

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II, No. 208.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S SPEECH ON THE POSITION OF NEUTRALS

Discusses International Law from the Standpoint of Neutrals, and Says the Failure of Such Laws May be Said to be the Result of the Impatience of the Neutrals Themselves—Expresses his Fears for the Future of International Treaties and Says it Means only the Maintenance of Increased Armaments—Hopes Britain and England Will be Knit Closer Than Ever Together and Pays Warm Tribute to Brand Whitlock and Hugh Gibbons for Their Services in the Case of Nurse Cavell

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Speaking as guest of honor at the American Luncheon Club to-day Sir Edward Carson, former Attorney-General, discussed the duty of neutrals. He expressed the fear that international law had been greatly encroached upon by the impatience of the neutrals themselves. He said: I am proud to be an Irishman, but at the same time I am not a hyphenated Britisher.

Discussing neutrality, Sir Edward said: "America is the greatest neutral country at the present moment. When I mention America as the greatest neutral, naturally, I turn to the conduct of neutrals in relation to the mitigation of the horrors of war, and nothing fills me with more dismay when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing, than that fact. I am not blaming anybody, but it is a fact that international law, the product of all peace instincts of all nations with a view to preventing interruption to civilization in time of hostilities, has I fear been entirely abolished, or at any rate greatly encroached on, by the impatience of the neutrals themselves."

Sir Edward then explained that conventions adopted in times of peace could only be upheld by neutrals; abolish the power of countries not at war and you abolish international law itself, the speaker said. This war, since the start, has shown the impotence and powerlessness of neutrals. He said the invasion of Belgium shows the futility of guards, though they were supposed by the Great Powers of Europe and widened the necessity for the maintenance of sustaining and supporting of international law and international prudence, which is brought more vividly home to us when we remember that a breach of international law, necessary in rules of warfare, leads to reprisals, therefore the first breach leads on to the downward path. Just as you may delude or mystify, or lull to a sense of security, our own

citizens by speeches and portions, so in the international sphere you may by diplomatic Notes, numerous and strong, satisfy the consciences of your citizens, but you will not by a mere Note maintain the obligations put upon you as parties in international law, which is made to prevent breaches of civilization, and to mitigate the horrors of war.

The speaker then expressed his fear for the future, since, if international law fell in this conflict no faith could be put in future conventions. There could be only one safeguard for peace, that is, increased armaments and the maintenance of greater armies than in the past, he said. Referring again to the United States, he praised the brave and humane efforts by Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium and Hugh Gibbons, in the case of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed in Belgium. In this far, Great Britain was grateful to Americans, and ought to be proud of them, as, I am sure, she is.

Denys Cochin Popular With Greek People

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Telegraphing from Athens, yesterday, the correspondent of the Havas Agency said that another popular ovation was accorded to Denys Cochin, the French Minister without portfolio. On the occasion of the reception given for him that day, M. Cochin was made an Honorary Citizen of Athens by official proclamation at a meeting of the Municipal Council. An immense crowd gathered outside the municipal building and gave the French Minister the most enthusiastic greeting he has yet received during his visit for the purpose of bringing about an understanding with Greece concerning her attitude toward the Entente Allies. After the reception, M. Cochin was escorted to his hotel by a long column of citizens.

DEMOLISHING THEIR OWN BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 26.—The copper roof is being taken from the Imperial Castle of Donaueschingen, Germany, and will be used in the manufacture of munitions of war. This roof weighs many tons.

SPLENDID COURAGE SHOWN BY BRITISH TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA

1300 Hundred Turk Prisoners Have Been Taken—British Wounded Number About 2500—The Number of Killed Not Stated—Splendid Spirit Shown by Troops

LONDON, Nov. 27.—An announcement says that a telegram from Gen. Sir John Eccles Nixon, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, under date of the 25th, reports that General Townshend's troops were in possession of the battlefield, while the Turks were reported to be retreating on Dialah, ten miles from Bagdad. General Townshend was engaged in clearing the field of wounded and prisoners.

"At first it was stated that eight hundred prisoners were taken. It now appears that no less than 1,300 have been marched back to Laji. Our wounded are reported to number about two thousand five hundred of whom 1,800 were leaving by steamer for Basra. The number of killed has not yet been reported. "General Nixon praises the excellent handling of troops by General Townshend and the splendid spirit shown by them after their severe losses and hardships from want of water and food.

125,000 Allied Troops at Saloniki

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Athens says that French and British forces landed at Salonika, have now obtained important proportions. The Patrie of Athens gives their number at 125,000. These forces are abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition; some 4,000 or 5,000 more men are said to be on the way to Salonika, at which port 4,000 troops are debarking each day.

IS 20 DAYS FROM HALIFAX.

The tern schr. Lillian Bleauvelt, Capt. Comeau, to whose tardy voyage from Halifax the Mail and Advocate made exclusive reference a few days ago, is now out 20 days from that port, consigned to Colin Campbell. She has a cargo of tar felt, etc., and is now practically given up for lost. She is a fine vessel of 195 tons, and would be off this coast in the big storm of Tuesday week. Several vessels have arrived from Halifax since, but none have reported her.

