VIENNA ADMITS ARMY RETREATS

Austrians Fall Back Before Larger Russian Force.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PASSES

Czar's Forces Make Progress in Carpathians and Are Aiming at Invasion of Hungary.

Vienna, April 5.—Retreat of the Austrian forces in the Beskid region of the Carpathians, where some of the heaviest fighting has taken place in the struggle for control of the mountain passes leading into Hungary, was announced at army headquarters. The statement is:

"The presence of large Russian reinforcements arriving from Przemysl compelled the Austrian army to withdraw from the Beskid region.

"In the Carpathians fighting on both sides of the Laborcza valley continues. We attacked the eastern heights and dislodged the enemy from several strong positions. Russian attacks east of Virawa were repulsed.

"North of Uzsok pass the situation is unchanged. Renewed Russian attacks miscarried after a short fight.

"There is no news from the other fronts."

The Beskid mountains form part of the boundary between Hungary and Galicia. They are a section of the great Carpathian range, the natural barrier upon which Austria-Hungary relies to halt the Russian advance.

On the mountain heights and in the passes fighting has been in progress all winter notwithstanding the snows and bitter cold.

Recently the Russians have announced important successes in this struggle, although these claims heretofore had not been corroborated in Vienna. The fighting in the Beskids has been severe recently as is shown by the official reports. The Austrian statements said it had been ascertained that all the Russian divisions released by the fall of Przemysl, the Galician fortress, were now on the Carpathian front."

EUROPE IS TIRING OF WAR

Washington Officials Believe End Is Not Far Away.

Washington, April 5.—That the end of the European war is approaching, and probably will not endure beyond the fall is the belief of officials of the state department and of members of the diplomatic corps in Washington.

Advices from confidential official sources abroad are that there are unmistakable signs that Europe is tiring of the conflict and that physical exhaustion and the destruction of life and treasure will bring the war to an end long before the end of the year.

Both sides to the controversy are in desperate straits and at this distance it appears to the officials that neither has gained any substantial advantage, despite the apparent gains of Russia in Eastern Europe. Emphatic denial is made that there is any truth in recent vague reports that the United States has again made overtures with a view of acting as a mediator.

CREW OF THE VESSEL SAVED

British Steamer Lockwood Sunk by German Submarine.

London, April 4.—The British steamer Lockwood was torpedoed by a German submarine off Start Point, in Devonshire. The crew of twenty-five was saved.

The steamer Lockwood was owned in London. It was of 677 net tons and 236 feet long.

A German submarine pursued the Lockwood for several miles before being able to gain a position from which it could discharge a torpedo. The projectile struck the steamer abaft the engine room. The crew was picked up by a trawler.

SINKS IN THREE MINUTES

British Steamer Seven Seas Attacked by German Submarine.

New Haven, Eng., April 2.—The British steamer Seven Seas, 632 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine off Beachy Head. The attack was without warning and eleven of her crew of eighteen, including all the officers, except the second engineer, were drowned. The steamer was bound from London for Liverpool.

Such was the force of the explosion that the hatches were blown off and a big hole was torn in the steamer's side, causing her to sink within three minutes.

CRUISER REMAINS AT PIER

German Vessel Makes No Effort to Put to Sea.

Newport News, April 5.—The Eitel Friedrich was still at her pier and there appeared to be nothing to indicate that she intended making an attempt to dash to sea at any time soon.

The battleship Alabama, which had been anchored off Old Point Comfort, guarding the channel to the sea, has moved closer in.

BARON BURIAN.

Denies Austria Is Looking for Peace.

PEACE OVERTURES DENIED

Austrian Minister Says No Terms of Amity Were Asked.

Washington, April 5.—An official denial by Minister of Foreign Affairs Burian of published reports that Austria-Hungary had made overtures to Russia for a separate peace was issued here by the Austro-Hungarian embassy. The text of the foreign minister's message is as follows:

"London Morning Post published news according to which Austria-Hungary pretendedly has opened negotiations with Russia in order to obtain a separate peace. The whole story in the Morning Post is an invention pure and simple. Austria-Hungary made no offer for peace."

GERMAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY MINE

London, April 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says the German steamer Grete Hemsoth has struck a mine in the Baltic and sunk and that twenty-five members of its crew were drowned.

