 o'clock this morning we ploughed the sea at a rate rariously estimated from 23 to 25 knots. All lights were out and it was an anxious time for us. All hands were on deck and the crew at the guns. We had heard of the internment of the Prinz Eitel and we judged that the enemy ships off the capes might not be so vigilant. In fact we heard that some of the ships had steamed south, but we got nearer the wirele less told us that they were still in this vicinity."

Lieutenant Captain Thierfelder said tonight he hoped to be able to leave port but the general belief here is that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will interne.

$5,000 Fire at New Milford.

New Milford, Conn., April 11.—The general store in Gaylordsville owned by Raymond Camp was destroyed by fire early today, causing a loss of $5,000. The origin of the blaze is not known.