KAISER TO DIVIDE AUSTRIA

Punishment for Emperor Joseph Not Having Kept His End Up In the Conflict

A despatch from London says: The Press Bureau's official eye-witness at the British front sends a new version of German aims, gleaned from captured German officers, who say that the Austrian Empire is to be dismembered, part of it going to Italy and part of it to Germany. This is the price, according to these officers Austria must pay for the failure of her arms. It is said in addition, by these men that Germany will insist upon the annexation of Belgium to a new German confederation, to include all Germanic peoples and the Scandinavians. Antwerp, according to these views, which are pronounced with great assurance, is to be made an international port, and the whole of this scheme is to be brought about through the offices of the Pope.

"Conversation with captured officers and the better educated prisoners has thrown considerable light on the views of the general situation now held by the German army.

"It is freely acknowledged that Germany started the war, but opinion seems to be divided regarding her intention to occupy Belgium permanently. The belief is that she would not have crossed the Meuse if England had remained neutral, but would have advanced through South Belgium and Luxemburg, thinking Great Britain would take it in the right way, as long as Germany maintained that she desired no territory in Europe not already occupied by German-speaking people. It is admitted that Germany's strategic frontier in the Vosges must be improved.

"The most important point in the views now held is a frank admission that since the Austrians have failed so badly in the present war and have had to be bolstered up by the armed strength of Germany she will have to pay for it and must bleed.

"The German prisoners hold that the Austrian Empire will cease to exist. The Germans will give away some of its territory to Italy, and will include the German-speaking portion of Austria in the German Empire, and also Luxemburg.

"The Germans will welcome the Duchy of Poland as a buffer between themselves and Russia, and will insist on Belgium joining the German zollverein, Antwerp becoming an international port."

Mademoiselle Jean Perichon, Belgian Heroine.

Mlle. Perichon, who is only 23, is a Belgian Red Cross nurse. She has the distinction of being the only Belgian woman whom King Albert has decorated with the military Order of Leopold, and the medal on her bosom was pinned there for conspicuous bravery, which has seldom been equalled even by members of the stronger sex. Mlle. Jeanne is the only Red Cross nurse who has actually done work in the trenches at the front. She felt she could accomplish more good there by administering first-aid to the wounded than by simply doing her regular duties in some field hospital, and by special permission she was permitted to go with the surgeons to the battle lines. She is in America as the secretary of the Countess L. de Hemptinne, to aid her in her appeal to Americans for help in rebuilding Belgium.

WAR TAX ON LETTERS.

Will Go Into Effect On and After April 15.

A war tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and post-card mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British Possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies, to become effective on and from the 15th April, 1915.

This war tax is to be prepaid by the senders by means of a war stamp, for sale by postmasters and other postage stamp vendors.

Wherever possible, stamps on which the words "War Tax" have been printed should be used for prepayment of the war tax, but should ordinary postage stamps be used for this purpose they will be accepted.

This war stamp or additional stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or post card, close to the regular postage so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage.

In the event of failure on the part of the sender through oversight or negligence to prepay the war tax on each letter or postcard above specified, such a letter or postcard will be sent immediately to the nearest branch dead letter office.

It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The war tax stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of postage.

VIEWED GRAVELY BY WASHINGTON

Murder of an American Citizen by German Pirates Stirs Uncle Sam.

A despatch from Washington says: The reported death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, as the result of the destruction of the British ship Falaba by a German torpedo, are viewed gravely in official quarters here because of the serious possibilities involved.

Ambassador Page is giving his attention to the case and will forward all the facts. Because of the gravity of the issue raised by this first American death resulting from the German submarine programme, officials refused to make any comment on the case for publication.

It has been realized ever since the despatch of the communication to the German Government notifying it that the United States would hold it to a strict accountability for the acts of its naval authorities that this Government was practically committed to serious action in the event of such a case arising as was indicated in the American note. It is now believed that a case has occurred falling within the purview of the American note.

It was made plain, however, that the State Department will move with extreme deliberation and care in the Thrasher case. No effort will be spared to obtain every fact having a bearing on the case, particularly with reference to the circumstances under which the Falaba was sent to the bottom and more than one hundred persons, including Thrasher, lost their lives.

The first question about which it was thought there might be some doubt, Thrasher's citizenship, has been answered. Investigation at the State Department showed that Thrasher obtained a passport June 1, 1911, giving his residence as Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts, where his mother resides. Carl Barnes, also of Hardwick, endorsed his application. This passport has since been renewed in London. It is not doubted in the face of this evidence that Thrasher's citizenship can be established beyond question.