The Grete Hemsoth was a vessel of 1,554 tons. It was engaged in traffic between Sweden and Germany.

The steamer City of Bremen of Dublin has been sunk by a German submarine off Wolf Rock in the English channel about fifteen miles south of Lands End, Cornwall.

Four members of the crew of the steamer were drowned. Twelve survivors have arrived in Penzance.

The Germans have made a slight advance on the Yser front, where they have taken a village from the Belgians, but it is not believed any big attempts will be made in this region, as floods, which can be brought about at any time by opening sluices, offer an impenetrable barrier to a general advance.

CLIMBING ON WATER WAGON

Prominent Britons Follow Lead of King George.

London, April 3.—British loyalty to their king may lead England to temperance in drink without the passage of a law or any other drastic action.

Following quickly upon the king's letter to Lloyd-George, in which he said he would abstain from all liquors during the war, and the similar announcement from Lord Kitchener have come other expressions of the same spirit from the balance of the cabinet and from Earl Brassey, Barons Cowdray and Sydenham and Sir Charles Macar.

FOOD PARCELS FOR GERMANY

Shipments From Chicago Now Average Twelve Hundred Daily.

Chicago, April 3.—Shipments to Germany and Austria of parcel post packages containing food have increased within the last two weeks from 115 packages daily to 1,200, postoffice officials say.

The packages, which contain all kinds of food except meat, weigh nearly the maximum of eleven pounds. A number of department stores have made special provision for sending the parcels in special airtight containers.

SLAYS THREE AND HIMSELF

Discharged Employe Also Wounds Another in Logging Camp.

Tacoma, Wash., April 3.—George Steele, discharged from a logging camp in Lewis county several days ago, returned, shot and killed the foreman, Joseph Stertz, and two other employes, fatally wounded a fourth and then ran into the woods, where he killed himself.

He is believed to have been insane.

Lord Rothschild Is Dead.

London, April 1.—Lord Rothschild, head of the English branch of the Rothschild family, is dead here, aged seventy-five.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR SHIP TRUST

International Mercantile Marine in Financial Trouble.

INTEREST DEFAULT CLAIMED

New York, April 4.—The International Mercantile Marine company, organized by J. P. Morgan & Co. and controlling a great fleet of steamships plying between the United States and Europe, was placed in the hands of a receiver by the federal court. The receiver named was P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the company.

The complaint claimed default of interest on $52,744,000 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds.

The mammoth fleet that flies the flag of the International Mercantile Marine company was brought together by a syndicate of American and British capitalists under the leadership of the late J. P. Morgan. More than $100,000,000 of the company's authorized capital stock of $120,000,000 has been issued.

Morgan Large Holder.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are large stockholders. Mr. Morgan is a director of the company, whose funded debt is approximately $70,000,000.

The interest on the $52,744,000 bond issue was due Oct. 1, but a clause in the bonds gave the company six months grace to make payment. This term expired April 1.

It was said the receivership proceedings would not disturb the operation of the company or its subsidiaries.

No transatlantic steamships were directly operated by the company, their operations being left to subsidiary corporations whose stock was held by the International Mercantile Marine company. These companies directed the operation of the White Star, Red Star, American, Atlantic Transport company, Leyland and Dominion lines.

ALL HANDS PROBABLY LOST

Last Words From Ship Were That She Was Sinking.

New York, April 5.—Fears that the steamer Prinz Maurits of the Royal Dutch West Indies company line had gone down, possibly with all on board, were expressed in a wireless message received from the steamer Algonquin, which went to the aid of the Prinz Maurits, reported in distress off Cape Hatteras.

The message from the Algonquin said the last heard from the Prinz Maurits were the words, "sinking fast." The Algonquin's message added:

"No later news was received from her, but all hands are supposed to have perished."

The Prinz Maurits, which left New York Thursday for West Indian ports, carried only four passengers and a crew of forty-nine men.

PASSENGER HELD BY FRENCH

Alleged to Have Set Fire to Steamer La Touraine.

Paris, April 1.—Raymond Swoboda, one of the passengers aboard the French line steamship La Touraine, which was imperiled by a fire at sea on March 6, has been arrested charged with setting fire to the vessel, according to the Matin.

Swoboda, the paper asserts, is suspected of having "close relations with the enemy," and correspondence found in his rooms is said to indicate he had been charged with the task of blowing up the Touraine. He has been taken to Havre.

