

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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BATTLES FOR THE CARPATHIAN PASSES—Russians Thro' Dukla Pass, Pushing Towards Bartfeld

Their Object to Gain Possession of Railroads Running South Into Hungary

Nothing Doing in Dardanelles Fleets Waiting Mine Sweepers to Clear the Way—Italians Call Upon the Government to realize Ambitions of Their Country

English Dockers Tie Up Shipping

London, March 27.—Responding to the appeal made by Earl Kitchener, the Earl of Derby and the leaders of their Unions, the Liverpool dockers resumed work today.

Rainstorm Keeps All Things Quiet

Paris, via St. Pierre, Mar. 27.—Rainstorms prevailed all day yesterday, and the situation was rather quiet on the greatest part of the front.

Serb Holiday Celebrated in France

Paris, Mar. 26.—According to instructions received from the Minister of Public Schools, the National Serb holiday was celebrated in all the public schools throughout France.

Belgian Airmen Bombard German Aviation Camp

Paris, Mar. 23 (official).—Belgian aviators have bombed the German aviation camp at Chistelles, in the west of Flanders, 7 miles southwest of Bruges.

France Relies On Justice of Cause

Paris, March 22.—Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice and Vice President of the Cabinet, explained to the correspondent of The Associated Press why he and other Cabinet members had consistently declined to grant interviews concerning the position of France in the present war.

Italy Mobilizes Alpine Troops

Rome, Mar. 28.—All Alpine troops of the first category, born in 1883, have been called to the colors by the Italian War Department for 45 days.

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Failure To Raise U.S. Submarine

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ENGLAND IS THE SPECTRE WHICH HAUNTS THE HUNS

German Appeal to all the People to Make Greater Efforts to Defeat the Hated English—The Country Which Goes in This Great War Will Lose Beyond all Worlds

The following literal translation of an article which appeared in the morning edition of the Hamburger Nachrichten of January 31, is issued by the Press Bureau. The black type has been inserted:—

The Conflict with Britain.

The increased vigor with which Germany has recently pressed the offensive against Britain is without doubt a gratifying symptom of the present phase of the campaign.

In the sphere of economics all necessary measures have been taken, with the cheerful acquiescence of the whole German people, in order to resist effectively the starving-out policy initiated by Britain.

Finally, it is not without significance that an expression of expert opinion has recently been made regarding the range of German naval and coast guns, the chief point of which lies in the assertion that from Calais the harbor-defences of Dover and the country to the north of Dover can be bombarded over a front of five and a half miles.

It, therefore follows that the conflict with Britain will demand fresh exertions and sacrifices. We shall do well to steel our hearts betimes.

"To Calm the British."

Britain has already had good reason to realize the extreme peril and gravity of the situation. Whereas German economic life has in almost every direction returned to its normal course or with astonishing adaptability turned into fresh channels in order to retain its former high level of productivity and prosperity.

Notwithstanding these facts, there could be no greater error than to underestimate the importance of the war with Britain, which is only now entering upon its first serious stages.

But we Germans are not only aware of our own powers and of the weak spot where we can pierce Britain's armor. We realize for what stakes new phases in the struggle it is no longer we are playing. We know that the or a contest for the domination of Europe and for great territorial acquisitions is looking on at this war.

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A Sea Mystery—Disappearance of Cruiser Strassburg

New York, March 29.—Deepest of all the mysterious occurrences that have marked the progress of the world war, the case of the German cruiser Strassburg, which has never been heard of since the start of hostilities, stands without a parallel.

Just previous to the declaration of war the Strassburg entered the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and began to coal. On August 2 she was known to be still in that port.

It is believed now that the case of the Strassburg is one of those mysteries of the sea that may never be solved until the day when "the sea gives up its dead."

According to a story published yesterday afternoon in the Brooklyn Eagle, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which had been raiding British and French shipping in South American and West Indian waters, had been wrecked off the Grenadines, of the Windward Islands.

A German captain, whose years of service have been for the most part in odd corners of the Antilles, says in a letter that the Karlsruhe is definitely covered. For business reasons he has asked that his name should not be used, but he asserts positively that the bulk of the Karlsruhe lies off the Grenadines, the little string of islands that stretch north of Grenada in the Windward Islands group.

A German defeat, apart from any war indemnity with which future generations might be burdened, would in all probability so cripple our resources that we should no longer be able even to contemplate the reconstruction of our military and economic forces or the creation of a fleet to vie with that of Britain.

