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Redmond Speaks, Barnes Wants Unity, Grey Replies to Carson

Redmond Assures Asquith Ireland is With Him and Scores "Yellow Press"—Sir Ed. Grey Replies to Statement Made by Carson and Informs House That no Time Has Been Lost in Dealing With Balkan Situation

LONDON, Nov. 3.—John Redmond, Nationalist Leader, declared that attacks upon the Premier and persistent pessimism of a portion of the press, had no weight in Ireland, and that the proposal which Mr. Asquith had made with reference to the Cabinet was one which in his opinion would for the time being silence the wretches.

Redmond said he was against compulsion, and to impose compulsion unless the country was virtually unanimous in its favor, would be both a folly and a crime.

George Mool Barnes, the Labor member for Glasgow, said what was wanted more now than anything else at the present moment was national unity.

Sir Edward Grey said he rose to correct what he described as a misapprehension that had arisen from Sir Edward Carson's speech, which he said contained some statements that afforded an example of difficulty of speaking freely in the time of war as in the time of peace. Sir Edward Carson, Grey said, must have left the House of Commons and probably would leave our Allies under impression that the Government had made the promise to send help to Serbia, and then vacillated and hesitated, and as a result some valuable opportunity for giving help had been lost.

The Foreign Minister said, that his statement on Sept. 28 promising to aid the Balkan States, who were friendly to Entente Powers, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, was founded on something of definite promise the Government had made in answer to a request from Greece, and this promise had been made in common with the French Government, and it was that a definite number of men would be sent to Salonika for express purpose of enabling Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations with Serbia.

He said, that when during his speech of Sept. 28 he said without reserve and without qualification, and he meant that while expressing themselves ready to help to realize National aspirations of Greece and Serbia, the Government had also worked to achieve a Balkan unity by urging certain concessions to Bulgaria. What he desired to convey was, that since Bulgaria had joined the central powers there could be no more talk of concessions from Greece and Serbia, and that the help of Great Britain was prepared to henceforth to give those countries would be given without qualifications or conditions.

Carson's speech, the Foreign Minister continued, must have conveyed impression that after the promise was made the Government had lost an opportunity of helping Serbia, that more troops might have been landed at Salonika than had been, or that more might have been on way

than we see. That was not the case, it was perfectly true that after the Greek Government took a different view of this treaty obligations obligation to Serbia than that which we had accepted, there was a close consultation between the British and French as to the best use which should be made of the forces to be sent to the Near East, but there was no delay in preparations of the forces which were immediately at our disposal. They were landed at Salonika and are now engaged in operations in the Balkans, and preparations went on for the sending of forces to the East. No time has been lost in giving every assistance in the power of Britain and France to Serbia in her hour of need.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
NOVEMBER 3, 1915
Lieut.-Col R. De H. Burton; slightly wounded, Oct. 31.
582—Private John Patrick MacDonnell, St. George's; died of dysentery, Oct. 29.
1296—Private Lawrence Griffen, Harbour Grace; gunshot wound, Oct. 11.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Carson Favors Smaller Cabinet

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir Edward Carson, who resigned last month as Attorney-General, addressed the Commons to-day, following the speech of the Premier and said, in his opinion, the Cabinet, however useful it was in times of peace, was an organization machine utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. It was his preference that the Premier should cut down the Cabinet to five or six men, who would take the whole burden of responsibility.

Britain Will Accept Carranza

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Foreign Secretary Grey informed the Commons today that Britain intends to follow the course already taken by the States regarding the recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico. He said the Government was in consultation on the subject with its Allies.

Asquith's Great Speech In House of Commons

Will Continue in Office as Long as He Holds Confidence of King and Country—As Confident as Ever Allies Will Conquer to a Triumphant Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—In his address in the Commons this afternoon, Asquith stated that Sir John French was now in command of nearly one million men. Asquith said the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000, and asserted that the Germans had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April. The Premier accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, with the loss of several capital ships. He said these attacks were made after full investigation and consultation with naval experts; and that it was sanction by the Government, notwithstanding some doubts in the minds of this Government's principal naval advisers.

Reviewing the work of British submarines in the Turkish campaign, the Premier said that in the Sea of Marmora they had sunk or damaged, two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships.

Asquith said there was full agreement between Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her become a prey of and minister to the various combinations of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.

Premier Asquith asserted that the financial situation of Britain was serious and that that nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than it had yet done to enable it to sustain the burden imposed by the war. He said he strongly believed the recruiting plan of Earl Derby would succeed and compulsion would be unnecessary. It is true today, he continued, some parts of the horizon are overcast.

