

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Strikes a Mine After Leaving Bremen.

BATTLE IN CARPATHIANS

Fighting Incessant Day and Night, Constantly Reinforced Russians Making Desperate Efforts To Force Two Passes.

Berlin (via The Hague).—The American steamer Greenbrier struck a mine in the North Sea and sank a few hours after she left Bremen, according to word received by United States Ambassador Gerard. Her crew was landed at Tryck, in Schleswig.

The Greenbrier is the third American vessel destroyed by mines in the North Sea.

The Evelyn was blown up off Borkum Island on February 21, with a reported loss of three men, while en route to Bremen with a cargo of cotton.

The Carib was sunk by a mine off Norderney on February 23. One of her crew died from exposure.

Ambassador Gerard called a brief message to Washington telling of the disaster to the Greenbrier.

The Greenbrier was a vessel of 3,322 tons (gross), was 245 feet in length and had a breadth of 45 feet. She was built in 1893 and originally was owned by the Tropical Fruit Steamship Company, a British concern.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war she was bought by a number of Americans, who formed the "Greenbrier Steamship Company." Her port of registry was changed to New York and she flew the American flag.

On her first trip under the Stars and Stripes the Greenbrier left New Orleans December 10, with a cargo of cotton, bound for Bremen, under command of Captain Farley. On December 30, according to her captain, she was halted by a British cruiser, which fired a solid shot across her bows.

The boarding party from the British warship pulled down the American flag, placed a prize crew in charge and headed the steamer into Kirkwall. From Kirkwall she was taken to Leith, Scotland, and finally released, proceeding to Bremen with her cargo.

Upon her arrival, Captain Farley sent a long cablegram of protest to Washington, which was followed by a note to the British government.

Deadly Struggle in the Passes. London.—The Germans are pouring reinforcements into Hungary to support the Austrian armies, which are being hard pressed by the Russians in the passes of the Carpathian Mountains, and are also, according to dispatches from Holland, again sending men from Belgium to strengthen their eastern front, where the Russians have taken the offensive.

The battle in the Carpathians continues by night and day. The Russians, who are being continually reinforced, are making desperate efforts to force Uzsook and Lupkow Passes, and upon the success of these operations their army, which is on the Hungarian side of Dukla, is waiting before continuing its advance.

Seemingly the Russians have had considerable success, for the official reports announce the repulse of Austrian attacks near Mezolaborcz, which is due south of Lupkow Pass and west of Uzsook Pass, and continued progress in the region of the latter pass and west of Dukla, and continued progress in the region of the latter pass despite the stubborn resistance of the Austrians.

On April 1 the Russians claim to have taken prisoner 160 officers and 7,000 men and to have captured 16 machine guns.

Austrian correspondents view this onslaught with misgiving, and in their dispatches give it precedence over the battle in Bukovina, where the Austrians a few days ago took the offensive and penetrated into Bessarabia, but have since, according to Russian reports, been defeated.

There is no change in Poland, but the movement of German troops from Belgium eastward indicates that their general staff are uneasy over the activity of the Russians along the East Prussian frontier and in the central portion of the old kingdom. Having fortified the whole of Belgium and having recently opened the sluices, extending the floods on Flanders, it is possible that they feel secure or do not anticipate that the Allies will make their effort for some weeks yet.

ARMY OBSERVERS TO RETURN. American Officers With the Germans Ordered Home.

Berlin.—Five American army officers, who have been attached to the German military forces in the capacity of observers, were ordered by cable to return to the United States at once. The order came as a surprise, as they expected to remain in Europe until the end of the war. Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Kuehn, of the engineers, who also has been acting as an observer, was not included in the order, as he has been designated as military attaché at the embassy at Berlin to succeed Major George T. Langhorne, recalled.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK ON HEIGHTS

Russians By Almost Superhuman Efforts Seize Railway.

