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"LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE" IN A BRITISH SUBMARINE

The Perils of Our Hardy Seamen Are Described, as is the Ever Close Vigil They Keep

HOW GERMAN SUBS ARE TRAILED AND DESTROYED

Patrolling the North Sea a "Maddening Vigil" Tossed Like Corks on the Stormy Sea; But Never a Grumble or Complaint is Heard

LONDON, 22.—The London Daily Express published the following from its correspondent at Edinburgh:— "A statement has been published by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American author privileged to make a public communication about the Grand Fleet, that hunting submarines is considered great sport. This is a travesty on one of the hardest and most monotonous branches of the services of the fearless guardians of our shores."

The First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable. By doing so Mr. Balfour crystallized the stories told by the naval men who have come in from the North Sea to those who move among them in the anchorage on the eastern seaboard.

With Teutonic braggadocio, the Germans, it is popularly supposed, replied to Mr. Balfour's message with the sinking of the Hesperian, just as they were credited with having answered Mr. Churchill's speech at Liverpool, when he threatened the German ships if they would not come out they would be dug out like rats from a hole, with the sinking of the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir. But the navy do not believe the Germans give replies on these lines. The stake is too serious for spiking like this, in the stern game where men are constantly looking into the jaws of death who will not get any of them out for results all the way.

Life Filled With Perils.

"The officers and men of the battleships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport." So says the American writer. That statement may have been made, but it is the greatest possible travesty of a dangerous, monotonous and exposed life so much so that it is inconceivable to any acquainted with the sea that any naval officer or seaman could frame the words. There are 2,200 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries on duty, outside the regular service, keeping the North Sea clear. We always believed there about 3,000 ships at work around our coast, and what is this matchless armada searching for on the lone wastes?

What is this quarry that gives the great sport? Reliable figures are not available of how many German submarines were afloat when war was declared. Possibly at the outside fifty. Fanciful stories have been published of submarines built in sections and carried overland—vessels of 1,000 tons, be it noted, all fitted with most finely adjusted and delicate machinery. To the Germans, we grant, everything is possible; but setting aside freak ideas and coming to absolute facts, the German yards would not turn out in a year more than twenty new submarines. Even supposing not a single submarine is being retained outside Kiel off Heligoland, or in the Baltic, for a year 3,000 ships have enjoyed great sport and been the envy of the fleet, searching for about half a hundred underwater craft. No angling competition on a turgid canal was ever more boring or lustreless in individual success.

A summer sea, a sound comfortable craft winding lazily through the Western Kyles, with a background of blue Scottish mountains, capped with a wreath of gossamer shreds of mist, a little music and well cooked, solid, sustaining meals for the hungry man. What a champion life the sailor leads hunting submarines! No wonder he looks such a jolly, keen eyed, clean skinned fellow when ashore. It is infinitely better than shooting seals off Mull or chasing seahorses outside 'Oll. So is the picture in fancy. But what of it in reality? The smaller craft have their month divided up, more than half of their thirty days on actual patrol work, about one-third they come back and lie at their moorings, ready at any moment to go out and reinforce a given unit, the remaining few days they come into the harbor and are there on shore leave. But their work when out is no sport.

"A Maddening Vigil." Take the men who are patrolling given tracks. They do ten miles either way—back and forward, back and forward, no change, no variety—looking, watching, ever ready should the skulking foe, who has a million square miles to hide in, suddenly rise in the limited area they guard. Night and day there stands the gun layer, his own master when to fire. To watch these vessels from land, even at long intervals, as they pass back and forward, grows tiresome.

In fine weather life is passable, but take it the dirty wintry nights they passed through. Where was the sport in living under conditions which led torpedo boats above high water mark, a March gale tossing them ashore like corks; and the gales in the North Sea are as fierce and bitter as any ocean.

Respite from active service are now happily more numerous than in the anxious days when we thought the German fleet might poke its nose out, but it was a melancholy experience to move slowly about the North Sea, day after day, week after week and month after month—nothing in sight but water, and no one on board knowing where they were except the captain.

It was a maddening vigil ever the danger lurking that the fate that overtook the Hawke and the Pathfinder in broad daylight might overtake them at any moment. Never was it sport.

The losses inflicted on the German submarines have been formidable. They are more than formidable, they are ir retrievable. When this war started we had still to acquire actual experience in fighting the underwater craft. We had to learn but after the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir

500,000 Allied Troops Are Now Helping Serbians

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The News Agency despatch from London says that at least four hundred thousand British and French troops have been sent to the Balkans to help the Serbians, and invade Turkey and Bulgaria, was learned on reliable authority here to-day. This decision, it is said, has been reached at a conference this week between the French War Minister and the British Cabinet military committee.

Serbs Again Repulse Bulgars

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following despatch under date of Wednesday: "A great battle is going on on the Heights of Vlauosna and Kotchava. The Bulgarian object seems to be to march on Monastir so as to cut communication with Salonika. "In the Negotin region two Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed."

