

HOLLAND WILDLY INDIGNANT OVER SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER BY PIRATES; SEVERAL FROM BRITISH SHIP LOST

BORDEN TO START HOUSE-CLEANING

Reads Two of His Followers in the House Out of the Party

Premier Excoriates A. DeWitt Foster, M. P., and W. F. Garland, M. P., for Their Connection With Scandal Regarding Horses and Drugs for the Army—Sir Robert Also Promises Reform in War Expenditures in the Future—Also Says He Will Prosecute All Grafters, Imprison Them, and Force Restitution, if He Can.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, April 16.—Arthur DeWitt Foster, Conservative member for Kings, Nova Scotia, and William Garland, Conservative member for Carleton (Ont.), have been publicly reprimanded for wrongdoing in parliament. The two leading members are expected to tender their resignations and step out of public life.
The course of the premier follows the ghastly disclosures made during the past few weeks by Liberalism in the public accounts committee in relation to government purchase of war supplies.
The premier admitted that grave irregularities and wrongdoing had occurred. He argued that the government should not be held responsible. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the purchase had been made in short time. Inpropriety and fraud which occurred were in the violation of express ministerial orders.
Premier Reform in Future.
Sir Robert promised on behalf of the government to do better in future. He agreed with the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it was the duty of the justice department to make every endeavor to obtain restitution and punish offenders.
He announced the intention to immediately appoint a commission of from one to three business men to undertake the expenditure of parliament's new \$100,000,000 war vote. An effort would be made, he promised, apart from all political considerations, to secure the widest expenditure, highest ability and perfect integrity.
Reads Two M. P.'s Out of Party.
The premier, in slow spoken and emphatic words, formally read Messrs. Foster and Garland out of his party. He felt that the duty he owed to the government, which I am the head, the party of which I am the leader in federal politics, and to the house and the country, he stated, "to this public expression my most grave disapproval of the conduct of the gentlemen."
Neither Mr. Foster nor Mr. Garland was in the chamber, and the premier's statement was recent in propriety and silence by both sides, subsequently followed by an outburst of prolonged cheering from his followers.
Laurier Holds Government Responsible.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed the premier. There could be no issue as to the action taken, however, he stated, it might be. He was afraid that the investigations so far held had merely scratched the surface of what had been going on. He held the government responsible for certain offences. The department of militia, he maintained, must have realized that it was not dealing with the boy clerk Fowler, but with his employer, "the man at the bottom who was profiting by the transaction."
Sir Wilfrid approved the premier's decision to institute further investigation. This investigation should be made thoroughness, justice, fair play and the full limit of publicity. There should be no closing of the wide open door of publicity. Parliament and the government had a stern and a real duty to perform if the tragedies of the past were to redound to the well-being of public life in Canada.
With the avowal of the proposed commission, the Liberal leader was also silent to one, and he urged that, in every war expenditure made, all contracts should be let by tender, dealing should not be done with the producer and manufacturer and no favors to anyone should be shown.
Neither political party had proposed a collection of angels with respect to the patronage system. Since Confederation the patronage system had enticed largely into all public work. Sir Wilfrid believed it to be an evil. He was ready to do his part to get rid of it forever. It had been shown, he stated, that it had generated a great deal of graft and corruption, and it was doubly criminal that we are held the government without looking for Party Advantage.
"There has been talk of general elections," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but the position I have taken. I have no suggestion to offer to the government on that matter. It is their own business."
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THIRTY-ONE NEW CASES OF DISEASE ON KRON PRINZ

Newport News, Va., April 15.—Provisions for four days were taken aboard today by the German commerce raider Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the three days supply allowed her when she came into port having been exhausted. Loading of 300 tons of coal for port purposes and to trim the ship will be completed by night, and tomorrow the cruiser will go into dry dock for survey by the naval board, which is to recommend the time to be granted by the United States government for repairs.
The ship's surgeons said today that members of the crew suffering from beri-beri were much improved. Thirty-one new cases of the disease have developed since the raider arrived here, but with plenty of fresh vegetables available, the surgeons expect to suppress the epidemic soon.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION IS TO THE FRONT

British Public Deeply Interested in Diplomatic Reports

LITTLE NEW FROM THE BATTLE LINE

Russians Declare They Are Making Steady Progress in the Carpathian Mountains—But Austrians Also Claim Victories—French Meet With Success North of Arras and Revive Offensive in Woerze District.

