

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fair today, then strong winds and gales, north-easterly and easterly, with rain.

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SERIOUS DISSENSIONS AMONG TURKISH TROOPS; EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA SAID TO BE VERY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY TO GERMANY

Says Her Submarine Crews Have Committed Acts Contrary to Common Humanity--Cannot be Regarded as Honorable Opponents--1000 Officers and Men of German Navy Rescued by British Sailors Since War broke Out.

London, April 2--A German protest and threat of reprisals on account of treatment by Great Britain of the prisoners aboard German submarines was made public today. This protest was transmitted by Germany to Great Britain through the United States. The reply of Great Britain was also made public.

The German government, in its protest, asked whether Great Britain intended to accord less favorable treatment to captured German submarine crews than to other war prisoners, and if so, what form this discrimination would take. Germany stated that if Great Britain adopted such a course, a British army officer held prisoner in Germany would receive correspondingly harsher treatment for each member of a captured German submarine crew.

The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, said that the prisoners from German submarines had been placed in naval detention barracks and segregated from other war prisoners, but were being treated humanely and permitted to take exercise.

Furthermore, the foreign secretary said, German prisoners in England and British prisoners of equal rank in Germany are better fed and clothed than many, and the Germans are not subjected to forced labor.

THE NOTE TO GREY.

Under date of March 20 the American ambassador wrote Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, as follows:

"The American ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs and has the honor, under instructions from the secretary of state at Washington, to transmit the hereto annexed text of a telegram, dated March 17, which Mr. Bryan has received from the German foreign office, through the embassy at Berlin.

"According to notices appearing in the British press the British admiral is said to have made known its intention not to accord to the officers and crews of German submarines who have become prisoners, the treatment due to them as prisoners of war, and especially not to concede to the officers the advantage of their rank.

"The German government is of the opinion that these reports are not correct, as the crews of the submarines acted in the execution of orders given to them and, in doing this, have solely fulfilled their military duties.

"At any rate, the reports in question have become so numerous in the neutral press that an immediate explanation of the true facts appears to be of most urgent importance, if for no other reasons than consideration of public opinion in Germany.

"The imperial foreign office therefore, requests the American embassy to have an inquiry of the British government made by telegraph through the medium of the American embassy in London as to whether and in what way they intend to treat the officers and crews of German submarines who have been made prisoners in any respect worse than other prisoners of war.

"Should this prove to be the case, the request is added that, in the name of the German government, the sharpest protest be lodged with the British government against such proceedings and that no doubt be left that for each member of the crew of a submarine made prisoner a British army officer held as a prisoner of war in Germany will receive correspondingly harsher treatment.

"The imperial foreign office would be grateful for information at the earliest convenience regarding the result of the steps taken."

GREY'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey replied to the American ambassador under date of April 1 as follows:

"The secretary of state for foreign affairs presents his compliments to the United States ambassador, and, with reference to His Excellency's note of the 20th ultimo, respecting reports in the press upon the treatment of prisoners from Germany, has the honor to state that he learns from the lord's commissioners of the admiralty that the officers and men who were rescued from German submarines U-8 and U-12 have been placed in naval detention barracks in view of the necessity of their segregation from other prisoners of war.

"In these quarters they are treated with humanity, given the opportunity for exercise, provided with German books, subject to no forced labor and are better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank now in Germany.

"As, however, the crews of the two German submarines in question before they were rescued from the sea were engaged in sinking innocent British and neutral merchant ships and wantonly killing non-combatants they cannot be regarded as honorable opponents, but rather as persons who, at the orders of their governments, have committed acts which are offenses against the law of nations and contrary to common humanity.

"His Majesty's government would also bring to the notice of the United States government that during the present war more than one thousand officers and men of the German navy have been rescued from the sea, sometimes in spite of danger to the rescuers and sometimes to the prejudice of the British naval operations. No case has, however, occurred of any officers or men of the royal navy being rescued by Germans."

PROROGATION LAST OF THE WEEK

Ottawa, April 2--Prorogation of parliament is not likely to take place until the end of next week, probably on Friday, although if possible, the government will wind up business on Wednesday. There is still a considerable amount of business to be put through the commons, including all the supplementary estimates and a considerable portion of the main estimates, the Election Act amendments, the National Transcontinental Railway act amendments, and the bill to enable soldiers on active service to vote.

In addition to these there will also likely be a field day on the reports of the public accounts and boots committees. The boots committee will probably be able to wind up its investigation on Tuesday and report to the house on Wednesday. Majority and minority reports are expected.

It is doubtful if the public accounts committee will be able to conclude before prorogation all the investigations already under way. Witnesses have been summoned for Tuesday and Wednesday next, and it is the intention of the opposition to ask, when the committee meets again on Tuesday, that more witnesses be summoned for late in the week.

Rome, April 3--The Turkish leaders are troubled by dissension within their own army according to the Tribune, which quotes an Italian recently returned from Constantinople to the effect that two Turkish army corps which were stationed in Thrace on the Bulgarian border fought with each other. To end the trouble it was necessary to separate the two forces one being sent into the Caucasus to oppose the Russians and the other going to Gallipoli Peninsula.

DECORATION FOR JOFFRE

Harve, April 3--General Joffre commander in chief of the French forces yesterday visited the Belgian Headquarters and had a long interview with King Albert and with M. Debroqueville, Minister of war. A Belgian military decoration was bestowed upon General Joffre by King Albert as well as several minor decorations to others who have won recognition.

EMPEROR WANTS PEACE

London, April 3--The Emperor Francis Joseph is willing to sacrifice Galicia to Russia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia to procure peace according to a despatch from Petrograd.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINES

New York, April 3--Instead of ninety submarines Germany has but 45 according to Henri Buchard, retired rear admiral of the French navy, who is in this city en route to the Panama Pacific Exposition. He ridiculed the idea that the Kaisers submersible craft can make 18 knots on the surface, saying thirteen to fourteen knots on top of the water is their capacity. He contends they are towed through the English Channel by trawlers.

AUSTRIANS HAVE LOST HOPE

(Central News Correspondence.)

Petrograd, April 3--M. Yakobovsky, an official of the Russian consulate at Vienna before the outbreak of the war, has just arrived at Odessa. For seven months he was confined in the prison known as the "Devil's Tower" in Vienna. He was arrested as a spy but was released when the Russian and Austrian government exchanged prisoners. At the present time one Russian newspaper correspondent and several Galician political prisoners are confined in the "Devil's Tower." Life there, according to M. Yakobovsky, is so insupportable that two prisoners committed suicide and two others went insane during the time he was there.

The German prisoners who have arrived in Warsaw during the past few days show great signs of great fatigue, but refuse to talk regarding conditions in the German lines. Austrian prisoners, on the other hand state frankly that they have given up all hope of victory for their cause and that they have lost faith in their government. Prisoners of Polish nationality tell of bitter relations between Austrians, Poles and Germans.

WORLD WIDE PROHIBITION IS POSSIBLE

Washington, April 3--No development of the European war is likely to have so tremendous an influence upon American politics as the sudden swing of two of the great allied countries, Russia and Great Britain toward the prohibition of alcoholic liquors. This is the firm conviction of politicians of all parties in Washington. It is believed that national prohibition in the United States will follow.