MISS MARY GARRETT DEAD

Wealthiest Woman in Maryland Expires Suddenly.

Baltimore, April 4.—Miss Mary Garrett, only daughter of the late John W. Garrett, died suddenly at the deanery of Bryn Mawr college, Pennsylvania, where she had been living for several years.

Miss Garrett was one of the best known women philanthropists in this country. She was considered the richest woman in Maryland, her fortune having been estimated at ranging between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

REPORTS BETTER BUSINESS

Secretary Redfield Tells Cabinet Conditions Show Improvement.

Washington, April 3.—Business conditions throughout the country show a steady improvement, according to reports made by Secretary Redfield at the cabinet meeting. The secretary presented extracts from various reports reflecting better conditions in many lines.

Bomb Imperils Greek Envoy.

Paris, April 4.—A bomb which had failed to explode was found in the garden of the Greek legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, close to the minister's private office, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens. An investigation is being made by the police.

STATE NEWS BITS

Various Happenings of the Week Throughout Minnesota.

Horatio Werring, a resident of Minnesota for fifty-five years, and widely known among the retail merchants of the state, died suddenly at his home in Minneapolis. Mr. Werring was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1849 and came to Minnesota in 1860. He became a retail merchant later and lived in Brown and Renville counties until he removed to Minneapolis twenty years ago. He had a wide acquaintance among the merchants of the southern half of the state, and retired several years ago.

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Foodstuffs in parcel post packages are being mailed from the Minneapolis postoffice to Germany and Austria in large quantities. These shipments are received at the sender's risk and with the explanation that they may be delayed in transit. The food is being sent in the hope that it will aid materially in feeding the populace of Germany and Austria and in mitigating the effect of the blockade declared against those countries by the allies.

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Charles A. Wyeth is dead at the State Soldiers' home, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Cincinnati in 1836 and served one year and nine months in the Civil war, first in Company B, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and later in the Third Indiana Light Artillery. Mr. Wyeth had been married three times. His youngest child is but two years of age.

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August Sonnenberg, a resident of Minneapolis for forty-nine years, is dead. Sonnenberg was born eighty-six years ago in Gruenalden, Posen province, Germany. He settled in New Orleans sixty-six years ago. About fifty-three years ago he came to Minnesota. For several years he was in the mercantile business in Stillwater.

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Wolf hunters throughout Minnesota are appealing to the state auditor to pay them an aggregate of $15,511 due as bounties. Since Feb. 1 the fund of $25,000 appropriated for wolf bounties has been exhausted. The next appropriation will not be available until Aug. 1, unless the legislature makes a special appropriation.

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Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws of Appleton has been chosen by the Minnesota state fair board to be superintendent of the women's department at the 1915 fair. Her selection marks a change in the management of the public welfare work at the fair, as this previously has been handled by committees of women.

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Dr. Laura Linton, for fifteen years a member of the staff of the Rochester state hospital and at the time of her death assistant superintendent, is dead at the hospital after a lingering illness of about a year. She was in charge of women's wards and also one of the heads of the State Training School for Nurses.

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Amos Rexford, seventy-nine years old, is dead at Minneapolis. He was born in Canada, but came to Minnesota and settled as a farmer. He fought under General Sibley in the early Indian trouble and later served in the heavy Minnesota artillery in the Civil war.

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W. B. Webster, pioneer St. Paul business man and prominent in Masonic and Elk circles, is dead. Mr. Webster was active in St. Paul politics for many years and served on the board of county commissioners and the police board.

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A balance of $2,531,967 was shown when the books of Walter J. Smith, state treasurer, were closed for the month of March. The general revenue fund had a total of $1,174,748, which is close to the amount shown a year ago.

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Joel G. Winkjer, dairy and food commissioner of Minnesota in the administration of Governor Eberhart, has been a appointed a dairy husbandman in the department of agriculture at a salary of $2,100 a year.

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George W. Buck, seventy-two years old, for forty years an engineer on the Great Northern railroad and former master mechanic of that road, died at St. Paul of pneumonia after an illness of only four hours.

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Ditch building has progressed so rapidly in Northern Minnesota in the last two years that the state finds itself debtor to the extent of $458,234 in state aid to ditch work and no money to pay for it.