London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—The sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk and many rumors of diplomatic movements in Italy and the near east seem to have made the people of England almost forget last night's Zeppelin raid over Northumberland county, and the fighting on the continent.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO CHILE REGARDING DRESDEN AFFAIR

Makes "Full and Ample Apology" for Sinking the German Raider in Territorial Waters, But Adds That It Was Necessary—Why the Glasgow Acted Promptly.

London, April 15, 8:25 p. m.—The British government has offered a "full and ample apology" to the Chilean government for the sinking, on March 14, in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser, Dresden, the internment of which had already been ordered by the maritime governor of Cumberland Bay when the British squadron attacked and sank her.

The note delivered by the Chilean minister to Great Britain says that the Dresden, anchored in Cumberland Bay, (Juan Fernandez Island) March 9, and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours.

As the order was not complied with, the captain of the Dresden was informed that his ship was interned.
When the British squadron appeared on March 14, the governor was proceeding, and the cruiser Glasgow to inform the British officers of the steps he had taken, but he had to turn back as the British ships opened fire on the Dresden, which a flag of truce had already been hoisted, and called on her captain to surrender. The captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the Dresden.

"This act of hostility committed in Chilean territorial waters by a British naval squadron," says the Chilean minister, "has painfully surprised my government."
Continuing, the minister says that had the officer in command of the British squadron received the governor and been informed that the Dresden was interned, he was convinced "the British commander would not have opened fire on her, and brought about a situation which constrains the Chilean government, in defence of its sovereign rights, to formulate a most energetic protest."
After referring to the hospitality shown British ships in Chilean waters, and to the long friendship between the two peoples, the minister says:

"Nothing could be a more painful surprise to us than to see our customary cordial attitude repaid by an act which bears, unfortunately, all the evidences of contempt for our sovereign rights, although it is probable that there was nothing further from the minds of those by whom it was unthinkingly committed."
Britain's Reply.
The British government, in its reply, expresses regret that a misunderstanding arose, and adds:
"On the facts, as stated in the communication from the Chilean minister, the British government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean government."
"It is, however, pointed out that, according to the British information, the Dresden had not accepted internment, and still had her colors flying and her guns trained."
"If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilean authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped again to attack British commerce."

"In view of the time it would take to clear up the circumstances, and because of the Chilean communication, the British government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilean government."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, April 12.—The casualties among the Canadian expeditionary force announced by the militia department today are as follows:

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
Died of Wounds.
Corporal E. C. King, April 10 (transferred from 82nd battalion), at Canadian Military Hospital, Bomoliffa. Next of kin, Y. King, No. 82, Randolph Gardens, London, W., England.

SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Private John Carpenter, March 30. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Carpenter (mother), No. 74 Creelan street, Maldstone, Kent, England.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Private F. C. Hunt, March 31. Next of kin, C. W. Hunt, No. 28 Valletta Grove, Plaitford, Essex, England.

ELEVENTH BATTALION.
Death.
Lieutenant Stanley Hill Mitchell, April 10 at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, while under operation for appendicitis. Next of kin, Alice L. Mitchell, No. 197 Lafayette avenue, Winnipeg.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Lance Corporal Hugh Ross, April 1. Next of kin, Mrs. Jane Ross, No. 170 University avenue, Toronto (Ont.).

THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Death.
March 28.—Corporal John Wilson Thompson, cerebro spinal meningitis, at Alderbury Hospital, Alderbury, Cambridgeshire. Next of kin, Mrs. George Thompson, Alderbury, not stated, at Cameron street, Toronto.

THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Death.
Private Thomas P. Thomas, pneumonia, at Military Hospital, Bomoliffa. Next of kin, Mrs. Edith Thomas (wife), Shellmouth, Manitoba.

THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Death.
Private Charles Charles Bogie, admitted to Military Hospital, Bomoliffa, with erysipelas. Next of kin, Mrs. F. Flower (sister), Sinaluta (Sask.).

DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.
Wounded.
March 29.—Private R. T. Douglas, next of kin, Edward Douglas, (father), Glenburn Terrace, Rowlandsgill, Durham, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Died of Wounds.
April 2.—Gunner David Miller. Next of kin, Hugh C. Miller, relationship not stated, Pelham Road, St. Catharines (Ont.).

STR. CORSICAN AT HALIFAX WITH 1,000 BAGS OF MAIL.

Halifax, April 16.—The Alisa liner Corsican, from Liverpool, with the mails and passengers, docked at 2 o'clock this morning. She had 1,000 packages of mail and 269 passengers. The steamer had a good trip and the voyage was without incident. No German submarines were sighted.

