

SEA RAIDS THAT WERE MADE BY THE KRON PRINZ WILHELM

The Chief Surgeon With the Aid of a Diary Tells of Thrilling and Amusing Incidents.

Why Prizes Had to be Rammed---This Occurred on Three Occasions When Ammunition Was Scarce ---Captains of the Captured Ships Were Very Angry.

Newport News, Va., April 14.—Declaring that everything of interest that had happened on the voyage had been told and published and that what had not happened had been told as well Commander Thierfelder has issued orders to his men and officers that they are not to give out anything more concerning the ship or her remarkable voyage. However, through the courtesy of Boarding Officer C. F. Crause, of the Customs Force, your correspondent spent an hour as the guest of Chief Surgeon Perranon, who proved a genial host. He explained with a certain degree of satisfaction that the excellence of his wines and the flavor of his cigars were due to the generosity of the French, to say nothing of the quantity, of which there seemed no limit. When interrupted by visitors the doctor was usually engaged in answering letters and telegrams. The telegrams were from all places all over the country, from New Orleans to Wisconsin, and from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific. Some of these were from friends, while others were from German sympathizers, and brought congratulations and well-wishes. The letters were principally from relatives in Germany, and were from five to six months old. With the aid of a diary the surgeon was able to give an interesting

account of the 255 days' voyage at sea. Captain Was Wrathful. "One of the most amusing incidents of our voyage," he said, speaking in faultless English, "occurred when we captured and sank the British steamer Hemisphere. When the boarding party went aboard they found her captain wildly stamping back and forth across the bridge and exclaiming, "Where is our great navy! Where have all our ships gone to!" We captured the Hemisphere in latitude 30.16 and longitude 4.37 south on Dec. 28th. "Transferring the 5,750 tons of coal from the steamer to the Kronprinz was slow work and it was not until Jan. 9th that we finished and sent the steamer to the bottom. "When we took the steamer Indian Prince on September 1st, our first prize, the captain of that ship became enraged when told that the steamer would be sunk, and angrily told us: "I hope it will be your turn next." But his wish did not materialize into fact and our turn has not come yet. On January 14 we overtook the British steamers Wilfrid and Highland Brae and so close were the ships together that for a time we were at a loss to know which to capture first.

SUNK BY BRITISH PATROL.

How Rumors of a Naval Engagement Originated.

London, April 15.—Your correspondent understands that there has been no naval fighting in the North Sea. The true explanation of the origin of the reports to this effect is that a patrolling squadron frustrated by gunfire an attempt by the Germans to lay mines in immense numbers by means of trawlers. The squadron sighted numerous apparently innocent trawlers flying the Norwegian flag. The weather was thick and the density of the fog in part of the area resulted in a collision between one of the British warships and a trawler. The latter was instantly blown up by a terrific explosion. The other trawlers tried to escape, but were pursued and captured. It was then discovered that they were Germans, whereupon they were sunk by gunfire, which with the huge explosions of the trawlers gave a vivid impression of a battle. The incident is additionally interesting in view of the endeavors to again raise the cry of Great Britain's misuse of neutral flags.

Army Needs London Fair Grounds.

London, Ont., April 15.—It is reported that the Militia Department will ask the Western Fair Association to abandon its exhibition this year in order that the training camp at the fair grounds will not be disturbed. The Department, it is understood, will recoup the Association to the extent of its average annual profit from the exhibition.

Denies Bad Marksman.

"I noticed from the papers that some of the Englishmen we put ashore yesterday said that we fired shots at the steamer Tamar trying to sink her and that two of them went wild, even though we were but three hundred yards away. That is not so. We fired four shots at the waterline and all of them were perfect hits. The fifth we purposely sent into the salon. It was fine work by our gunners. We were short of ammunition and on three occasions rammed our prizes when we got ready to sink them. The Norwegian sailing ship Semantha was one of them. We sank her on a beautiful moonlight night. We backed off and put on full speed ahead. The bow of our ship cut through her hull like a knife through cheese, and we cut her cleanly in halves. We hardly felt the jar. The same procedure was followed in sinking the French steamer Montez and the British steamer Wilfrid."

