

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Strong southerly to westerly winds, a few local showers, but mostly fair and mild.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

BRITISH WON GREAT VICTORY OVER TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Big Turkish Army Has Been Defeated by the British

Great Victory Reported From Mesopotamia---An Entire Divisional Staff Captured by the British---A Munition Depot Taken by the French on Western Front.

LONDON, March 29.—The British army in Mesopotamia has defeated a Turkish army of 20,000 men, capturing 900 men, including a general, the War Office announces. The entire divisional staff of the fifty-third Turkish division in Mesopotamia has been captured the official report says.

PARIS, March 29.—An important munitions and supply depot has been captured by the French, the War Office announced today. Artillery fighting continued during the night between the Aisne and the Somme, and the French kept in contact everywhere with the German lines. Soissons was bombarded by heavy guns. The statement follows: "From the Somme to the Aisne there is no change in the situation, intermittent artillery firing occurring during the night. Our troops everywhere maintained contact with the enemy lines. In the course of the operations of recent days south of the Oise, we took possession of important depots of materials and munitions. Yesterday German long-range guns fired seven shells at Soissons. In the region of Rheims we made a successful surprise attack north of La Pomhelle. In the Champagne, near Tahure, and in the Argonne at Courtes Chausses, attacks of the enemy were repulsed by our fire."

LONDON, March 29.—The most interesting piece of news from the war theatre today is the announcement of the visit to the Italian front of Sir William Robertson and General Weygand, representing General Nivelle. It can be assumed that the presence of the British chief of staff and the representative of the French headquarters staff at the post of the Italian supreme command means that heavy fighting is expected there.

Shortage of Foodstuffs in Bavaria

Has Created a Very Serious Situation

LONDON, March 29.—A gloomy picture of the food situation in Bavaria was drawn by Minister of the Interior Greltreich in an address before the Landtag on Tuesday, according to a Berne despatch to Reuters. Minister Greltreich is quoted as saying that the recent stock-taking had shown that conditions were very serious and that there was a deficiency of 90,000 tons in Bavarian breadstuffs.

Conditions outside Bavaria, he said, were even more unfavorable. The Minister said that it could not be denied that during the war a certain friction had arisen between north and south Germany, chiefly due to the administration of the war.

After predicting that the coming weeks would be very hard on the people, he concluded: "But we must hold out. If we lie down, England will squeeze the blood out of our finger nails. Even if the war ended tomorrow, the bitter weeks are out over. Only one thing is left—to hold out."

Social Reforms in Germany May Receive

Strong Impetus From Russian Revolution

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 29.—The demand for the immediate introduction of internal reforms in Germany, particularly in Prussia, which the socialist and radical parties have been advocating for months, has received a strong impetus from the Russian revolution. The press organs of these parties, notably the Berlin Vorwaerts, declare that Russia's revolt to democracy leaves Germany and Austria-Hungary alone among the belligerents as representatives of non-parliamentary regimes, and necessitates German reforms without waiting for the end of the war, as Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg advocates. The Vorwaerts declares that otherwise the conviction of the Entente nations that they are now fighting for the freedom of the world against antiquated modes of government, will grow stronger and stronger.

ON THE ROUMANIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 29.—Teutonic attacks on the southern portion of the Roumanian front were delivered yesterday but were stopped by the Russian fire, the War Office announced today. The advance was attempted in the region northeast of Fokshani. Only raiding operations are reported from the Caucasus front.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT BERLIN

London, March 28.—There are various suggestions concerning the reason for the present visit of the Austrian Emperor to Emperor William. The Daily Mail says it learns from Vienna by way of Switzerland, that the conference between the emperors is to decide whether the Austro-German policy toward the United States shall be modified so as to avoid war, or whether the present submarine methods which are certain to provoke war with the United States shall be maintained. The above is the first intimation that there is to be a meeting between the Emperor William and Emperor Charles. A despatch from Amsterdam March 16th said a Vienna telegram reported the arrival in the Austrian capital that day of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, who visited Emperor Charles. Foreign Minister Czernin and Premier Clam-Martinic.

Big Snow Storm In New Liskeard, Ont.

New Liskeard, Ont., March 28.—For thirty hours no train has been able to proceed further north than Earlton Junction, due to the huge blanket of snow that covers the rails in places to a depth of four to six feet. The Cobalt special from Toronto was cancelled this morning and the National is held up this evening.

