

## The Herald

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## Turkey Must Answer

The British Foreign Office late Saturday night last issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality, especially in connection with the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Powers, in which the Ottoman government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British ambassador to the Porte in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality. As Turkey shut off communication with the British embassy on Friday, the British government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made or threatened. The statement says:

"At the beginning of the war, the British government gave definite assurance that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British government since then has endeavored, with the greatest patience and forbearance, to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish government at Constantinople, in the case of German vessels in the Straits.

"On Thursday, October 29, the British government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning, and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly nation, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage.

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish minister of war was decidedly pro-German in his sympathy, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsels of his colleagues, who had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish government would have prevailed, and prevented that government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side with Germany.

"Since the war, German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the government, and have been able to coerce the Sultan's ministers into taking up the policy of aggression.

"Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the government of the Sultan

against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire.

"Vigorously assisted by the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, German military elements in Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks and by bribes, of which they have been so lavish.

"The minister of war, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Moslem and Damascus army corps have, since their mobilization, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt, and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah.

"The notorious Sheik, Azizah-wish, has published and disseminated, through Syria and probably India, an inflammatory document urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict.

"Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish army and acting under the orders of the German government, who thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the Sultan.

"German intrigue cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India, and the feeling of the Mohammedans of Egypt. They must look with detestation on the misguided action, under foreign influence, at Constantinople, which will inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Turkish empire, which shows such forgetfulness of the many occasions on which Great Britain has shown her friendship to Turkey.

"They must feel bitterly the degradation of their co-religionists, who can thus be dominated against their will by German influences, and many of them realize that when Turkey is pushed into war by Germany they must dissociate themselves from a course of action that is prejudicial to the position of Turkey itself.

"The Turkish government, summarily and without notice, on Friday, shut off telegraphic communication with the British embassy at Constantinople. This is no doubt a prelude to further acts of aggression on their part, and the British government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made and are threatened.

"The British ambassador, in a note to the Sublime Porte on October 6, which did not reach London until October 19, acknowledged receipt of the Porte's note of Sept. 28 setting forth then rules laid down by Turkey to secure respect for her neutrality. The ambassador said that the rules indicated a conception of the duties of neutrals, and therefore it was a matter of surprise that the practice of the Ottoman government should hitherto be so at variance with these principles.

"The ambassador points out that, despite the rule to the contrary, the Goeben and Breslau were allowed to enter the Dardanelles and remain in Turkish waters for an indefinite period, on the pretext that a sale, as to the genuineness of which no

evidence exists, had taken place.

The note goes on to point out that the two ships were not interned, that they were allowed to search British ships in the Dardanelles, were repaired in Turkish waters, had put to sea under Turkish command, and were refueled at German expense on their return from cruises in the Black Sea, and were generally allowed to use the Turkish port as a base.

Finally, says the note, the status of the Dardanelles has been violated by Turkey itself, in violation of the series of international acts, and she has interfered with the free passage of British merchant ships through the Straits. The ambassador's note concludes:

"In the presence of the facts set forth above it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman government to maintain that they have hitherto observed that duty, as neutrals, the performance of which the Imperial minister for foreign affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in the circular note of September 26. If after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the Imperial government should continue to tolerate the use of Turkish territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, His Majesty's embassy will feel itself constrained to protest, with renewed vigor, against what it cannot but consider the partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman government, and must reserve to His Majesty's government complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial government is prepared to embark on a new line of action, the embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking the act of assurance in that sense, and bringing it to the knowledge of the British government."

## Prince Louis Resigns

London, Oct. 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, first son of the British admiral, has resigned.

His resignation is said to be due to the campaign in some of the newspapers against him because of his German connections. Prince Louis of Battenberg is an admiral and personal aide de camp to the King. He was born at Graz, Austria, in 1854, the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He married his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV, grand duke of Hesse, and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter. He was naturalized a British subject and entered the royal navy in 1883.

By marriage Prince Louis is related to Emperor William of Germany, the emperor being the eldest son of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. The wife of Prince Louis is sister to the Russian Empress and cousin to the German Emperor.

Prince Louis of Battenberg served in the Egyptian war, was director of Naval Intelligence, second in command of the Mediterranean fleet commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, commander of the third and fourth division of the home fleet, and second sea lord. He was appointed first sea lord in 1912. In 1905 he visited the United States in command of a British squadron.

The court circular announces that Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was received by the King tonight, upon relinquishing his appointment as a lord commissioner of admiralty.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, against whom there have been no open charges, but much idle gossip because of his Austrian origin, has resigned his position first sea lord of the admiralty, it is thought probably because of a newspaper campaign against his holding such a high command.

Announcement of Prince Louis' resignation was made tonight in the Court circular, which recorded that the prince had been received in audience by the king on relinquishing his appointment. Prince Louis of Battenberg

although born in Austria, came to England as a boy, and was naturalized in 1868, when he was but fourteen years old. His rise in the navy was slower than most cadets, for he had been in the navy twenty-three years before he was promoted to a captaincy, and it was another thirteen years before he became a rear admiral. Even after that he went up by easy stages, but finally, his great ability and services being recognized, he was appointed first sea lord in 1912.