NORSE STEAMER SUNK

Desperate Battle in Lupkow-Uzok Region—Remnant Of Austrian Invaders Of Bukovina Forced To Roumanian Border.

Petrograd.—By almost superhuman efforts, the Russians between the Lupkow and Uzok passes have driven the Austrians backward upon the heights and have seized the railway leading through Vola Michova and Lupkow southward into Hungary, according to dispatches received here.

The fighting was particularly bitter near Vola Michova, where the Austrians held strong positions in the heights, protected by rows of trenches on the hillsides and wire entanglements. To this east of Vola Michova, an Austro-German force is being pressed backward in the direction of Uzok.

The Lupkow-Uzok region is now the scene of the most desperate fighting. South of the Dutka Pass, where the Russians are entrenched in the foothills, the Austrians have abandoned their attacks. Both sides apparently are awaiting the result of the great combat for possession of the Lupkow and Uzok Passes.

The remnants of the Austrian force that invaded Russian Bessarabia, north of Bukovina, is being forced back upon the Rumanian border, part of the Austrians having been annihilated. There is every prospect that the retreating Austrians will be forced to cross into Rumania and be interned for the remainder of the war.

Amsterdam.—The Austro-German forces in the Austrian Fortress of Cracow are making preparations for a siege by the Russians, according to dispatches received from Prague, and the defenders intend to fight the war to the bitter end, this being indicated by the preparations for street fighting, in the event that the Russians succeed in forcing an entry into the city.

Very strong barricades have been thrown up in the streets, built in a way calculated to cause heavy losses for attackers. Furthermore, bags of sand have been placed in the doors and windows of public buildings, converting these places into veritable fortresses.

German Submarine Sinks Norwegian Bark. London.—Another neutral ship has fallen victim to a German submarine. A dispatch received from Amsterdam stated that a Norwegian bark had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Eleven members of her crew, said the dispatches, were landed at The Hook of Holland by a Norwegian steamer that had picked them up.

A second dispatch from Amsterdam identified the Norwegian bark sunk by a German submarine as the Nor, a vessel of 591 tons, hailing from Stavanger, and commanded by Capt. O. Olsen. The boat that sank her was the U-21. The Norwegian steamer Unita picked up the sailors of the Nor.

While the German submarines are continuing their activities on the English coast and sinking ships at the rate of one a day, as evidenced by the destruction of the French steamer Emma on Wednesday and the British steamer Seven Seas on Thursday, with a total loss of 30 lives, a dispatch received from Lisbon brought news that they had extended their activities as far as the Spanish coast on the Atlantic.

NO PEACE FOR TURK. Russian Envoy To Rome Says End Of Porte Is At Hand.

Rome.—"It is impossible for Turkey to make peace now. The end of the unspeakable Turk in Europe is at hand. Russia is now about to realize her old ambition."

M. Kroupenski, Russian Ambassador to Italy, made this emphatic declaration when he was asked as to the accuracy of reports that the Porte has tried to make peace terms between Turkey and Russia.

The Russian envoy said that the Allies were confident of ultimate victory and that their aims as regards the Balkans and European Turkey would permit of no negotiations with the Porte.

"50,000 ON WATER WAGON." All Classes In England Turning Against "Demon Rum."

London.—Temperance leaders estimated that at least 50,000 persons, ranging in station from the lowliest of laborers to men of the peerage, have foresworn the use of alcoholic beverages during the remainder of the war, as a result of King George's letter promising to bar intoxicants from the royal palaces.

Not only men but women are "swearing off," although the recent protests against hard drinking were based on the ground that intoxication was hampering the output of the arsenals and ammunition factories.

TAKING THE JOY OUT OF SPRING



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THE HORRORS OF A HOLY WAR

Native Christians Massacred by the Turks.

A STORY TOLD BY RUSSIANS

Eyes Of Victims Gouged Out and Limbs Chopped Off—A General Massacre in Urumiah Feared. 2,000 Die Of Diseases.

