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BRITISH PRESS ON ANCONA OUTRAGE AND AMERICA

Evening Standard Says We Have the Right to Expect Sympathy American Government as Well as Friendship of American People in Avenging the Sacred Rights of Humanity

LONDON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's phrase regarding the rights of humanity as something for which the States are contending, figures prominently in the comment of the evening papers on the Ancona tragedy.

"We would frankly ask the American people whether this last addition to the record of murder on the high seas does not convince them that there is only one means by which the pirates can be brought to book, namely, increasing vigilance by the Allied fleet.

"The Westminster Gazette says:—'Once more, as in the case of the Arabic, Ondun and Hesperian, we have a test of those promises of amendment and qualifications which Count von Bernstorff made to President Wilson: once more we see it matters not a straw to Germany whether American citizens are on board the ships marked down as victims, or what plagues had been given by her representative at Washington.'

"The Pall Mall Gazette has this:—'Whether Britain is strictly entitled to buffer a few weeks of delay on suspected cargoes, becomes trivial alongside the wholesale barbarity by which our enemies have again proclaimed their code and illustrated their zeal for the freedom of the seas. Sinking the Ancona and shelling her life boats recall to the attention of neutrals the fundamental realities of what the world is fighting about.'

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Serbia to Fight To a Finish

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Serbian Legation to-day gave out a Note, issued with a view to setting at rest certain reports regarding Serbian affairs, said to have originated from German sources. The statement said:—'First, General Radomir Putnik, Chief of the Serbian General Staff, although he has been in precarious health for a long time, continues at his post, directing the operations of the Serbian Army.'

"Second, artillery captured by the Germans at Kralievo was without importance from a military viewpoint. It was part of the spoils of the two previous wars. Its loss does not weaken the Serbian Army.'

HEAVY CANNONADE HEARD IN BALTIC

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—A cannonade of terrific intensity was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of the Fehmarn Belt, in the Baltic Sea. It is believed by those who heard it to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German squadron.

Activity of Allies Excites Persians

Majority of Deputies Express Hope That Arrangement of Difficulties Between Russia and Persia Will be Reached

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.—According to the latest advices received from Teheran, Persia, according to a despatch from that city, a Russian force is within forty-five miles of Teheran. The indications are that the Germans, Austrians and Turks in the city are preparing to leave, the removal of the archives of the German and Austrian legations to the American legation, for instance, being in progress.

At a secret session of parliament, the despatch says, the majority of deputies expressed the hope that an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Russia and Persia would be reached. Cabinet Ministers have been in session for twenty-four hours, trying to formulate conditions acceptable to Russia and Britain.

Much excitement is reported in the city over the energetic action of the Entente Allies. It is reported that the Shah will retire to Isfahan in the event of the Persian proposals not proving acceptable.

French and Kitchener This Time, Attacked

Lynch, Nationalist, Says Kitchener Has Badly Blundered and Adds That the War Has Been Conducted With Signal Incompetence—Contents That French Has Made No Progress and That the Government Has No Plan of Campaign—Men and Munition Are There—It is Leadership and Direction Which Are Lacking

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Resuming the debate in the Commons, adjourned from last night, owing to absence of members of the Cabinet, William Johnston Hicks, members for Brentford district, Middlesex, drew attention to the condition of the Royal Flying Corps and Naval Air Service. He said there was great dissatisfaction connected with the naval air service, in regard to organization, and the appointment of a chief who knew nothing about air craft, above the heads of those who, in fact, had built up the fabric of the service. It was important, added the member, that Britain should have large new aeroplanes for offensive purposes next spring in order to meet the new aeroplanes which the Germans are building. He asked why work on a British Zeppelin had been stopped in January, and whether the Admiralty had dropped the policy of attacking Zeppelins by aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, made a strong attack against Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defence of Liege, and again on the question of munitions, and once again on Serbia. The blunder in the Dardanelles, he added, was at least the blunder of a man who meant to do something. He contended the war was being conducted with signal incompetence, and that unless there was a change, the country was moving straight to disaster. He would sweep away seventy per cent. of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal French, who had been in command fifteen months and had made no progress. In the last offensive, continued Lynch, the Allies broke through the German line, but in the superior command, decision was wanting to take full advantage of the moral victory. The Government, he declared, had no plan of campaign. The idea of a successful war of attrition was absurd. The war must be won on the field. Men were good and munitions were there. It was leadership and direction which were lacking.

Balfour, replying to the remarks of Hicks, said he did not think it ought to be assumed that the Germans had taken the lead in air craft construction. It was the desire of the Admiralty and the War Office to improve the construction of air strength, power and speed for the aerial defence of London. It would be of course, be an enormous advantage to have overwhelming forces of aircraft of the latest design, which could be hurled against the invader and become invaders themselves. The Government was doing its best to increase the number of aviators and machines for their use. We are building, he said, not an inconsiderable number of lighter than air craft at the moment, largely for the purpose of scouting. The question of lighter than air and heavier than air craft is still undecided. There are many persons who think Germany chose wrongly in choosing Zeppelins.