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Joseph Neisus, fourteen years old, residing at Pierz, fifteen miles east of Little Falls, fell from a horse he was riding. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged to death.

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Helen, four-year-old daughter of Jacob Cerwensky of Owatonna, choked to death from swallowing a bone collar button. The child had been playing with buttons.

FAMED TREES MARK HISTORY

Lincoln Elm, Jeff Davis Cypress, the Treaty Tree Shield Secrets Unknown to Thousands.

APPOMATTOX OAK IS STANDING

Even Japanese Represented by Gift of Crove of Cherries From Mikado.

Washington, D. C.—Few persons realize that American history is linked as much with old trees as with historic buildings and spots. Not one in a thousand Washington visitors—or residents—know that the beautiful Summer Elm in front of the Capitol was planted by Abraham Lincoln. Few know that nearly every other President of the United States has planted trees in Washington which will stand.

Nearly every famous American statesman can be linked with one or more of the sturdy old trees here. A big cypress near the Capitol was brought here by Mrs. Jefferson Davis and just across the street from it is a tree Charles Sumner planted.

The "tree man" of Washington is Bristow Adams, forest examiner of the Bureau of Forests, United States Department of Agriculture. Speaking of trees closely associated with American history Adams said:

"There is the famous elm under which William Penn made his treaty with the Indians. That tree was so esteemed that the English soldiers placed a special guard around it during the Revolution, and after it was blown down by a gale in 1810 its trunk was sent to the old Penn family seat, near Windsor, England. There it still is preserved."

On Georgia avenue, in Washington, according to Adams, on the grounds of the Walter Reed Hospital is the trunk of an American poplar which was occupied by both Confederate and Federal lookouts and sharpshooters during the Civil War when the Southern forces made their nearest approach to Washington. The tree was the lookout point from Fort Stevens.

Scattered throughout the United States, especially in New England, are many other famous trees. If one elm on Boston Commons could tell its history, tragic tales of suffering would be unfolded, for on it were hanged two witches and Mary Dyer, the Quakeress.

At Hartford, Conn., is the famous Charter Oak, where the Charter of Connecticut was hidden when King James sent Gov. Andros across the ocean to usurp the powers in the original land grant.

Adams believes the old Appomattox oak is still standing. Under it Gens. Grant and Lee met on the occasion which marked the close of Civil War hostilities.

At one battle of the Revolution the American forces were saved from a terrible defeat by the tough, spongy wood of the palmetto tree. That was at Charleston, S. C., during the battle of Fort Moultrie. Then the British volleys fell harmless against the trees which sheltered the Continental Army.

The first Protestant church service in the United States was held under trees at Jamestown, Va. The most recent of historic trees in Washington are the Japanese cherries, the gift of the late Emperor of Japan. They were set out along the Potomac drive.

DIG UP PIRATE CHEST

Metal Box Found Under Fern Roots on Island in Susquehanna River.

Danville, Pa.—What is believed to be a private treasure chest with more than $17,000 in it, was discovered by Frank Lewis and Isaac Gearhart of Danville, who were digging up fern roots on an island in the Susquehanna River, three miles below here. It was rust-covered and showed signs of great age.

Calling Isaac Rorke, who was plowing near by, they broke it open and were astounded when they saw the fortune inside.

Sixteen thousand dollars, Mexican silver; $30 in Spanish gold and $1,000 in smaller Spanish coins of an early mintage were counted before the bottom was reached. There is an old tale of at the pirate, Captain Kidd, being hard pressed on the Chesapeake Bay by other pirates, entered the Susquehanna and made his way to "Crooks Riffles," which was the name of part of the island where the money was found.

CAN'T KILL THIS KANSAS MAN

He Manages to Survive All Cuts, Kicks, Falls and Breaks.

Highland, Kan.—Will Rou, of this place, claims more accidents than any other man in the country. As a boy he cut his knee so badly with an ax that he was lamed for life. At another time he fell from a tree and broke two ribs. Another time he was in bed six months with a sprained knee. Then a horse fell on him and broke a leg in two places. When he became well a steer kicked him and broke his other leg.

He has had a broken foot, has been in innumerable runaways and twice narrowly escaped having his neck dislocated. In addition he has had scores of minor injuries, but the doctors say he will die a natural death—that he cannot be killed.