An Awful Example Turks Brutality

TIFLIS, Oct. 21.—An estimate made by the Armenian newspaper "Mshak" is that of 1,200,000 Armenian inhabitants in Turkey before the war, there remain not more than 20,000. "This residue, the 'Mshak' says may disappear before the end of the war on account of the Turkish policy of extermination."

Taking a Tip From Bernstorff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Turkish Embassy today issued an official report from the General Ottoman Headquarters, charging that many atrocities have been committed against Muslims on the frontier in the Caucasus, by the Russian troops, assisted by the Greek and Armenian population.

D. A. Thomas Says That Silver Bullets Will Win

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Asked by Monetary Times in a special interview granted at Ottawa yesterday whether he thought the war would continue for several years yet, D. A. Thomas, Lloyd George's representative in Canada, said he did not think so, nothing like it, he added; the Governments and particularly German Government cannot afford it. The Balkan situation presents a setback but it is not insurmountable. Thomas is optimistic as to the outcome of the struggle and is confident silver bullets will win.

German Sub. Fired on Swedish Ship

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A despatch from Malmö says that the Swedish submarine "Havs Aten" was fired upon yesterday off Ystad by a German submarine, which mistook her for a British vessel. The mate was seriously, and a sailor slightly wounded.

There was a lull to the Pathfinder and the Hawke, and it took a long time before the Germans did anything to the formidable. But we have grappled with the difficulty, and we have means for tracing submarines immediately they enter given areas that are among the most carefully guarded secrets of the navy.

Trailing a Submarine. What is common knowledge among those acquainted with naval work is that we can trace a submarine travelling under water through a curious formation of the waves it creates on the surface. Our sailors are now trained to pick out this wave. Even laymen in navigation will readily understand that if there is a large object under the water approximately a thousand tons, even at a considerable depth, it will cause a displacement on the surface. This wave is

A COLD BLOODED MURDER

Says Bishop Of London

Nelson Would Have Made His Enquiries With the Guns of His Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The execution of Miss Cavell was characterized as a crime that dwarfs even that of the Lusitania, by the Bishop of London, preaching in St. Martin's Church to-day.

"Always up to now," said the Bishop, "chivalry has enlightened the horrors of war, but it is not so with our enemy of to-day, whose latest crime is murder in cold blood of a poor, defenceless English girl." The Bishop remarked that Admiral Nelson would not have resorted to diplomatic inquiries in such a case—he would have made his inquiries with the thunder of the guns of the fleet.

Continuing, the Bishop said: "The spirit of Nelson is dead in the young man of the present day—if he does not want to know the reason why this crime was committed."

FIRST NFLD. REGIMENT OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

October 22, 1915. 760—Private John Hardy, 49 Brazil's Square. Died of wounds on hospital ship Neurulia, October 14th. Private Wilfrid Dawe, Upper Gullies. Reported wounded. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Nurse Cavell Pins Union Jack on Her Dress as Huns Shot Her

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express" sends a story concerning the case of Miss Edith Cavell, in which he says, he has secured from an intimate friend of the British nurse. The despatch follows:—"She had long been suspected by the Germans, but always refused to leave, as long as there was a single wounded man left, in Brussels, saying that duty compelled her to remain where there was suffering. It is believed that before her arrest she was spied on. Little is known of her trial, but it is reported that when the President of the Court asked if she wished to add anything to her defence, or to sign a request for the German Emperor's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out.

She was as brave before the German rifles as she had been before the Court Martial and refused to have her eyes bandaged. She pinned a small Union Jack on her dress."

not easy to pick out on a tumultuous sea, but we can do it, and, moreover, once we get on this wave there is no difficulty in following it, for the submarine is constantly sending up air bubbles. Once on this track the submarine is doomed. It has no escape. But there are not many German submarines now. We keep sinking them, towing them in, blowing them up.

I was standing on the East Coast less than a month ago, when three destroyers came steaming up not three miles out. Two were steaming abreast, and one stood back about midway. They were going about half speed. I watched them through glasses until, suddenly, the rear destroyer made a spur forward. She gathered speed so that the foam rushed over her bow.

Unionists Control Next Parliament in South Africa

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The News Agency despatch from Johannesburg says the Unionists will control the next parliament in the Union of South Africa, according to late returns from Wednesday's general election.

Up to midnight returns showed the election of the following: Laborists 31, Botha party men 11, Laborites 3, Dutch Nationalists 1, Independents 4.

Pope Benedict and King Albert

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Pope has just received from King Albert of Belgium a reply to an autograph letter from the Pope, urging the King to initiate steps looking to the conclusion of peace.

The King thanked Pope Benedict for his promise to use his influence with Germany to bring about the evacuation of Belgian territory in the event of peace. King Albert declared he would never lay down his sword while his country was "in slavery."

Capt. Curry, Killed in France

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Word was received by cable that Captain Leon H. Curry, of the 42nd Highlanders, Montreal, has been killed in action.

He was the third son of Senator Nathaniel Curry, of Amherst, N.S. His battalion has only been a couple of weeks in France.

Asquith Resumes Duty on Tuesday

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Premier Asquith has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to go to the country. He expects to attend the session of the Commons on Tuesday of next week.