UNITED IN DEATH WAR'S SAD STORY.

(From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 8, 1915.)

(In view of the heroic death of Nurse Cavell, we have been asked to reproduce these verses, which appeared in the Herald on August 17 last.—Ed. Herald.) "Yesterday witnessed one of the most pathetically tragic individual incidents of the war. The Red Cross contingent, including several women, started out at the dawn of day to succor the wounded and bring in the dead from the scene of last night's onslaught on the German trenches. While engaged in her errand of mercy, one of the young women, beloved by the whole division for her beauty and compassionate tenderness came suddenly upon the dead body of her young brother lying near a ruined mill where desperate fighting had taken place. She had not learned of his presence at the front and believed him to be at one of the concentration camps at home. When in the act of embracing her loved one and calling piteously to some of the nurses in the distance she was shot dead by a German sharp-shooter from the nearest of the enemy's trenches."—News item.

Beautiful boy with soft grey eyes— See where he lies, see where he lies In a shell-torn rut of the battle's path Where his soul sped forth 'mid the iron wrath:

O Sister of Mercy, why do you start At the reddened gash near the brave young heart, And who is this lies so cold and still In the light of dawn near the ruined mill?

Not this is what the maiden had sought When the dawn revealed when the night had wrought, Merciful God—'twas her brother's face Uprturned to heaven from hell's red place!

And she kneeled beside the pale mute form, Stricken down in the wild night's storm; And e'en as she kneeled in her sorrow there —An Angel of Mercy surpassing fair—

A bolt of hate from a coward hand Made her one in death with the silent band. Beautiful boy with soft grey eyes— Does he know who it is that near him lies?

Over there in a Surrey dale Anon they will tell the sorrowful tale— How the boy was found in the girl's embrace With her dead lips pressed to his quiet face:

And a mother will weep, and a father will moan, For the heart must grieve for the things of its own— And a maiden will stand by a cottage door, But the youth she loved will return no more.

No more will they thrill to the old-time joy This English girl and this English boy, "Somewhere in Flanders" together they lie In the reddened earth, 'neath an alien sky.

Trouble Between Turks and Bulgars

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Salonika, referring to a French counter-attack against the Bulgarians in Serbia in which the French recaptured most of their lost positions on Krivolak-Crena Rajek line, says the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat because they had attempted to force the French lines with their full strength and had left in the rear no covering of troops. There are indications of a possible disagreement between the Turks and Bulgarians arising out of the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Sufi and one division each at Mustafa Pasha, Varna and Curjas.

MILAN, Nov. 27.—Kitchener has obtained permission from the Greek Government for the Allied troops to land at Greek ports other than Salonika, according to Athens despatches.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 26, 1915

- 625—Private James Ellsworth, Carmanville, Fogo. Killed in action, Nov. 4.
1283—Private Samuel Hiscock, Carbonear. Killed in action, Nov. 4.
886—Corporal Richard Fowlow, Trinity East. Died, Paratyphoid, Malta, Nov. 23.
655—Private Fred. Ernest Snow, 116 Pleasant St. Reported wounded, Nov. 4.
686—Private Wm. Joshua Snow, 54 King's Bridge Road. Reported wounded, Nov. 4.
320—Private Wm. Joseph Green, 39 Water St. West. Reported wounded, Nov. 5.
633—Private William Taylor, 41 LeMarchant Road. Reported wounded, Nov. 5.
871—Private Ml. Joseph Evans, 37 Cookstown Road. Reported wounded, Nov. 7.
1313—Private Ernest Livingstone Braithwaite, 91 Antrim St., Cambridge, Mass. Reported wounded, no date.
1296—Private Laurence, Griffin, Water Street, Hr. Grace, Traumatic Aneurism, Hospital, Wandsworth, London, Nov. 19.
286—Lance-Corp. Patk. Joseph Walsh, 18 Burke's Square, Hospital, Wandsworth, London, Nov. 19; not yet diagnosed.
NOVEMBER 27, 1915
38—Private John Joseph Ryan, 23 Adelaide Street. Shrapnel wound, leg, Nov. 11.
1860—Private Lawrence Horan, 267 South Side. Previous reported seriously ill, enteric, St. Andrew's Hospital, Malta, Nov. 21; now reported dangerously ill, Nov. 24.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Cardinal Said To Be Bearer of Message

ROME, Nov. 26.—It is asserted in well-informed quarters here today that Cardinal Von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, who arrived in Rome yesterday, was the bearer of an important message from Emperor William to Pope Benedict, in which the war situation was presented from the German point of view. In the message the Emperor is reported to have disclaimed any responsibility for the war, Germany being described as having been forced to it in self-defence.

German Protected Cruiser, Sister Ship of the Udine, Reported Sunk by Submarine

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The German protected cruiser, Frauenlob, has been sunk by a submarine of the Entente Allies, according to a semi-official announcement made at Petrograd, says a despatch to the Central News Agency. The Frauenlob is reported to have been sent to the bottom in the same locality where the German protected cruiser Udine, sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost. [See Editorial Page relative to this message.]