Therefore it is regarded as extremely probable that the case will eventually have to be taken up with the German Government. Officials here are of the opinion that a strong case can be presented, so far as the law in the matter is concerned.

WORST GROUND IN EUROPE.

Strategists Never Dreamed of Carpathians as Battlefield.

A despatch from London says: The battle of the Carpathians continues to be regarded as the most important development of the war by the allied countries and the Teutons. Both sides are daily augmenting their forces and the battle line has been prolonged until it now stretches over 200 miles of some of the roughest country in Europe, and along this line actions are being fought daily, where neither general staff nor military strategists ever dreamed a battle would be fought.

The Carpathian battle line now extends from the valley of the Ondava above Dukla Pass to Wyszkow, and this line is the base of the triangle, the apex of which is to be driven into the plains of Hungary.

TWO MORE VESSELS SUNK

Crews of Each Were Given Barely Time to Get Into Boats

A despatch from London says: Two German submarines, the U-28 and another, the number of which has not been ascertained, which have been operating off the west coast of England during the past two days, have added two more British steamers, the Flaminian and Crown of Castile, to their list of victims. There was no loss of life on the Flaminian and Crown of Castile, the crews of each being given barely time in which to get into their boats. In the case of the latter vessel, however, the submarine fired before the crew left the steamer and shells passed along the bridge, on which the captain and an apprentice were standing. The Crown of Castile was sunk by shell-fire, but this did not prove sufficient to send the Flaminian to the bottom, and a torpedo had to be used. As an offset to this, a French destroyer rammed and, it is believed, sank a German submarine off Dieppe. The members of the submarine's crew, it was asserted by the men from the Crown of Castile, boasted that during the four days previous to the sending of the Crown of Castile to the bottom they had sunk seven British vessels, including the steamer Falaba. "We thought at first," one of the German officers is quoted as having said, "that we would sink you with all hands; but it was decided ultimately that we would give you a chance."

As the boats were leaving the Crown of Castile the members of the crew say that some of the Germans jeered at the men from the steamer and sneeringly shouted, "Britannia rules the waves, does she?"

FOR SPREADING BAD NEWS

Municipal Councilor of Prague Among a Score of Citizens Convicted of High Treason

A despatch from London says: A Municipal Councilor Matejouvusky and twenty municipal employes of Prague, Bohemia, have been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to fourteen years. The men were charged with circulating news unfavorable to Austria-Hungary, according to the correspondent. "A Vienna court-martial," the correspondent continues, "condemned fifty-two persons to death for high treason, among them the Countess Harrach. Eight of these persons have been executed, but the sentences of the remainder were commuted to terms of from four to ten years' imprisonment."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 6.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $7.70, in jute bags; second patents, $7.20; strong bakers' $7. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $5.90 to $6, seaboard, and at $5.95 to $6, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.60; No. 2 at $1.58 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.55. Ontario wheat, No. 2 nominal, at $1.40 to $1.42, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60c, outside, and at 62 to 63c on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 69 1-2c, and No. 3 at 67 1-2c.

Barley—Good malting grades, 80 to 83c, outside.

Rye—$1.15 to $1.17, outside.

Peas—No. 1 quoted at $1,85 to $1.90, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American quoted at 90 1-2c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 82 to 83c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $26 a ton, and shorts at $28.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.40.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery prints, 35 to 35 1-2c; do., solids, 32 to 33c; farmers' separator, 27 to 28c.

Eggs—20c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—$3.15 to $3.20 for prime, and $3.25 to $3.30 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 14 to 18c; ducks, dressed, 13 to 15c; fowl, 11 to 13c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 21c.

Cheese—18 1-2c for large, and at 19 to 19 1-4c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, April 6.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 82 1-2c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 67 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 66 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 65 1-2c; No. 4 local white, 64 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 80c; malting, 90 to 92c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 92c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.80; seconds, $7.30; strong bakers', $7.10; Winter patents, choice, $7.90; straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.60. Rolled oats, bbls., $6.75 to $7; bags, 90 lbs., $3.25 to $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1-4 to 17 1-2c; finest easterns, 16 3-4 to 17c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31 1-2 to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 21 1-2 to 23c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42 1-2c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $12.25 to $12.50; country, $9 to $11.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1-2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

United States Markets.