Tabsiz, Persia (via Petrograd).—Hostilities between Russian and Turkish forces in Persia have been resumed. The Russians defeated the Turks in a sanguinary battle at Akatur, north of Dilman, in Northwestern Persia.

The Turks lost 12,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners as well as many guns.

Preceding the recapture by the Russians of the Salmak Plains, in Azerbaijan province, northwest of Urumiah, hundreds of native Christians were rounded up by the Turks in the village of Hafidewan and massacred. Many of these were searched out from the homes of friendly Mohammedans who tried to hide them.

The Russians on entering the village found 739 bodies, mostly naked and mutilated. The recovery of bodies from wells, pools and ditches and their burial kept 300 men busy for three days.

The wailing of the women intensified the horror of the scene. Surviving widows who were able to identify the bodies of their husbands insisted upon digging graves and burying the bodies. Some of the victims had been shot. In other cases they were bound to ladders and their heads protruding through were hacked off. Eyes were gouged out and limbs chopped off.

A general massacre of the 10,000 or 15,000 Christians remaining in Urumiah is expected, unless it should be averted by order from Constantinople.

Verbal messages from Urumiah confirm earlier reports that more than 800 persons already have been killed in that neighborhood and that more than 2,000 have died of disease. These messages also confirm the reports of the maltreatment of the Rev. Dr. E. T. Allen, an American missionary at Urumiah.

AIRMEN SHELL TOWNS. Berlin Announces Damage Done By Allies Was Slight.

Berlin.—Two more German towns have been bombed by a hostile aviator. The following statement was issued at the War Office: "An aviator of the enemy flew over Mulheim, Baden, and dropped bombs. These caused damage only to the buildings of the town."

"Three bombs were dropped upon Neuenburg, on the Rheim. The damage caused was slight."

The aviator is believed to have been a French airman from Belfort.

AVIATOR A CRIPPLE. With Both Legs Broken, Von Buelow's Son Serves Country.

Berlin.—On account of having both legs broken, Busse von Buelow, son of General von Buelow and nephew of the former Chancellor, is among those who have been retired from the active army. He has joined the aviation corps in the field, however, where his injury can make no difference to his activities.

BUSINESS IS BETTER. Secretary Redfield Tells Cabinet That Reports Show This.

Washington.—Business conditions throughout the country show a steady improvement, according to reports made by Secretary Redfield at the Cabinet meeting. The Secretary presented extracts from various reports reflecting better conditions in many lines.

MAKE MEXICO CITY NEUTRAL

United States' Proposal to Villa-Zapata Forces.

NOW WILLING TO EVACUATE

Upon General Carranza Also Depends Question Of Neutralizing The Railway Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Washington.—With the hope of securing permanent protection for the 25,000 foreigners in Mexico City, the United States government has proposed to the Villa-Zapata forces and to General Carranza that the Mexican capital be declared neutral and outside the field of operations hereafter in Mexico's civil war.

The Villa-Zapata forces have agreed to the proposal and are willing to evacuate the city as soon as a similar agreement is obtained with the Carranza authorities.

On General Carranza depends also whether or not the efforts of the United States to neutralize the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz shall succeed, as the Villa-Zapata officials have likewise given their assent to this proposal.

State Department officials declined to discuss the status of the two proposals beyond saying that they were still under consideration. The plan with respect to Mexico City contemplates an arrangement whereby order would be maintained there by a local council made up of prominent residents selected by mutual agreement between the opposing factions. The capital would not then under the terms of the proposed agreement be subject to further attacks nor would there be any more changes in government until a central government had been established.

Officials and diplomatists here, who are conversant with the details of the plan, are much encouraged by the prompt acceptance given to it by the Villa-Zapata authorities and now are hopeful that General Carranza can be persuaded to do likewise.

YOUNG COHEN WAS INSANE. So Says Coroner's Verdict On Man Who Killed Grandmother.