ROMANCE IN LIVES OF CHARITY WAIFS

Fewer Than Four in Every Hundred Turn Out Failures—Some Reach High Position

New York.—The street waif who grows up to be a great man in the community has long been familiar in fiction, but it has remained for the Children's Aid Society of this city to prove that he exists in real life as well. In fact, the story book hero would have had a hard time trying to equal the record of some of the 121,302 real youngsters who have been picked up in the streets of New York during more than half a century of the society's existence.

Most of the 121,302 are now grown-up men and women, and they are scattered al lover the country. But if they could be rounded up, and, in accordance with the best story book tradition, brought back to the scenes of their childhood, New York would have something new to stare at.

Among them would be a governor of a state, two members of congress, two district attorneys, two sheriffs, two mayors, a justice of the supreme court, four judges, two college professors, a cashier of an insurance company, twenty-four clergymen, seven high school principals, two school superintendents, an auditor general of a state, iine members of state legislatures, two artists, a senate clerk, six railroad officials, eighteen newspaper writers, thirty-four bankers, nineteen physicians, thirty-five lawyers, twelve postmasters, six railroad officials, three contractors, ninety-seven teachers, four civil engineers, and any number of business and professional men, clerks, mechanics, farmers and their wives, and others who have acquired property and filled positions of honor and trust. Nor would the rollcall be complete without mention of two army officers and five thousand soldiers and sailors in their country's service.

Out of every hundred boys whom the society has helped fewer than four have turned out failures, according to the records. Only one in 400 has committed some petty crime and been arrested, while nine of the 400 have left their homes and disappeared. Eight out of every hundred boys sent to the country have been returned to New York for one reason or another, but this does not necessarily represent a failure in each case. The society's figures show that 87 per cent. of all its children are now doing well.

Street boys are not sent direct to the farms, but first are trained for such work at the Brace Memorial Farm of 150 acres, two miles north of Valhalla, N. Y. Out of the 1,061 boys sent to the farm last year 535 proved worthy to be placed on regular farms after six weeks of training, the older ones receiving wages at once. Of the remainder, 186 turned out to be runaways and were persuaded to return by their parents, while the rest were sent back to New York as "unfit for good homes."

STAGE LINES STILL FOUND IN THE WEST

Motors Now in Use Where Mule Teams Were Once Seen and Long Whips Cracked.

Topeka, Kan.—It has been many years since stage lines were the chief mode of transportation across Kansas and had regular time tables and rate schedules as the railroads have at the present time. But there are still several stage lines in Kansas and the railroads are publishing the schedules for these lines in their regular list of connections, as they do in the more western states, where stage transportation is still common.

Along the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Lines in northern Kansas, the Missouri Pacific through the center of the state and the Santa Fe in southern Kansas, there are still connecting stage lines which operate as regularly as the railroad trains. The building of the railroad from Garden City north to Scott City on the Missouri Pacific and then to Winona on the Union Pacific has caused several stage lines to go out of business. The building of the Colmor cut-off in southwest Kansas has caused the abandonment of several stage lines that reached the towns in the railroadless counties of the state.

There are two regular mail stage lines operated in Shawnee County, one connecting Dover with the Rock Island and another connecting Auburn with the Santa Fe. Both are only eight or nine miles long, but they carry mail and passengers to the railroads.

The Santa Fe "connecting line" table shows stage lines connecting with its trains at Syracuse, Lakin and Coolidge to points in the extreme southwest corner of the state not reached by rail. The Union Pacific has half a dozen stage lines listed in its tables in Kansas. These lines connect with the Missouri Pacific on the south or the Rock Island, or another branch of the Union Pacific on the north, touching several inland towns and saving traveling men long detours if they attempt to make the trip by rail. From Grainfield to Gove City there is a regular stage line, as Granfield is on the railroad while Gove City, the county seat, is twelve miles away.

The stages have comparatively low fares and haul almost as much baggage free as does the railroad. The stage trips in Kansas are no longer the picturesque outings of former days as there are none of the old stage coaches left with a six or eight-mule team and a driver with a long whip and a fine command of "mule-killing" language. All the stage lines in Kansas are motors now, one or two in the southwest part of the state having real motor trucks for baggage, express and freight, and the trip is made almost as rapidly as the trains, unless a tire blows up.