"The moment calls for three things," he said: "A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive." He referred to the small coterie of professional croakers which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods. The Government, he said, had no interest concerning any subject, but the one overriding consideration that its disclosures would not assist Britain's enemies.

How do we stand today? asked the Premier. In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad only six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In operations described by Field Marshal Sir John French, his command now is not far short of a million men, and to these must be added troops at the Dardanelles, Egypt and other theatres of the war, as well as all our garrisons and troops in reserve. How has this gigantic force been got together by a power which has never aspired to be a military power. It has been accomplished, first by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last fifteen months we have recruited, Asquith said, then remarked, "I do not like to give the exact figures of men." The contribution from India was splendid, he continued, Canada contributed 96,000 officers and men, Australia 92,000, New Zealand 25,000, Newfoundland 1,500, Ceylon and Fiji and other parts of the empire all sent contingents. No account is taken in these figures of the preparation for and maintenance of these armies.

Turning to the work of the navy in transporting troops, the Premier said: "Two and a half million officers and men have been carried, in addition to 32,000 sick and wounded, two and a half million tons of supplies, 50,000 horses and mules, and up to the present, he added, the loss of life on the whole of these gigantic overseas operations, had been considerably less than one tenth of one per cent. There never has been anything in history comparable to the service of the navy. There they are, said the Premier, men and grand fleet, living unnoticed, and unadvertised, but performing with efficiency a vigilance

which cannot be described, but which has cleared the whole of the high seas from one end to the other of German warships and mercantile marine. Where is the great German fleet, asked the Premier, upon which so much money has been spent? Locked up in a Baltic port, and it dare not show its face in waters where it can be attacked. The whole maritime resources of Germany have been reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of her submarines.

The Premier added that the war must be won, and rather than not win, he would have no hesitation about making fresh proposals to the House, involving some sort of legal obligation. Asquith asserted that he was as confident as ever that the Allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue. He was not going to shift the burden from his shoulders until he was satisfied he was unable to bear it, and he would not surrender his task so long as he enjoyed health and the confidence of King and country.

In regard to the Western front, Asquith said he had nothing to add to the despatches from Field Marshal Sir John French, except that since last April the Germans had not gained a single foot of ground. That, indeed, is an understatement of the case, he added.

Referring to the Eastern war theatre, the Premier paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians and expressed confidence in their ability before long to roll back the enemy.

As Premier Asquith remarked, the British object was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabas and safeguard British interests in the Persian Gulf and to uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the East. Our victorious forces are now within measurable distance of Bagdad, he continued, and no operations have been conducted with greater brilliance or with better prospects of final success.

Turning to the operations in the Dardanelles, for the launching of which Winston Spencer Churchill, their First Lord of the Admiralty, was attacked so strongly in many quarters, Asquith said from the moment Turkey declared war, it was impossible to concentrate attention solely on the Western front, as the Turks threatened our Russian ally Egypt. The advent of Turkey in the war had a great effect on the Balkan States. It is not altogether strategy in a great war like this and you cannot always determine a policy and naval and military positions. Sometimes it is not only expedient, but necessary to run risks, which, if they were naval and military, considerations would have warned you against.

In January we had no military forces available in the East, and more than cope with the Turkish attack on Egypt, which was defeated. The question of a naval attack on the Dardanelles was then considered, and after full consultation with naval experts, including the admiralty on the spot. Notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of Baron Fisher, then First Sea Lord, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the attack. The proposed attack was carefully considered and was approved by the French and was enthusiastically received by Grand Duke Nicholas. The matter came again before the War Council before a shot was fired and was communicated to the Cabinet. It was decided first to make an attempt with the navy and the navy alone. I take my full share of the responsibility and depreciate the attempt to allot the responsibility to one minister or another. Announcement was made by Asquith for Premier Venizelos, of Greece, whose advocacy of intervention in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, led to his resignation, had asked France and Britain for 150,000 men, with the express under-

standing that Greece would mobilize. The tolling objects in the Dardanelles campaign, the Premier remarked, in his view, was that it would influence the Balkan situation and open a way for supplies for the Russians and strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish empire.

Naval operations continued systematically for a month until they culminated in an attack on the Narrows, which resulted in a set back. It was then suggested that by the aid of an adequate landing force, the attack would be driven home with success. General Sir Ian Hamilton was sent out and reported that he was in agreement with the suggestion that joint naval and military attack was necessary. During the whole course of the war I have never sustained a keener disappointment than the failure of these operations, said Asquith. He pointed out that if the efforts to force the Dardanelles had been successful, they would have been immeasurably valuable; they did not succeed, he continued, notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition, which has never been surpassed, of gallantry on the part of our troops.