This tirade, states the Press Bureau, presumably semi-official or inspired, since it has been communicated from Berlin. It is of interest as showing a remarkable change in German opinion regarding the value of the British as foes, as well as a change in their attitude towards the war.

In the Vosges German artillery is bombarding the position which the French took upon an eminence of Hartmannswellerkopf.

In Champagne district there has been no weakening of the French pressure against the German lines.

Belgian airmen have become active, and an aviator bombarded a German aviation camp at Chistelles, seven miles southeast of Bruges.

Disulphury artillery fire is reported from several districts on the North-west end of the battle line.

Greece Resents Rumors Mercenary Considerations Effecting Foreign Policy

National Aspirations Not Affected By Attitude of Neutrality

Attaches Great Importance to Calm and Tranquillity of Public Opinion

Athens, March 29th.—The official communication of the foreign policy of Greece issued today, says: the Government attributing great importance to calm and tranquillity of public opinion regarding proper treatment of foreign affairs, considers it an absolute necessity to deny statements to the effect that if Greece does not abandon her attitude of neutrality, she will lose an opportunity of realizing her national aspirations.

Official Statement From Petrograd

Petrograd, Mar. 28.—The following official statement was issued here last night:—West of the Middle Niemen on the right bank of the Narw and on the left bank of the Vistula, there has been no essential change in the situation. In the Carpathians we have made considerable progress in the direction of Bartfeld. The Austrians in falling back set fire to the village of Zboro. In the direction of Baltigrone we have carried a fortified height. East of Ravoletz, near Ruskedydna and Kosivka, we successfully repelled important forces of the enemy. During the course of the day we made prisoners of about 2,500 Austrian soldiers besides 40 officers. We captured several machine guns. In Eastern Galicia we drove back a battalion which crossed the Dniester near Jojva, inflicting very heavy losses.

German Naval Units Suffer Great Losses in Baltic Sea

The Allied Ships Bombard Bulair Line of Forts—Rigid Censorship in Italy

Petrograd, March 29.—Severe losses have been inflicted upon German naval units in the Baltic Sea by the Russians, according to a semi-official review of the operations there, made public last night.

Paris, March 29.—No attack was made at Dardanelles Straits on Sunday, says a despatch, but a Franco-British fleet and the Russian cruiser Askold bombarded the Bulair line of forts from the Gulf of Saros.

Rome, March 29.—Rigid censorship upon publication of military news from March 31 to July 30 has been established by Royal Decree.

Paris, March 29.—Along the length of the Meuse to the East of Verdun and in the vicinity of Les Parges the French are driving against the German forces defending St. Mihiel-Metz line of communications.

Paris, March 29.—A Bucharest correspondent to the Frankfurter Zeitung telegraphs his paper that Roumania will continue to maintain neutrality. The paper professes to have obtained information to the effect that Roumania's Ambassador has signed such an agreement.

Austria Makes Offer To Cede Trent

Paris, March 29.—Austria has made a definite offer to cede to Italy part of the Province of Trent at the close of the war the Petit Parisienne's Rome correspondent says. He has been informed, he adds, the proposal was made on Thursday, and that the Italian Government deferred its reply.

Changed Nationality

London, March 29.—It now transpires that the famous submarine U-21 has become part of the British navy, sunk off West Coast somewhere near Fleetwood about the middle of February. The U-21 was raised and taken into Barrow-in-Furness. She was very slightly damaged; slight repairs were made and in very short time the U-21 was again at sea, headed for home waters, but manned by British crew.

Statements Premature Austro-Hungarian-Italian Negotiations

Everything Done Due to Initiative of Germany—Prince von Buelow Moved Cautiously—in May things to Take Definite Turn

Rome, Mar. 28.—Contrary to statements which have appeared in the French and British press, Austro-Hungary never opened any direct negotiations with Italy concerning possible territorial concessions.

London, Mar. 28.—Eighteen members of the crew of the British steamer Frostburg lost their lives yesterday when the vessel was wrecked near Cape Spartel, on the Morocco coast.

Steamer Wrecked On Cape Spartel

The British Ship Frostburg Ashore on Morocco Coast Many of the Crew Lost

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Russians Advance Against Reinforcements

Capturing 1,700 Prisoners and Two Cannon

Petrograd.—On the front lying between Bartfeld and Aujak, we are still advancing, although the enemy has been reinforced. On 24th March we captured 1,700 prisoners and two cannons. In the direction of Mankas, the Germans retreated, but without the submarine's crew being taken out alive.

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