Minneapols, April 6—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.51 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.46 7-8 to $1.50 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.41 7-8 to $1.47 7-8; May, $1.44 5-8; July, $1.38 1-4 to $1.38 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68 1-2 to 68 3-4c; No. 3 white, 54 1-4 to 54 3-4. Flour, fancy patents, $7.50; first clears, $6.20; seconds clears, $4.70. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, April 6.—Linseed, cash, $1.92 3-4; May, $1.93 3-4; July, $1.96. Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.52 3-4c. No. 1 Northern, $1.51 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.44 3-4 to $1.47 3-4; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.51 3-4; May, $1.48 3-4; July, $1.43 3-8.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 6. — Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.40 to $7.60; do., good, $6.50 to $7.25; do., medium, $5.60 to $6.50; do., common, $4.75 to $5.15; Butchers' bulls, choice, $6 to $6.75; do., good bulls, $5.30 to $5.75; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $4.75; butchers' cows, choice, $5.75 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.50; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6 to $6.80; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $6; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6 to $6.75; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.40; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $90; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $90; light ewes, $6.50 to $8.25; do., heavy, $5 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.75 to $4.25; lambs, $6.25 to $11.50; calves, $4.50 to $11.25; hogs, fed and watered, $8.50; do., off cars, $9 to $9.10; do., f.o.b., $8.25.

Montreal, April 6.—Sales of choice steers were made at $8 to $8.25; good steers at $7.50 to $7.75, and the lower grades at from $5 to $6.50; butchers' cows, $4.75 to $6.75, and bulls from $5.50 to $7 per cwt. One bull weighing 2,460 pounds, sold for $180. The supply of Spring lambs offered was probably the smallest for many years past, for which the demand was good and sales of a few choice head were made at $8 to $10 each, and the smaller ones at from $2.50 to $5. The trade in calves was active owing to the steady increase in supplies and sales were made freely at from $2.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality. One calf weighing 425 pounds sold at 8c per pound. The tone of the market for yearling lambs was firm at $8.50 to $9 and sheep at $5.25 to $6 per cwt. The market for hogs was unchanged. Sales of selected lots were made at $9 per cwt., weighed off cars. The prospects are that prices will be higher next week.

SEEK TO CHECK RUSSIAN MARCH

The Austrians Are Sending Many Troops Northward in Hungary.

A despatch from Petrograd says: On the new Russian base along the line of Uszok, Lupkow and Bartfeld substantial beginnings of the spring campaign are visible. A Russian column moving into Hungary along the Ondava River captured two full regiments and a field battery. The Austrians are now bringing large reinforcements from the south. The first stages of the battle, which is engaging great numbers, are now developing.

The Germans in the north are covering the period until a fresh corps arrives from the west by restless and futile raids. The enemy's exasperation at the steady crushing of his Niemen campaign is unmeasured. General von Buelow's artillery has been evacuating its positions to the north-west of Ossowetz for several days. Once twenty batteries were shelling the outer sector of the fortress, but now only four remain, and even they are quiescent. All the heavy mortars have been withdrawn slowly along the Lyck Road. The field troops remain in a corner of East Prussia. The Austrian cavalry, in moderate numbers, crossed from Czernowitz into Bessarabia, a Russian province which formerly belonged to Roumania. In the direction of Khotin they moved from a point where Austria, Russia and Roumania meet, a region where the Russians did not consider it expedient to place any force, but the raid is now being countered. Apart from the obvious political purposes of impressing Roumania, it is possible that the Austrians thought it might in fluence the movement of Russian troops.

SUN POWER.

Doubtful If It Can Be Generated As Cheaply As Water Power.

The inventor of a sun-power engine now working in Egypt claims that 20,000 square miles of the Sahara Desert can be made to deliver as much power as is obtained from all the coal now mined in the world.

The claim is a little startling at first. Population has followed mechanical power for many years, and doubtless will continue to do so. If the sun engine is to be made truly practical, visions arise of the densely peopled areas of the North being deserted for the sun-baked plains of Africa, Arizona, and Mexico. What then?

Nothing then. That emigration never will take place. Nature has so ordered it that lands of perpetual sunshine produce very little that mankind needs. Man, of recent years, has arranged things so that power can be shipped long distances over a wire, with comparatively little loss. If the sun-power engine does as much as this inventor hopes, the world's deserts may become great generating stations, and that is about all.

A friend is one who doesn't wait for you to call for help.