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OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British port Mercian was attacked by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, but reached port. Twenty-three were killed or are missing. Fifty were wounded.

France—Two violent enemy attacks in Champagne were repulsed.

Russia—On the Sty the Russians captured over two thousand prisoners and twenty machine guns.

The Italian liner Ancona, from Naples to New York, was sunk by an enemy submarine off Sardinia. Two hundred are missing.—BONAR LAW.

TURKISH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued to-day at the Turkish War Office:—

"There were artillery combats on three sectors of the Dardanelles front with patrol skirmishes near Anafarta. Near Avi Burnu, our artillery silenced the enemy artillery.

At the mouth of the Kora Dere, near Seddul Bahr, an enemy mine exploded on the left wing and killed a large portion of British troops."

A NEMPHATIC DENIAL

London, Nov. 11.—To make the matter clear, Mr. Asquith stated in the Commons to-night that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, had never tendered his resignation to either King George or to the Premier.

FRENCH ROUT BULGARS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Athens, says a Saloniki telegram to Patria, states the French have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians near Veles, and that the fall of that town is considered imminent.

CONSCRIPTION? After Nov. 30

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Strong intimation of compulsion, and that at an early date, was contained in a statement to-night by Earl Derby, director of recruiting. This statement was made, Lord Derby declares, with the authority of the Prime Minister. It says, "If young men, medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance, or any business conducted for the general good of the community, do not come forward voluntarily before Nov. 30th, the Government will after that date take the necessary steps to redeem its pledge made on Nov. 2."

On the date referred to, Asquith announced in the Commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily an enlist, other compulsory means would be taken before their engagement to serve.

Lord Derby said whether the man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals, which are being set up to consider such cases.

NEW WAR COUNCIL NAMED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Britain's new war committee of the Cabinet, during the temporary absence of Lord Kitchener, was officially announced to-day. It will consist of Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and McKenna.

CUNARD LINER SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 11.—British steamer Caria has been sunk. The crew were saved.

CLAIMS TO HAVE CONQUERED CANCER

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Seven patients suffering from cancer, have been completely cured by assisting Nature's efforts, according to Dr. Bell, head of the Cancer Research Department at the Battersea General Hospital.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The official communication is very brief today and reads as follows:—'There is nothing to add to-day to the communication issued last night.'

GREECE MAY ENTER THE WAR

Report Says That Greece May Yet Go to Serbia's Aid—Landing of Large Number of Allied Troops at Salonika Shows Greeks Allies Are Determined to Fight Effectively

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A News Agency despatch from London, published here to-day, says that Greece may after all go to Serbia's aid against the Bulgarians.

According to delayed messages received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens to-day the arrival at Salonika of large forces of British troops have convinced the Greek Government of the Allies determination to fight the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians effectively. That is given as a reason for this change of outlook. Greece would not at any time have been so unwilling to enter the war, the correspondent says, if it had not feared that the Allies' campaign would prove a failure, leaving the whole burden of the Balkan campaign to the Greeks.

Serbia is satisfied that this will not be the case, and Greece is willing more favorably on the idea of plunging into the struggle as an ally of the Entente Powers.

The situation referred to is, however still complicated and a source of anxiety to the Government.

BERLIN OFFICIAL

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The pursuit of the Serbian army, in Southern direction, continues, according to a German official report issued to-day. The advance of the Germans in Rasina Valley, southwest of Kreuse Vac, has reached the town of Kupci, further eastward Ribaire and Ribarske Banya, has been reached. Yesterday more than 1700 Serbians were taken prisoners and 11 cannons captured.

203 LOST AS RESULT SINKING LINER ANCONA

ROME, Nov. 12.—Only 225 passengers and crew of the steamer Ancona are saved, out of a total of 428 on board, says a despatch from Tunis.

Bulgars Suffer Heavy Losses

LONDON, Nov. 12.—According to information received from a Greek frontier station, says Reuter's Salonika correspondent, fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradsko and Veles. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying dead and collecting wounded, but only two hours were granted.

Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente Allies' line. No reliable news of operations in Northern Serbia are available here.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED AS BOATS WERE LOWERED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Tunis says the commander of the Ancona, who reached here Thursday, declares that the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first evidence of the presence of a submarine was a shell, fired from a distance of five miles, which grazed the steamer, and the Ancona stopped dead subsequently. Shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching, and many passengers were killed and injured on the deck, and in the boats. Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water, approached the submarine, but were repelled and derided. Finally shells and torpedoes were fired at the Ancona from a distance of 300 yards.

BRITISH STEAMER RHEINLAND SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Rheinland has been sunk. Up to the present only one survivor has been landed. She was 1501 tons.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 11, 1915

827—Private Aubrey Wilson Loveys, 44 Gilbert Street, Enteric, severe, Oct. 27.

1349—Private Frederick Cummins Golf Avenue, Enteric, severe, Oct. 27.