Philadelphia.—The coroner's jury, after an inquest, returned a verdict of temporary insanity in the case of Henry Barnett Cohen, who shot and instantly killed his grandmother, Mrs. Cloude Florence Cohen, and then committed suicide.

House bill making a Burgess eligible to succeed himself.

House bill changing the time of the collection of taxes and water rents in Pittsburgh and Scranton.

House bill giving attorneys lien against their clients for compensation in certain cases.

TELEGRAPH TICKS. Pittsburgh, Kan.—Fifty men returned to work here when the Pittsburgh Pottery Company resumed operations after a year's idleness.

Wilmington, Del.—A 20 per cent. salary raise for all employees of the Du Pont Powder Company at plants in various parts of the country went into effect Thursday.

Elmhurst, N. Y.—Edward Westervelt, held for the murder of Police Chief Finnell and Chief of Detectives Gradwell, has confessed.

Washington.—Salvador Carrillo, formerly minister here, reported prisoner in home in Nicaragua for opposing Diaz government.

Quincy, Mass.—After being formally christened, submarine L-4 sticks on ways at Fore River yards and launching is postponed.

Des Moines.—Anti-tipping bill passed by lower house. Applies to hotels, restaurants, dining and sleeping cars.

BAN ON LIQUOR URGED BY KING

Great Britain's Ruler Calls for "Most Vigorous Measures."

READY TO SET EXAMPLE

Agitation At Present Overshadowing Everything Else in Public Interest Among British People.

London.—King George has added his plea to that of the shipowners and in some cases that of the laborites themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness, which, it is urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war.

The King has volunteered, if it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal households. Such a notification has been sent to David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the King's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham. The letter of Lord Stamfordham follows:

For Vigorous Measures. "Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer: The King thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings of the meeting of the deputation of employers. His Majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories."

"We have before us the statements not merely of the employers, but of the Admiralty and the War Office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition."

Drink Holds Up Supplies. "From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front."

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war."

"I am instructed to add that, if it be deemed advisable, the King will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made, so far as his Majesty is concerned, between treatment of the rich and the poor in this question."

"LORD STAMFORDHAM. The King's private secretary."

OUTLINES CANAL CRUISE. Secretary Daniels and Two Admirals Will Be At San Francisco.

Washington.—In July, for the first time since the Civil War, San Francisco will see a United States battle fleet on parade with two full admirals and the Secretary of the Navy's flag flying in the line.

Secretary Daniels had tentatively outlined the coming cruise through the Panama Canal to the Pacific. Leaving New York, he plans to have the fleet steam through the canal, where the delayed exercises in connection with its opening will take place.

The old battleship Oregon, commanded by Rear Admiral Clark, will lead 20 dreadnaughts and 20 or more smaller craft to the Pacific, where Admiral Howard's fleet will be waiting. It was said at the White House if he possibly could arrange it, President Wilson would be at San Francisco at the time.

Following the San Francisco review, the Secretary and one squadron will go to Puget Sound. A voyage to Hawaii will be made to enable Secretary Daniels to inspect the naval headquarters and defenses there.

LONDON IS ALARMED. Berlin Says Increase In Submarine Activity Is Expected.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Long Island.—London is now thoroughly alarmed at the recent achievements of the German submarines and expects a tremendous increase in the activity of Von Tirpitz's "inter-see-boots," according to private advice received here. The Berlin papers prominently displayed articles from the London press dealing with the alleged unsatisfactory progress of recruiting and with the difficulty of obtaining ample supplies of ammunition.

HOLD-UPS IN DAYLIGHT. One Robs Jewelry Store Of \$3,000 While Other Keeps Men Quiet.

Philadelphia.—Two well-dressed bandits in broad daylight dashed up to the jewelry store of W. Berstein & Co. in an automobile, and while one held up W. Berstein and his brother Bernard the other rifled the safe of \$3,000 in gold and jewelry. Both robbers then ran from the store and escaped in the automobile.