Charles M. Schwab is credited with 48,161 shares of the preferred, and Ward, a director, holds 3,100 preferred, while E. G. Grace, B. H. Jones, and F. A. Shick, together own 2,700 of the preferred, and 1,700 of the common.

Alvin Untermyer, son of Samuel Untermyer, heads the common list with 15,599 shares. Dutch investors hold 5,419 of the common stock, while Andrew Carnegie has no stock of either class.

Notes of Three Railroads.

New York, April 14.—It was authoritatively stated yesterday that more than 50 per cent. of the holders of the \$19,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5 per cent. notes maturing on May 1st had consented to an extension for one year at 6 per cent. These notes are held almost entirely by banks. The Missouri Pacific is seeking an extension for its \$25,000,000 one-year notes. The New Haven also will come into the market soon with about \$30,000,000 of short-term notes. One railroad man said yesterday that there was considerable skirmishing among the bankers to be first on the market with their particular note issues. In the case of the M., K. & T. and the M. O. P., on the former banker thought some of the notes would have to be bought up at maturity. It was recalled that one bank had to buy in a considerable lot of the Missouri Pacific notes last year when the first extension was proposed.

Exorbitant Interest Rates.

Washington, April 14.—The exorbitant interest rates charged by national banks to small borrowers, mostly farmers, will be the object of attack in Congress by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, who has begun an investigation of the subject. Senator Sheppard is preparing a bill for introduction in the Senate as Congress reconvenes, which will provide a national bank who indulges in usury. He believes high interest rates are the trouble with the country to-day, and are responsible for the depression in certain sections.

\$73,000 In Dividends.

Winnipeg, April 14.—Grain Growers' Company of Winnipeg will mail during the present week dividend cheques to 15,000 shareholders. The sum to be sent out will amount to \$73,000, which is one per cent. of the par value of the paid-up stock of the company. The earnings of the company for the year were sufficient to pay the considerably larger dividend, the sum of \$60,000 having been added to reserve.

To Continue Dividend.

Montreal, April 14.—Although net earnings for 1914 were only \$85,468 compared with \$171,530 in 1913 the president of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, states that the prospects are so good for improvement that the 6 per cent. dividend rate will not be interrupted. Unless conditions become less favorable.

No, Maude, dear: when a man sees snakes in his boots, he doesn't send for a sherry cocktail.

Late King Chulalongkorn's Surgeon Makes a Statement.

San Francisco, April 15.—"Leprosy is curable and there is little danger of contracting the disease, as I have shown by having none but leprosy servants in my house for years. This statement was made yesterday by Dr. Adolph H. Boehmer, who has arrived here from Siam. For five years Dr. Boehmer was surgeon-general of that country and private physician to the late King Chulalongkorn. He has studied leprosy exclusively for several years. "All the households I had during many years in Siam were afflicted with leprosy and I cured them all, except those who had the disease in a too advanced form when they came to me," Dr. Boehmer said. "The cure is sure and leprosy could be stamped out in this country in a short time." Dr. Boehmer intends to go to Cuba to study the treatment of tropical diseases.

Another Raider Expected.

Newport News, Va., April 15.—There is an insistent rumor here from what is said to be reliable sources that another German warship is expected to arrive in the next few days. It is thought to be the Bremen or Karlsruhe. Your correspondent is unable to trace the rumor to its source, but it is believed to come from a wireless message probably to the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

PRESS GALLERY GLIMPSES

Special Whig Correspondence From the House of Commons.

Shall The Soldiers Vote?

Both sides of politics agree that the men who are good enough to do the fighting are good enough to do the voting but the Votes-for-Soldiers bill received luke-warm support in the House of Commons just the same. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives were prepared to pledge their common sense that the measure was practicable. The story goes that the Hon. Charles Doherty did not exactly treat the bill as a favorite child when it was being "drafted" in committee and certainly when he introduced it to the House he indulged in no wild transports of enthusiasm. He avoided purple rhetoric, smothered the thing with long sentences and one way and another took most of the nip out of it. The best he could do was to "earnestly and sincerely commend the principle of the bill" which was what you might call a mild transport of enthusiasm. You see the Minister of Justice has a reputation for level-headedness and he doesn't want to ruin it by crying up leaky tubs.