Has Safely Returned.
Amsterdam, via London, April 15.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the naval ship which attacked the Plymouth district of England Wednesday, has returned safely.

WITH NO WARNING GERMANS SINK A DUTCH STEAMER

The Katwyk from Baltimore for Rotterdam with Grain for Holland's Government Torpedoed in North Sea by German Submarine and Goes to Bottom in 15 Minutes—Dutch Highly Indignant—British People Also Aroused.

London, April 15, 6:54 p. m.—The Netherlands steamer Katwyk, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, was torpedoed yesterday evening, while anchored several miles to the west of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of twenty-three men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.
A despatch to Reuters from Flushing reports the arrival there of the crew of the Katwyk. The men say that while the night watch was being changed a severe shock was felt, and the ship began to take in water. As the steamer was sinking the crew took to the boats, and while rowing away saw the periscope of a submarine which quickly disappeared.
The Katwyk sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.

The Katwyk was a freight steamer. Built in 1903, she was 1,287 net tons and 281 feet long. She sailed from Baltimore, March 26, for Rotterdam, and passed Dover April 14.

People of Holland Aroused.
The Hague, via London, April 16, 10:30 p. m.—The sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk is considered here the greatest incident of the submarine warfare, as it directly affects the Dutch government, to which the cargo of grain on board the steamer was consigned.
While awaiting further details of the torpedoing of the Katwyk the ministerial departments concerned discussed the matter today, but declined to make a statement.

Dutch Highly Indignant.
London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—Although it is not yet absolutely certain that a German submarine was responsible for the torpedoing of the Dutch steamer Katwyk off the North Hinder Lightship last night, the sinking of the vessel has aroused the indignation of the Dutch people, as evidenced by the editorials of the newspapers in Holland.

The fact that the Dutch government was directly involved in the Katwyk's cargo, and that the news of the sinking of the steamer came immediately on top of the announcement that four Dutch trawlers had been seized by the Germans and taken to Zeebrugge, apparently heightened the feeling of the Hollanders.

EIGHT DROWNED WHEN SMALL BRITISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED

London, April 15.—The British steamer Ptarmigan has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. Eleven sailors of the Ptarmigan's crew of twenty-two men were saved. The Ptarmigan had a tonnage of 475 net and was built at Dundee in 1901. The vessel was 210 feet long, thirty feet beam and sixteen feet deep. She was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company.
Eight were Drowned.
London, April 15, 10:30 p. m.—The survivors of the Ptarmigan, who were landed at Gravesend, say that the submarine gave no warning of the attack. In the excitement of lowering the lifeboats, after the torpedo struck, one of the ropes was cut, and the occupants of a boat were thrown into the water. Eight were drowned out of a crew of seventeen.

TWO ZEPPELINS DROP BOMBS ON ENGLISH TOWNS THIS MORNING

London, April 16, 3:10 a. m.—Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England shortly after midnight, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained, only one person, a woman, was injured. It is said she was only slightly hurt.

The airships dropped four bombs on Malden, in Essex county, thirty miles northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs were also dropped in the Heybridge Basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships came up the Blackwater river and over the marshes, and circled around.

At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk county, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage to house property in the centre of the town resulting. A lumber yard was set on fire. The window panes in many houses were shattered. Three horses belonging to the railway company, were killed. Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, twelve miles south of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with missiles, went on to Halesworth, eight miles inland. They then again returned to Southwold and dropped six bombs.

ONE CANADIAN DEAD; ANOTHER IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Ottawa, April 15.—The casualties announced by the militia department tonight are as follows:
Second Battalion.
Death—Private John Mates, April 15, at Salisbury Infirmary, sarcema of the chest. Next of kin, Sarah L. Mates, (wife), No. 108 Schofield avenue, Brockville (Ont.).

Resolution Passed at Mass Meeting of New York Labor Federation.
New York, April 15.—Resolutions calling upon organized labor throughout the United States "to consider seriously the proposal of a general strike among those industries employed in the production of ammunition and food supplies," for the use of warring European nations, were adopted tonight at a mass meeting called by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity to consider a peace movement.

Thirteenth Battalion.
Private Horace Victor Gore, March 27, admitted to Military Hospital, Shorecliffe, with appendicitis. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Gore, Box 503, Regina (Sask.).

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The Austrian Claims.
Vienna, via London, April 15, 3:10 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:
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