STATE LAWMAKERS

TO PASS ON MOVIE FILMS. Harrisburg.—A bill providing for the repeal of the present moving picture censorship law and creating in its place an entirely new Act was introduced in the Senate by Senator Dax, of Philadelphia.

The bill creates a board of three, to be appointed by the Governor for terms of three years. The first three appointments are to be for three, two and one year. The chairman of the commission is to be a man at a salary of \$2000 a year, the vice-president, a woman, at \$2500, and the third member, secretary, at \$2400.

The bill provides that the board shall approve all views or films which are moral and proper and to disapprove such as are sacrilegious, obscene, indecent or immoral or such as tend, in the judgment of the Board of Censors, to debase or corrupt the morals, incite to riot or prejudice the public mind. The bill gives the board power to regulate the display of posters, banners or other advertising matter.

A fee of \$2.50 is to be charged for the examination of 1200 feet or less of film and \$1 for each duplicate if applied for at the same time and by the same person. Over 1200 feet the fee is to be \$5 and \$2 for duplicates. All fees are to be paid into the State Treasury.

The bill provides for a penalty of \$50 to \$100 for violating any provision of the act the first time. Subsequent offences are punishable by fines ranging from \$100 to \$200. In default of the payment of fines the offender is liable to from ten to thirty days' imprisonment.

The proposed act is not to apply to exhibitors for educational, charitable, fraternal, religious purposes given by any religious association, fraternal society, library, museum, public or private school, other institution of learning or by any corporation of the first class.

The bill provides for the following employes:

One clerk, salary \$1800; one assistant clerk at \$1500 and one at \$1200; two stenographers, \$720 each; one chief inspector, \$1500; three inspectors at \$1400 and three at \$1200; one operator who shall be an electrician at \$1400; two operators at \$1200 and one at \$1000; two messengers at \$720; one assistant operator or patcher at \$600, and one assistant patcher at \$480.

The chairman of the board with the approval of the Governor is authorized to appoint as many additional employes as may be necessary, the aggregate salaries of the extra employes not to exceed \$5000 a year.

CERTAIN OF OPTION VICTORY. Prediction of victory for local option, together with a statement that he had made large gains in both the House and Senate in his fight to have the measure passed, was made by Governor Brumbaugh. He declared that his fight has been along the lines that the people of each county should have the right to pass upon the liquor question and that the proposition should not be thrown entirely on the shoulders of the Judges. He characterized the fight as the one in which the fundamental principle was the "right of the people to rule." He said that he will be for local option in the various counties until the people demonstrate that they do not want it. "Any person, no matter what political affiliations he may have, is welcome in this campaign," he said.

COURT REPORTER. William I. Shaffer, of Delaware County, was reappointed reporter for the State Supreme Court for a term of five years. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. The office had been vacant for about a week. Mr. Shaffer's third term having expired.

SEVENTY'S BILL KILLED. Philadelphia Committee of Seventy elections bills, introduced by Representative Graham in the State House of Representatives "by request," were killed by two House committees to which they were referred. The bills would abolish assistance to voters, the party block on the ballot, and substitute a Council of fifteen members for the present one in Philadelphia.

OIL PRODUCTS BILL. Oil men not only from Pennsylvania, but from different parts of the country, appeared before the Senate Judiciary General Committee on the bill introduced by Senator Phipps, of Venango County, requiring products of crude petroleum and compounds to be so branded as to indicate the kind and grade of such petroleum from which the same are derived or manufactured. The bill was introduced at the instance of oil producers of this State. The hearing developed the fact that the producers are almost a unit in favor of the bill and that the refiners are largely opposed to it. The producers declared that Pennsylvania crude oil was of such a quality that it brought \$1.40 a barrel, while Oklahoma crude was sold at forty cents a barrel and other Western oils at prices lower than Pennsylvania crude. They insisted that the consumer in purchasing crude petroleum or its products should know whether he is getting the Pennsylvania product or the product of another State.