No doubt, too, Mr. Doherty considered that they had gone far enough, in treating it as a Government measure instead of putting it in the hands of a private member on the Government side and treating it as a public bill entitled to the usual amount of support which the Government gives its friends. Perhaps this was the reason the bill was held back until the closing days of the session. The Government may have been postponing it under pressure from the outside, whether they would take the bill under their wing or not. As a matter of fact the bill would have made more stir if a private member like R. B. Bennett had dwelt on what R. B. would have done with it if they had given him the chance. Oh, that peroration—"King or Kaiser, which?" he would exclaim at the proper moment. Whereupon he would draw a Union Jack from his tail pocket, wrap himself in its folds and the patriots would break into the National Anthem. Instead of into the National Treasury, as has been the case recently. As it was the Calgary man came in somewhere near the finish when the debate had crawled into the cellar and the best he could do was to start a bit of wrath from Frank Oliver, who asks among other things, "Who should we trust? This Government with the soldier's votes when we can't trust them with the soldier's boots?" Well, there may be something in that. All all events it will give the reader pause. This was the only flash of heat in the discussion, both sides seeming quiet-ly confident that the bill would not get too far. That is to say, it could be stopped this side of the ocean by the Senate or the other side, say by Lord Kitchener.

Besides his good feeling toward the soldier the Government is credited with three other motives in bringing the bill. One is the might whip into line a certain influential Montreal newspaper which makes a habit of foaming at the mouth on this subject; another is that every little helps in the campaign of super-loyalty which the Conservatives are about to pull on the Liberal majority in the Senate. In fact some persons go so far as to say that the bill would never have been thought of if there had been no Liberal majority in the Senate. The bill, in spite of repeated kickings, by the Minister of Justice, is as full of imperfection, as a ketchup-strainer is of holes and there is a grave suspicion that it was built that way to lure the Senate into

Dr. Michael Clark laid his finger on another weak spot when he pointed out that the Canadian overseas soldiers were now entirely under the authority of the British War office, and that Lord Kitchener might not tolerate electioneering in the trenches, much less taking the soldier away from his work to vote. Such a thing as voting on the battlefield is contrary to all imperial precedent, the soldier being regarded for the time being as a man apart with a higher, sterner duty to perform than mere voting. Dr. Clark, who has a argument to the bitter end, else he might have shown the trenches flooded with campaign literature, the creation of party feeling among those who should be standing shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the Empire, the officers electioneering according to the bitter end, and many other foolish and dangerous things.

As a majority of the officers are Conservative and look to this Government for promotion, it might not be too much to expect a Tory colonel to draw up his regiment and address accordingly as follows: "Men of the Tumpy Tumpy, there is an election

CAN BE NO RETALIATION FOR GERMAN BARBARITIES

Conan Doyle Writes to the London Times.

GERMAN HAS NO MORE UNDERSTANDING OF CHIVALRY THAN COW OF MATHEMATICS.

Soldiers Should Be Told How Modern Hunts Torture Their Captives—Better To Die On Field Than To Become Prisoner Of Germans.

London, April 15.—Conan Doyle, in a letter to the London Times, says: "It is difficult to know how to act in the case of these European Red Indians who torture their prisoners. It is clear that we cannot retaliate by spitting on, shaking, beating, starving or freezing Germans who are in our power. "All appeals to good feeling are unavailing, for the average German has no more understanding of chivalry than a cow has of mathematics. He is honestly unable to understand our attitude. When we speak kindly of Capt. von Muller Weddigen, or any of our opponents, he has shown some approach to decency, his papers ascribe it to partly to sentimentality and partly to hypocrisy. We have no doubt that when German aeroplanes drove away our boats while we were endeavoring to pick up survivors of the Blucher, they were really unable to conceive what it was we were trying to do. "It is worth noting that since they endeavor to excuse their barbarity by saying that it is retaliation for our naval blockade, that they acted in exactly the same fashion to our prisoners before the maritime police had been declared. The narrative of British Red Cross doctors who were in Belgium shows that they endured similar inhuman persecution. "If there is no retaliation which as a nation can employ, there is at least one line of action which might be taken; that is, to print Major Vandeleur's account with the American official reports and such documents as the narrative in the Dutch paper aid-of the tortures of three wounded British prisoners in a frontier station in October. This paper should be officially sent, not only to all neutral countries, but it should be circulated among our soldiers in France. No man ought to be worse for having his soul inflamed with righteous anger, so we should use the weapons which the enemy teach our men also, if any of them need the lesson that it is far better to die upon the field than to trust to the humanity of a German victor. "If our enemy is unchivalrous, he is at least intensely practical, and if he realizes that we are gaining any deeds he may perhaps reconsider, not their morality, but their wisdom."