Turk Attack Near Suvla Bay Is Repulsed

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—The newspaper Embrose says it learns from the Mytilene Island that the Allies yesterday repulsed a Turkish attack in the region of Suvla Bay and Kritia and that Turkish losses were severe. Two torpedo boats entered the Straits and bombarded Bacalopi. It is reported from Saloniki that the Bulgarians have been repulsed between tigrpalanka and Stratzin, as well as in the region of Volosso. Embrose also says that the French troops have advanced beyond Domir Kapu and crossed the Varda River, and are threatening the Bulgarian Army south of Istip.

Safe Majority Assured Botha

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.—Followers of Premier Botha and the Unionists who are supporting the Premier, are assured of a safe majority in the Assembly. The Nationalists, who opposed military operations against German South-West Africa, and who are attempting to defeat the plan to despatch a contingent of Union forces to Europe, have thus far obtained only 21 seats, mostly in the Free State. Their victories were expected there as sentiment in that State is largely in favor of General Hertzog, one of the Premier's bitter opponents.

The others zig-zagged and the guns boomed out. The destroyers were twisting and twirling in a maze of movements while their guns cracked. Soon the firing ceased, and the destroyers steamed about over the apparently vacant sea for about half an hour. Then they turned seaward and steamed away. Their mission was accomplished.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

GREECE WILL BE ASKED TO CLEARLY DEFINE ATTITUDE

Allies Make a Fresh Offer to Greece—The Island of Cyprus and Possible Financial Help—Zaimis Cabinet Will Consider Proposals

ALLIES NOW NEGOTIATE WITH ROUMANIANS

Belligerents Realize Best Way to Influence Neutral States is to Win a Big Victory—Teutonic Forces Are Trying This in Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The German armies which formerly for fifteen months were continuously fighting on one front or the other, are at three widely separated points, against Riga and Dvinsk, in Serbia, in the Champagne district of France. In the two former places they continue to make progress, but against the French their attacks yesterday, which were delivered east of Rheims, met with complete repulse, as did those of the previous days.

While it was expected that the Austro-German onslaught in the north would be the most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attack against the Serbians through the valleys from the east, are proving the most dangerous. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgarians have cut the Salonika-Nish railway to the north of Vranja, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces which landed at Salonika.

There is another railway branching off at Uskub, which runs up the western side of Serbia, but a considerable way around, and, besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction at Uskub.

With the rapid sweep westward of the Bulgarians, the people of the Allied countries are watching with the keenest interest the negotiations which are proceeding between these Governments and the King and Government of Greece. These negotiations are being carried out by the British Foreign Office in behalf of the Allies. Having failed to convince Greece that it was her duty to abide by the Serbo-Greek treaty and help Serbia when she was attacked, the Allies have made a fresh offer to that country, including the cession by Britain of the island of Cyprus. This offer and an outline of possible financial help is now being considered by the Zaimis Cabinet. Should negotiations fail, it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize, or clearly define her attitude.

Conversations are also proceeding with Roumania, which it is understood are in the hands of the French Foreign Office. Meanwhile all the belligerents realize that the best way to influence neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are trying for this in Serbia; Germany in Courland and France, Italy in the Tyrol and Trentino and Russia near Slonim, which

roughly is the centre of the Eastern front, and in Volhynia and Galicia. Except for German attacks in France, all these are meeting with more or less success.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in his attack on Riga, has reached Olini, which is half way between Riga and Mitau, and only a dozen miles southwest of the Baltic port. The German offensive extends along a front of about seventy miles. The German flanking movement on the Dvina river thirty miles south-east of Riga, from which point the Dvinsk-Riga railway is being bombarded. According to Petrograd the Russians are attempting to advance and continue to thrust at the Austro-Germans, thus doing a lot of damage.

The Italian advances in Tyrol and Trentino are being carried out in conformity with a plan to relieve the pressure on Serbia. New successes are reported and it is stated that a forward movement is about to begin.

With the exception of a few German steamers which have escaped the submarines in the Baltic, the German flag, it is declared here now, has virtually been driven from the seas, even the fishing fleet in the North Sea having been wiped out, British cruisers recently having captured large numbers of them in retaliation for the sinking of British trawlers by German submarines.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 21.—General French reports that enemy losses in attacking near Hulloch were very severe. East of Rheims the enemy failed completely in their further attacks on the French lines on a nine kilometre front. An attack north of Souchez also failed.

Fighting continues between Mitau and Riga. Russians are successful elsewhere, especially on the Sty. Successes are reported in Trentino and elsewhere.—BONAR LAW.

Emperor William Anxious for Three Things

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The "Petit Journal" today publishes an interview with Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, in which the Minister is quoted as saying that Emperor William desires to effect three things by an attack on Serbia. These things are, first a junction with Turkey in order to recruit soldiers from Asia Minor, next to impress strongly the imagination of the Mussulmans and lastly, to restore the German army's prestige, now lowered by failure on the Eastern and Western war fronts. The expedition of the Entente Allies the Minister says, not only will succor Serbia, but will settle the five hundred year old Eastern question.

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