Outside of the fact that he was born in Austria, the chief argument his opponents made against him was that he is the brother-in-law of Prince Henry, of Prussia, who holds a somewhat similar command in the German navy.

There were rumors, some time ago that Prince Louis had been confined in the tower of London but these were too ridiculous to be given serious consideration, although the authorities deemed it expedient that he should appear more in public, instead of confining himself to the admiralty, where since the outbreak of the war he had been working night and day, directing the strategy of the navy, the prince being considered one of the very best strategists. The Admiralty has issued the following correspondence between Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Prince Louis, in a letter to Mr. Churchill, dated October 28, said:—

"Dear Mr. Churchill: "I have lately been driven to the painful conclusion that at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing, in some respects, my usefulness on the Board of the Admiralty. In these circumstances I feel it to be my duty, as a loyal subject of His Majesty to resign my office of First Sea Lord, hoping thereby to facilitate the task of the administration, of the great service to which I have devoted my life, and to ease the burden laid on His Majesty's Ministers.

"I am yours very truly," "Louis of Battenberg, Admiral." Mr. Churchill, under date of October 29, replied to Prince Louis, as follows:—

My Dear Prince Louis: "This is no ordinary war, but a struggle between nations for life or death. It raises passions between the races of a most terrible kind. It effaces the old landmarks and frontiers of our civilization.

"I cannot further oppose the wish you have during the last few weeks expressed to me to be released from the burden of responsibility which you have borne thus far with so much honor and success.

"The anxieties and toils which rest upon the naval administration of our country are, in themselves, enough to try a man's spirit, and when to them are added the ineradicable difficulties of which you speak I could not at this juncture, in fairness ask you to support them.

"The navy of today, and still more the navy of tomorrow, bears the imprint of your work. The enormous impending influx of capital ships, the score of thirty-knot cruisers, the destroyers and submarines, unequalled in modern construction, which are coming now to hand, are the results of labors which we have had in common, and in which the Board of Admiralty owes much to your aid.

"The first step which secured the timely concentration of the fleet was taken by you. I must express publicly my deep indebtedness to you, and the pain I feel at the severance of our three years of official association.

"In all the circumstances, you are right in your decision. The spirit in which you have acted is the same in which Prince Maurice of Battenberg has given his life to our cause, and in which your gallant son is now serving in the fleet.

"I beg you to accept my profound respect, and that of our colleagues on the board.

"I remain, Yours very sincerely "WINSTON S. CHURCHILL." London, Oct. 30 (1.30 a.m.)—The King has appointed Prince Louis of Battenberg a member of the Privy Council.

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## Local And Other It

The invasion of the North Cape Province, South Africa, the rebel Maritz is reported broken.

There have been German spies found enrolled as boys or scout-masters in London. Several arrests have been made.

Two men are known to have been killed and several injured the result of an explosion in Coleman Coal Mines near Birmingham, Alabama.

The Turkish minister of interior informed Mr. Morgenthau that Turkish warships within last three days had bombarded Sebastopol.

Russia has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave Russia within the next two weeks according to notification received Monday by the United States Government.

A passenger train on Lackawanna railway went the embankment at Alford Saturday morning. The casualty list included two killed and the wounded.

A quarter million dollar loss in the burning of two forest mills at Revelstoke B.C. Ltd., of Complex the Lordeau hotel. Fire incendiary and was started in places.

The Government has closed German business houses at of Spain Trinidad and the affairs of the latter are being liquidated by a committee. The assets are held at the discretion of British Government.

Martial law was proclaimed in Britain throughout Egypt. Official notification by the British Charge D'Affaires at Cairo delivered to the American diplomatic agents there. On order of London the commander-in-chief of the British force took command of the general situation and orders to suppress all outbreaks.

Mount Vesuvius is again erupting and the inhabitants of its vicinity have been greatly alarmed. On Sunday, special prayers were made and processions of people went to favored shrines as a repetition of the disaster 1906 is feared. The activity the volcano first manifested by deep detonations and runnings. This was followed by gigantic columns of smoke and thereafter an eruption of lava began.

Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, has been killed in action. He was a Major in the First Life Guards and served in the South African war. Lord Nairne was born in 1874. In 1909 he married Lady Violet Mary Elliot, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto. He was a former Governor General of Canada. Since 1910 Lord Nairne had been an equerry waiting to King George.

On Monday, Feast of All Saints, His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary officiating at a solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem in the Cathedral at 9 o'clock. He was assisted by Rev. J. N. Poirier, high priest; Rev. Fathers J. and Harrell as deacons of the Rev. Rius McDonald and Frank McQuaid, as deacon subdeacon of office respectively and Rev. Dr. McLellan as Master of ceremonies. After Mass the Lib was sung and the Lord gave the absolution at the requiem.

At a regular meeting of the 294 C. M. B. A. Palmer the following condolence adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit the of our esteemed Bro. Isaac Innis and remove therefrom death a loving wife and Christian mother. Be it resolved that we the members of B. 294 tender to our worthy Isaac Innis our most hearty sympathy and condolence in his great affliction and recommend him to God who does all for the best. Be it further resolved that this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting sent to Bro. Innis and published in our official organ and in the Ch. Town Herald.

GEORGE QUINN, Sec.