BELIEF OF GERMANS.

Their Idea of Heaven As Party Leader Wrote Of It.

New York, April 15.—The Canadian Club of New York held its monthly dinner in the Hotel Blais, with 150 members and guests present. John Emery McLean, president of the club presided. The guest of honor was the new Wesley Rowell, Toronto, leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature. George McAneny, president of the New York City Board of Aldermen, and Robert J. Flaherty, commander of the Sir William Mackenzie expeditions, were among the speakers. "The Germans believe that heaven is the one great sin of a nation," said Mr. Rowell, "but a Anglo-Saxons believe that the function of the state is to improve the conditions of the public who called it into being, and for whom it acts. While the Prussian conception of greatness is war, ours is peace. After tracing the growth of Germany's conception from its origin, when Bismarck told the men to be the King, Mr. Rowell said that a leader of the young German party wrote in an official organ in 1913, 'War is the noblest and holiest expression of human activity. The German idea is heaven. Wherever here on earth a battle is won by German arms and the faithful dead ascend into heaven, a Potsdam lance corporal will call the guard to the door, and old Frick, springing from the golden throne will give the command to present arms. There is heaven for young Germany.' Continuing, Mr. Rowell said: "Will I do not misunderstand Germany, its power in war and the loyalty of its people are the things we have inherited from Great Britain liberty, and all parts of the empire, in loyalty, love and truth, will do their share to maintain the liberty. So I bring to you a message from Canada—that we will continue triumph, not only for ourselves, but for all Europe as well."

Extreme Cruelty.

"What was the cause of their quarrel?" "It's in the bill of divorce as extreme cruelty." "But he's the gentlest mannered man in the world." "I know, but that's the only way the lawyers could explain the case. You see the trouble all started when he didn't return her lead in a bridge game." "It is one of nature's paradoxes that when we know a man well we sometimes speak ill of him."

Then none were for the party And all were for the state. —H. F. GADSBY

The Best Treatment For Constipation

The Experience of One Who Knows and Places Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills First.

It is not difficult to secure a medicine that will effect movement of the bowels. To cure Constipation and the complications which arise from it is another matter. Constipation of the bowels is usually preceded by torpid action of the liver. Hence it follows that if Constipation is to be cured the liver must be set right. And here lies the secret of the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cleanse the action of the liver and insure a good flow of bile which is nature's cathartic. The liver, kidneys and bowels are invigorated and regulated, and the troubles with the digestive system disappear. Mr. H. M. Bell, Innisfail, Alta., writes: "For some considerable time I have been using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have obtained through your firm. I suppose during my life I have used nearly all the best-known pills, as I have been subject to Constipation and digestive troubles. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I can honestly say that of all the pills I have tried, none has suited me better—no griping—action always insured, and fine for the kidneys. This is how I have found them after a thorough test, and you may find this statement if you like." This letter should convince you of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills but there is nothing like personal experience. If you do not feel like risking 25 cents for a box, write to us for a free sample box, mentioning where you saw this advertisement. Put this medicine to the test when you have indigestion, constipation, biliousness, backache or kidney derangements. The results will soon prove to you the superiority of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

200 EACH DAY

Died From Typhus in a Serbian Town.

SCOURGE WILL CARRY OFF HALF POPULATION UNLESS SANITARY REVOLUTION.