487—Private Arch. Mark Newman, Twillingate. Wounded.

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported

NOVEMBER 11, 1915

1254—Private Walter Ruth, Grand Falls. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

963—Private Wm. Joseph Gosse, Torbay. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

1338—Private Frederick Dalton, Conception Hr. Arrived in England; ill of dysentery.

103—Private John Henry Stanley Green, LeMarchant Rd. Arrived in England; debility.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

6 KILLED, 2 WOUNDED AND 22 MISSING WHEN TRANSPORT WAS FIRED ON

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The War Office has issued the following announcement:—'On Sept. 2 the transport Southland, for Alexandria, was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, but reached Midroi under her own steam the same day. As a precautionary measure, troops were transferred to other transports.

There were some casualties amounting to 6 killed and 2 slightly wounded. 22 are missing and are believed drowned.

The report of the torpedoing of the Southland, which formerly was the Red Star liner Vaderland, was given out by the Overseas News Agency at Berlin on Sept. 9th.

SIR EDWARD GREY WOULD HAVE RESIGNED

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir Edward Grey told the Commons this afternoon that he himself expressed the desire to resign at the time Lord Haldane left the Cabinet. "But for the crisis in public affairs I would have done so," said the Foreign Secretary.

Sir Edward declared that he regarded Haldane's resignation as a loss to the public service and he regretted that there had been no opportunity to utilize Lord Haldane's service in the Foreign Office.

A STATE OF SIEGE TO BE DECLARED

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch to Reuter's from the Hague says:—'On the 15th inst. a state of siege is to be declared in some communes of Northern Holland and some parts of Amsterdam, between Zaandam and the North Sea canal and in the communes of Muiden, Misawarr, Amstel, and Ouden Amstel. The decree will also apply to that portion of Belft where there are three important works.'

AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION

ROME, 12.—U.S. Ambassador Page called at the Foreign office today and had a long talk with Baron Sonnino, the nature of the conference is unknown, but it is assumed that the sinking of the Ancona was informally discussed.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CAPTURE GERMAN TRAWLERS

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says:—'Jutland papers report the capture by British warships of additional German trawlers in the North Sea.'

SERB ARMY STILL INTACT AND OFFERING DESPERATE RESISTANCE

Asquith Defends Haldane and Churchill

Says Churchill Has a Good Record and Will be Amply Justified When Full Story is Told

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Premier Asquith answering a question, paid a word of tribute to Viscount Haldane, saying that he rendered inestimable service when in the war office. Replying to a request by papers tabled respecting the Antwerp expedition, he declined to do so while the war was in progress. He added that Churchill, the former First Lord of the Admiralty may treat with indifference the allegations against him. He has a good record, and will be amply justified when the full story is told. Sir Edward Grey's expression of regret was in reply to a question as to whether Haldane had been assisting the administration of the Foreign office. The Secretary said that Lord Haldane had at no time taken any part in the work, knowledge and consent of himself, and after the war, except with the full in important matters with the authority of the Premier. They were primarily responsible.

There has been no material change during the last twenty-four hours in the situation, either in Serbia or on other fronts. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the capture of another four thousand prisoners, which the Serbian report says, like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanian or Macedonian troops, who surrender easily, the official reports of the invaders do not record the capture of any town. In fact the Serbians are now facing the invaders in their mountains, which have proved protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty.

It is probably this opposition that the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins, who are delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive. News from the southern part of the country is very conflicting. It is now known that the French did not recoup, but simply made a cavalry raid into the town of Veles, destroying the Bulgarian ammunition stores. The French are advancing on the west side of the Vardar river, and at the same time repelling Bulgarian attacks on Krivolak and endeavoring to form a junction with the Serbians, who are fighting in the Babuna Pass. A new British division having landed, where encounters with Bulgarian patrols are reported. With the arrival of Kitchener, who should soon be on the scene, further developments in the campaign may be expected, and it is possible the Gallipoli army may become more active.

So long as the Serbian army remains intact, which it has done so far, the feeling of military men here there is a good chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their Allies. The Teutons, military observers say, can hardly send further reinforcements for the Near Eastern adventure, their line against Russia, already having grown dangerously thin, as is evidenced by Russian successes both north and south.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga was supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains, the Russians have established connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmeru and Lake Babit, which is half way between Riga and Mitau.

As a result of activity of hostile submarines, freight rates between Cardiff and the Mediterranean Sea continue to jump. A fresh record was made to-day when fifty shillings was quoted for Port Said.

The barquin, Alembic which is now at New York should soon be on the way to this port.

WILL NOT REPLY UNTIL WAR IS OVER

LONDON, Nov. 11.—During a debate in the Commons to-day Balfour First Lord of the Admiralty, laid down the principle that he would not reply to criticisms on the conduct of the war, on the ground that all criticism of the conduct of the war must, until after the war is over, and indeed till long after, be a matter almost impossible to deal with, because the facts are not, and cannot be known.