

RUSSIAN COLONEL IS HANGED

Found to Have Been Kaiser's Friend and to Have Caused Mazurian Lakes Defeat

A despatch from Petrograd says: It is officially announced that Colonel Miasoyedoff, who was attached as an interpreter to the staff of the tenth army, proved to be a German spy, and was tried by court-martial, and hanged.

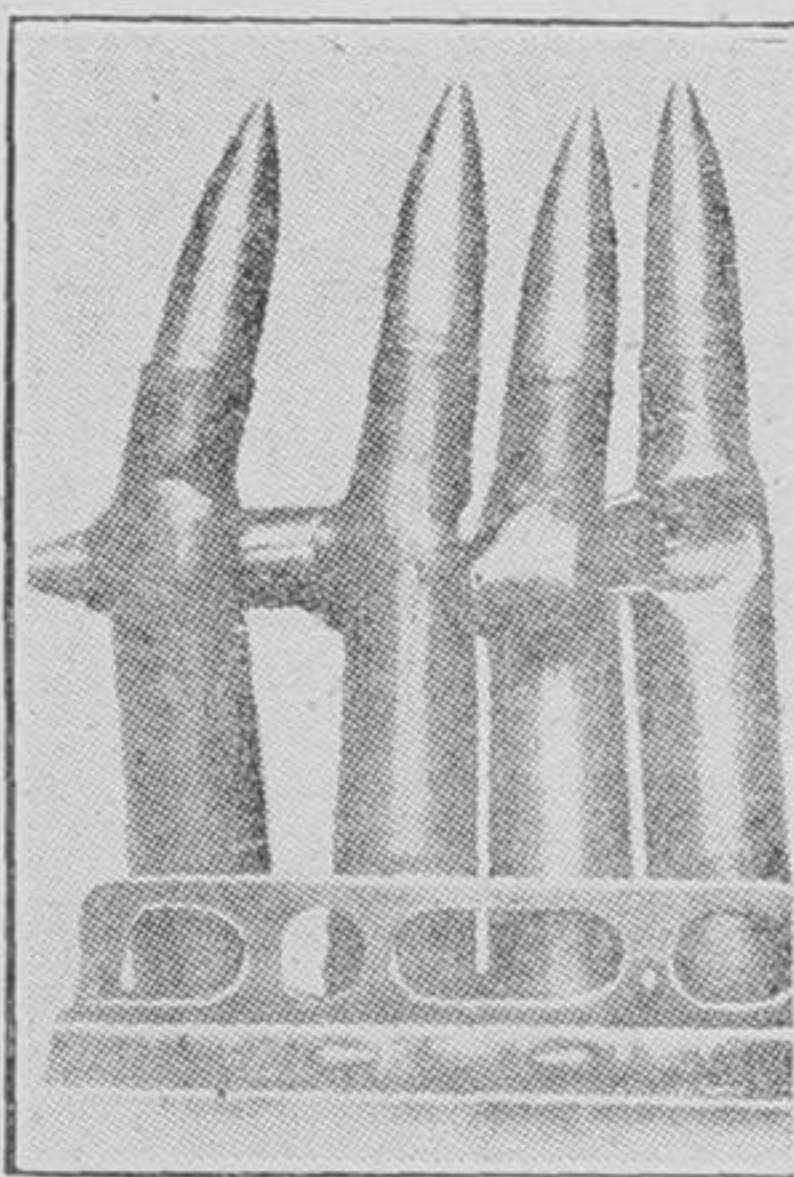
It is also announced that several persons not connected with the army were arrested at the same time as accomplices, and are awaiting trial.

Col. Miasoyedoff, who was hanged as a traitor, used to be the Kaiser's guest at shooting parties every time the German court visited East Prussia. He possessed several personal gifts from the Kaiser, it is understood. Miasoyedoff's treachery enabled Hindenburg to circumvent Gen. Gulgakoff's corps in the operations in

the southern Mazurian Lakes region in February.

Col. Miasoyedoff was an interpreter attached to the staff of Baron Sievers, commanding the tenth. His duties became increasingly important after the Russians crossed the frontier into East Prussia, but the utmost confidence was placed in him.

It has now been learned that the interpreter not only misled Baron Sievers in indicating the course the Russians were taking into Germany, but also furnished information to Marshal von Hindenburg. With this information at hand the German commander knew at just what time to strike. When he struck he caught the tenth army in a trap, several regiments being slaughtered.



A Freak of the War.

A strange little incident of the war is shown in our photograph. While in action, one of our troopers had a clip of cartridges which he was carrying in his bandolier transfixed by a German bullet. How narrowly the soldier escaped death can be judged by the course taken by the enemy bullet.

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 Ossowitz 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 influence the movement of Russian troops.

A despatch from Rome says: Despatches received here from Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, indicate that Austria-Hungary is endeavoring to cut off Montenegro from all communications with the outside world, and thus starve her. The Dual Monarchy is described as surrounding this small state with overwhelming forces of Croats on the mountains, in addition to a garrison of 40,000 men at Cattaro, which prevents any communication with Herzegovina and the Adriatic. Against about 100,000 Austrians Montenegro can dispose only 15,000 men, with limited artillery. Something like 70,000 people from villages in Bosnia burned by Austrian troops have taken refuge in Montenegro.

ARRESTED AN AMERICAN

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.

Austrian Troops Are Penniless

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.

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.

British Indian Force Rout 10,000 Tribesmen

A despatch from Simla, India, says: Ten thousand tribesmen, composed mainly of Zadras, 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.

Russians Lost 149 In Memel Retreat

A despatch from Petrograd says: An official communication concerning the recent Russian retreat from the Memel district of East Prussia was issued Sunday night. It says: "During the retirement of our troops from Memel our casualties were only 149 men, including killed, wounded and missing."

VERSION OF GERMAN AIMS

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."

THREE VESSELS ARE SUBMARINED

Four More Civilians Drowned on a Dublin Steamer Sunk in the Channel.

A despatch from London says: Four more civilian lives have been sacrificed in the German submarine campaign, only twelve having survived of the crew of 16 of the Dublin steamer City of Bremen, sunk by a hostile undersea boat in the English Channel. A French fishing schooner and a Russian barque also have been sunk by submarines, but their crews are reported to be safe.

Mines were responsible for the sinking of a German steamer in the Baltic Sea, with a loss of 25 lives, and the American steamer Greenbrier, which went to the bottom of the North Sea, all her crew being rescued.

A Reuter despatch from Stockholm says the German steamer Grete Hemsoth has struck a mine in the Baltic and sunk, and that 25 members of her crew were drowned. The Grete Hemsoth was

a vessel of 1,554 tons. She 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 15 miles south of Land's End, Cornwall. Four members of the crew of the steamer were drowned. Twelve survivors have arrived in Penzance.

A Russian barque was torpedoed in the Channel. The crew was saved.

The Turkish protected cruiser Medjidieh has been sunk in the Black Sea, near Odessa, by striking a mine. The Medjidieh formed part of the Sultan's squadron which has been attacking Russian coast towns since December. She was an American-built boat, having been laid down in Philadelphia in 1903. She was not a large vessel, and her armament was comparatively light. She was 331 feet long and 42 feet beam, and had a displacement of 3,432 tons. She was armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, six 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 302 men.

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

SUBMARINE SINKS TWO VESSELS

Crews of Each Were Given Barely Time to Get Into Boats

A despatch from London says: Two German submarines, the U-25 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?"

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON

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

A despatch from London says: A Municipal Councilor Matejovusky 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."