Rhodes Scholar Back—Appointment of Surgeon-General Gorgas To Lead Rockefeller Foundation Expedition Approved.

London, April 14.—The report that Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the United States Army, will lead the Rockefeller Foundation Expedition to combat the typhus epidemic in Serbia, attracted much attention here. The Manchester Guardian editorially said that if General Gorgas maintained his past record this American should be of more value to Serbia than any man could be at this moment, and other papers equally warmly commended the appointment. General Gorgas' task, according to Wilbert C. Davidson, of New York, a Rhodes scholar, on the medical side of Oxford, who has just returned from Serbia, where he worked on the American relief expedition, will depend for its success simply upon the question whether he is invested with sufficient authority by the Serbian Government. "Only ability and authority," said Mr. Davidson, "are required to clean up Serbia and arrest the epidemic which otherwise will carry off half the population of the country, not to speak of the Austrian prisoners of war. General Gorgas, or whoever undertakes the task, will need to have plenary powers. "Only a complete sanitary revolution can prevail. Wells will have to be stamped out, houses torn down, and towns and villages thoroughly cleaned. Unsanitary conditions are indescribable. Good drinking water can be got from the mountains, but it is brought down in water carts which go uncleaned for years. Sir William Osler estimated that among doctors in the Irish typhus epidemic, fifty per cent. contracted the disease; in Serbia the proportion is likely to be greater. The American expedition lost two men—Dr. Donnelly at Jevigselge and Dr. Cook at Valjevo, and three others were sick when I left Serbia at Jevigselge, and Dr. Cookingham and Dr. Nesbit at Valjevo were also down. "Between forty and fifty per cent. of the cases are proving fatal and unless practically the whole people can be got out of their present unsanitary surroundings and get under canvas, given fresh air and otherwise thoroughly cleaned up, the estimate made by Dr. Ryan, the American doctor at Belgrade, that half the population would die, will probably prove correct. "Austrian prisoners are suffering worse than the Serbians. At Nish I walked among Austrian prisoners, sleeping on the bare ground. One of them said to me: 'I surrendered be-

cause I thought I would be better off as a prisoner than fighting the Russians, but I did not know what I was going to find here."

"In another place I found 55 Austrians herded in a single room. Serbia had at one time 45,000 to 50,000 prisoners of war, she has not so many now. At Nish, 60 a day; the rate was higher at Valjevo. In some places the Austrians have hospitals of their own, but the difficulties of adequate treatment are immense."

"In one I found an orderly for forty patients. 'Why not more?' I asked. 'We should have more,' I was told, but 'they are dead.' Neither the Serbian nor Austrian doctors believe in the treatment of typhus by baths which other doctors get to keep the temperature down, with good results."

PLAN BIG UTILITY MERGER.

Republic Railway To Consolidate Seventeen Concerns.

Sharon, Pa., April 14.—The largest merger of traction companies and power plants that has taken place in Western Pennsylvania in many years is now being planned by the Republic Railway & Light Company through a bond issue of \$25,000,000. Owned or controlled by the Republic Company are 17 active and inactive subsidiaries, and for some time the legal department has been engaged in a comprehensive plan to merge them all under one head. In the event of the bond issue being put through, many important improvements will be made on the traction lines and power plants operating in Youngstown, Sharon, New Castle, Warren and other Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania territory.

"Million-Share Days" in Wall Street.

New York, April 14.—Total transactions on the Stock Exchange which on Friday amounted to 1,275,760 shares, were the largest of any time since the "panic" day of the outbreak of the war last July, when when sales on the 30th of that month were 1,329,925, and on the 28th, 1,932,590. Before that time, since December, 1912, there had been no day on which sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares. On October 27th, 1911, the day the Government filed its suit against the Steel Corporation, 1,725,000 shares changed hands. In September, 1911, there were six successive days when sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares. The largest of these was 1,725,500 on the 27th, which was the largest since the "silent panic" of March 1907.

Bethlehem Steel Stockholders.

New York, April 14.—The World prints a list of Bethlehem Steel Corporation stockholders owing more than fifty shares, which was compiled from the books of the corporation in the latter part of February. At that time there were 2,313 stockholders.