Mrs. Warren, while in the city, is the guest of Mrs. Richardson at "Bishopscourt."

BRITISH BARK NEATH SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Discrepancy in Despatches Received at Washington Lead to the Belief That the Submarine was Captured—Two Americans were on Board the Neath.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The British bark Neath, from Mauretius for Havre, with sugar, was torpedoed without warning at 8.45 a. m. Tuesday, 28 miles southeast of Fastnet, according to a State Department report today from Consul Frost at Queenstown. "The British bark Neath," Consul Frost said, "with auxiliary steam power, 4,690 tons, from Mauretius to Havre with a cargo of sugar, was torpedoed without warning at 8.45 a. m. on the 27th, while 28 miles southeast of Fastnet. She sank in seven minutes. No losses or injuries. She carried no guns or wireless, nor made any attempt to escape or resist. Boats picked up by Admiralty vessels three miles off Ballimore on the 27th. All saved. Two Americans were aboard."

The message in part was conflicting. It said that the captain of the Neath was taken as a hostage by the submarine, but afterwards stated that the captain was landed yesterday at Queenstown. No explanation for this apparent discrepancy was given. Capture by the British of the submarine which destroyed the Neath and the consequent release of the captain was suggested by naval officers as a solution of the discrepancy in the despatch. It was thought probable that after the captain was made prisoner the undersea craft was captured and the Neath's captain landed at Queenstown.

GERMAN RAIDER IN THE PACIFIC.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 29.—A despatch to the Canadian News from Tokio says that a German raider has sunk a Japanese warship in the Southern Pacific. The names of the vessels were not disclosed. The presence of a German raider in the Southern seas and in the Indian ocean has been rumored several times lately.

THE GERMANS LAUNCH A COUNTER OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Von Hindenburg Has Driven the French From Advanced Positions But Has Made no Serious Dent in Their Lines ---British Moving Forward Steadily.

The Germans are striking back in Champagne in a determined effort to divert General Nivelle from his ceaseless pounding at the base of the shaken Hindenburg line. The scene of the counter offensive launched by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is along a fifteen mile front starting about 25 miles east of Rheims. Attacking in force in this sector, the Germans have driven the French from some of their advanced trenches, but have failed so far to make a serious impression on their lines.

In the meantime the iron semi-circle, which General Nivelle has thrown around the southern half of the great St. Gobain plateau is steadily contracting. If the French maintain their present rate of advance it can only be a matter of a very few days before the entire plateau is in their grasp, removing the last great natural barrier to Laon.

Military Critics Think It May be Part of Plan

For German Retirement to Belgian Border

The British are moving forward steadily to the north, but the fact that they are capturing villages with cavalry indicates that they are not yet in contact with the main German forces. The most advanced British outposts are still ten miles from the Cambrai line, where Allied observers have assumed that the Germans propose to make their real stand.

Military critics in Paris and London are reverting to the belief that the present German retreat is only part of the plan for a retirement on a tremendous scale to the Belgian border. In support of this theory it is pointed out that the withdrawal from the Noyon and Bapaume salients is rapidly forcing the whole German line into the form of an immense right angle.

The upright of this angle runs north and south for 120 miles from Nieuport on the Belgian coast, to Laon. The horizontal runs for about an equal distance east to the Lorraine border. It is into the apex of this angle that General Nivelle is boring his way, threatening to cut the forces of the invaders squarely into two sections.

BELIEVES THAT WAR WITH UNITED STATES IS INEVITABLE

German Papers Make Little Comment on the Situation But the Tone of Their Headlines Indicate That They are Expecting War.

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 29.—There has been a noticeable absence of comment in the German papers in the last few days on the news of American war preparations. The newspapers have printed various despatches, some from New York and others from the Anglo-French press, but generally without comment. The tone of the headlines alone indicate the increasing certitude that war is inevitable.

The news of the recall of the American representatives on the Belgian relief commission has, however, stirred the editorial writers into breaking their silence.

The Tages Zeitung attacks the American commissioners sharply, declaring that they were steadily working in English interests and furnishing a regular channel for the transmission of military news from Belgium. This paper's retorts to American criticism of the interruption of Brand Whitlock's communications by referring to the alleged restrictions placed on Count Von Bernstorff's use of the wireless by the American government. An inspired explanation which appears in the German papers in regard to the sinking of relief ships, is that they entered the prohibited zone, where safe conduct is invalid.