The Premier then said that in the Sea of Marmora, up to Oct. 26, British submarines had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gun boats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships.

Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services performed by British submarines and described the arrival on the scene of German submarines, but the Navy had been equal to this situation, and the Navy throughout had risen superior to all difficulties and had maintained the communications of our army intact. He considered it still premature to form judgment of the Dardanelles operations, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been undertaken. It was probable that the Russians might have sustained a serious set back in the Caucasus. The Turks might have organized a great attack against Egypt, while the expedition to Mesopotamia might have been swept out of existence, and it must not be forgotten also that the British at Gallipoli were holding 200,000 Turks and preventing them from doing incalculable mischief in other parts.

The present situation in the Dardanelles, said the Prime Minister, was receiving the most careful and anxious consideration, as part of the large strategic question raised by recent developments.

When Bulgarian mobilization began, Premier Venizelos asked France and ourselves for 150,000 men. This was on the express understanding that Greece would mobilize also. Venizelos later announced that Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia but King Constantine repudiated the declaration and Venizelos resigned. These, said the Prime Minister, were facts to be recognized by those people who were complaining of alleged inertia on the part of the Allied governments, and he wished to say, on behalf of the Government and the people of Great Britain, and that opinion was also shared by France and Russia, that Serbia could not be allowed to become the prey of this sinister and nefarious combination.

British and French General Staffs had come to a complete agreement, thereupon, Serbia may rest assured, said the Prime Minister, that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the Alliance. We have had an ever widening theatre of war, he said, which in the East is threatening the very vitals of our Empire. The Germans are in possession of Belgium and part of France and Poland and are now threatening our gallant ally Serbia. What this House and the country are really anxious about is whether our resources in men and material are being used to the best advantage. Whether, what have appeared to be

Sir Edward Carson Says the Country is Groping in the Dark

Reviews Policy of the Government and Suggests a Smaller Cabinet—Thinks Greece Should be Forced to Live up to Her Treaty Obligations With Serbia and Criticizes Dardanelles Campaign in General

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir Edward Carson declared that on all these questions the country was groping in the dark. There was the absence of munitions, and he referred to that because experience had shown him that the Cabinet, however useful in time of peace, was an organization utterly incapable of carrying on war under present conditions. What was wanted was a smaller number of competent men setting daily with the best advisers they could get to work out the many problems that arose. He did not think that a committee of the Cabinet would answer, if the committee was to be accountable to the Cabinet and the Cabinet was to take responsibility; perhaps the gravest instance, and most recent, of how the Cabinet and Government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation.

On Sept. 2nd Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of

Britain's enemies, and Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all support in its power in a manner most welcome to them. When he learned that this was no longer a policy of the Government and that there were no plans to this end, he severed his connection with the Cabinet and said he decided to resign as he could not support the conclusion reached by the War Council of the Cabinet the day before.

As regards Greece I think, he continued, a vigorous effort should be made to compel her to fulfil her treaty obligations. It was at her invitation that we sent troops to Salonika in conjunction with French and we should be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the Powers if we are compelled to withdraw and be placed in a position of dishonor towards Serbia.

Carson criticized the sending of an army to Egypt to await action which may or may not be possible on the report of a General sent to Gallipoli, and criticized the Dardanelles campaign in general. May 1, inconclusion, said Carson, to avoid any misconception state, that I am entirely in accord with your policy that war must be fought to an end at any sacrifice until we have brought to successful conclusion.

KING GEORGE CROSSES CHANNEL PINS V.C. ON COLDSTREAM HERO

King Bore Journey Across Channel Well, Though it Was Exceedingly Rough—His Majesty Still Weak as Result of Accident

LONDON, Nov. 3.—While King George was on an ambulance train yesterday, being conveyed from an unnamed town in France to some coast, it developed to-day, he directed Lance-Sergeant Brooks of the Coldstream Guards, who had just been awarded the Victoria Cross, be brought to the Royal car and there in despite of weakness due to his recent acci-

dent, the King pinned the medal on the soldier's tunic. He did so while lying prone and was so weak that he found it difficult to put the pin through the khaki. While his face flushed with pride, Sergt. Brooks knelt by the King's bedside until the medal had been affixed.

The King's journey across the Channel was exceedingly rough, but His Majesty bore it well. On his arrival at Victoria Station he had to be carried on a stretcher waiting automobile which took him to Buckingham Palace.

Torpedo Boat Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British Admiralty this afternoon announced the British torpedo boat, No. 96, was sunk at Gibraltar, yesterday, after being in collision.

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