ACCUSED OF FIRING THE TOURAINE

Police Think He Caused an Explosion in Baggage on Steamer

A despatch from New York says: Raymond Rolfe Swoboda, arrested in Paris, charged with setting fire to the steamer La Touraine, is an American citizen, and represented in this country a French syndicate engaged in purchasing supplies for the French Government and the civilian population. This was attested to by R. K. Maclean, of this city, formerly textile expert of the Federal Tariff Board; by Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B.C., a Canadian, and by Eugene Davis and W. F. Mohr, both Americans, of this city, all of whom said they were associated with Swoboda in the purchase of supplies.

All four men were unanimous in asserting that a grave error had been made in arresting him, and have made representations to the State Department, accompanied by affidavits to prove that Swoboda's mission at Paris was solely for the purpose of submitting samples of American goods to the French syndicate.

According to the Paris despatches Swoboda has been arrested there as a result of evidence brought out at the official enquiry into the fire on the Touraine, which broke out March 6 while the steamer was en route from New York to Havre. The fire is said to have been traced to an explosion among the first-class baggage in the hold, and Swoboda was declared by fellow-passengers to have made peculiar statements before the time of the accident.

Swoboda was traced to Paris and arrested by a French secret service official, and it is said that letters in German found in his room at a hotel will furnish important evidence. The despatches state that he was well known in Paris financial circles, where he had served as foreign representative for a broker named Morrison. He was supposed to be a Russian, and often spoke in Paris of family connections in Petrograd and Moscow.

TWO PENCE PER DAY IN CASH

A despatch from Venice says: Reports received from Trieste say that the Austrian troops in Trentino are in a miserable condition, being penniless, hungry and ill-clad. Their pay has been cut from fourpence per day to twopence, and their rations from five loaves of bread a week to two loaves, it is said. Men considerably over forty years of age, the reports say, are being sent into the trenches, ill-equipped and their uniforms old and torn, after only a month of practice drilling. The condition of the civil population is said to be equally wretched. Private letters from Trieste say that numbers of the people are literally starving. Palatable wheat bread is unobtainable at any price, and the supply of war bread is quite inadequate. The bakers' shops are besieged early in the morning, but only the strong and aggressive, the letters say, succeed in getting a few loaves. The shops then close for the day. Disorders are said to be frequent, and the police are compelled to make many arrests. According to the letter the prices of most of the necessary foodstuffs have doubled or trebled. The misery of the poorer classes is said to be indescribable. Persons daring to protest are arrested.

British Indian Force Rout 10,000 Tribesmen

A despatch from Simla, India, says: Ten thousand tribesmen, composed mainly of Zadraus, collected with a view to attacking Tochi, near the Miranshah Post. Government troops, under Brigadier-General Vane, engaged the natives, repulsing them completely, killing 200 and wounding 300. A subsequent reconnaissance showed no trace of the band.

Sympathetic.

"It's pretty hard to sleep on an empty stomach," said the tramp wearily to the hustling farmer's wife

"Why, you poor fellow!" she replied sympathetically. "Why don't you turn over and sleep on your back for a little while? Ye hain't wore it out lyin' on it, hev ye?"

WILL EASE YOUR THROBBING HEAD---- AND STOP DROPPINGS IN THE THROAT

To Cure Sniffles and Clear Stuffed Nostrils Nothing Equals "Catarrhozone"

You can end a cold mighty quick—cure it completely—by Catarrhozone. Any sort of Catarrh, whether in nose, throat or bronchial tubes, can be driven forever out of the system by simply breathing in the healing vapor of Catarrhozone.

It's in the nostrils and air passages that Catarrh germs breed. The germ-killing vapor of Catarrhozone means instant death to these germs—means that a healing process is started throughout all the sore membranes, thereby effectually ridding the system of the real cause of the trouble.

Catarrhozone promptly opens up clogged nostrils, takes that irritating pain out of the nose, prevents the formation of hard painful crusts. If there is a nasty discharge it disappears with a few hours' use of **Catarrhozone Inhaler.** If a bad cold keeps you sneezing, if you have dull frontal pains over the eyes, you'll get the speediest cure possible with Catarrhozone.

Years of wonderful success in Europe and America have proved **Catarrhozone** a specific for all catarrhal, throat, bronchial and breathing-organ troubles. Simple, pleasant, safe and sure. Use the tried and proven remedy. Any dealer anywhere can supply Catarrhozone, large complete outfit $1.00; small size 50c; trial size 25c.