NEWFOUNDLAND SHELL COMPANY, LTD. CAPITAL \$60,000.00. CAPITAL SECURED TO SHAREHOLDERS BY GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE. Registered Office—Horwood Lumber Co. Building, Water St. West. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: Hon. M. G. Winter, A. J. Harvey, Esq., F. W. Angel, B.A.Sc., Hon. R. K. Bishop, R. B. Job, Esq., S. O. Steele, Esq., R. F. Horwood, Esq. This Company is under contract with the Canadian Shell Committee to manufacture Shells for the Imperial Government under terms which assure very profitable returns. The Newfoundland Government has manifested interest in this project by assuming all risks, and giving a guarantee protecting Shareholders from loss, and also admitting all machinery duty free. Five Hundred Shares in the Stock of the Company (par value \$50.00 each) are now offered for Public Subscription. Applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned at the Company's office. NOV 25, 121 R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON Nov. 26.—Further reports from Mesopotamia show that the British held the battle field on the 25th, the Turks retiring in Dialah, ten miles from Bagdad. Prisoners number 1,300. Our wounded, 2,500.

France: Grenade fighting and bombardments. The French communicate reports Turkish attack on the British front in Gallipoli on the 21st, failed everywhere, the enemy leaving many dead. Russia: Severe fighting near Beresemunde farm, in Riga district. Italy: Some further progress at Gorizia. Serbia—Enemy claim capture of about 17,000 prisoners near Mitroviza and Prishtena.—BONAR LAW.

Heavy Snow Fall In Vosges

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Winter has set in along the fighting line in the mountains of France, and a snow fall in the Vosges is reported, in a communication of this afternoon, from the War Office, which follows: "The night was calm over the whole front. In the Vosges snow fell heavily, especially in the region of the Frehe and their rivers.

Earl Kitchener Now in Rome

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The arrival at Rome of Field Marshal Kitchener, British Secretary for War, is announced in a telegram to the Havas News Agency. The Field Marshal reached Rome from Naples, and went directly to the British Embassy.

BRITISH NEARING BAGDAD

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Turkish troops, who are resisting the British advance in Mesopotamia, are falling back, according to an official announcement to-night, reporting a Turkish retirement on Dialah, ten miles from Bagdad.

TAKING NO CHANCES

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—The Federal Chamber has appointed a commission of nine members, to consider the question of the re-organization of the national defence.

Mr. Patk. J. Gleeson, the fruit man, now occupies the store in Water Street in which his great grandfather did business in 1824, almost a hundred years ago. His great grandfather, Patk. J. Gleeson, had a forge on Holloway Street, and was a very successful business man.

MEDICINE AND THE WAR

How Anti-Typhoid Vaccine Has Saved the Lives of Thousands—Anti-Typhoid Vaccination Has Emphatically Come to Stay

When the present war broke out every one of the various armies involved which had a competent medical staff started on a campaign of complete and universal vaccination. Partly, because the laboratories were bankrupted by the enormous quantities of vaccine required and partly on account of superstition and sentimental objections on the part of some of the soldiers, this result was slow in being reached.

But so many protected men were already scattered throughout the armies to begin with that the actual results were astonishingly good. The smallest amount of typhoid that ever was known in an army actually in the field! The whole of the French and British armies, for instance, something over 4,000,000 men, yielding only a couple of thousand of cases during the entire year and less than 300 deaths.

In the days before vaccination there would have been at least 200,000 cases and 20,000 deaths. There is simply no arguing against a result like that, and anti-typhoid vaccination has emphatically come to stay. It is now being used by boards of health among the civil populations whenever outbreaks of the disease are threatening, and nurses in hospitals during "typhoid season" are protected by it as a matter of routine. The protection lasts about two years and probably longer.

A similar vaccine of dead germs is now being used with excellent results against one of the serious diseases. There appears to be good prospect that a similar product will prove useful in certain forms of pneumonia, crops of boils, and acne, or pustular "bad complexion," are often cleared up or greatly helped by a special vaccine, and almost every month adds another to the list of the diseases against which we can protect ourselves by this method of administering in advance "a hair of the dog" that would bite you, if he got the chance.

These dead germs and their products called vaccines, may be regarded as a sort of appetizers or digestive tonics which stir up the body cells to produce ferments which can be utilized against living specimens of the germs. Of course, if large quantities of germs were to suddenly break into the blood all at once this comparatively small amount of digestive power would hardly be able to deal with them, although it probably make the attack milder and shorter.

But so constant and vigilant are the serried ranks of the epithelial or skin cells, covering the surfaces of our bodies and lining of our food tube that their defense is usually wonderfully perfect. It is only, as a rule, small and scattered groups of disease germs that can force their way through a single crack or wound or fissure. So that the familiar "ounce of prevention" of digestive ferment on hand at the right time and spot is as good as not mere pounds, but tons of cure.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUCCESSFULLY BOMBARD ENEMY IN THE WEST

Sir John French Send Official Report of Recent Fighting—British Airmen Successfully Bombarded German Encampment at Achiele Grand—Mining Constant on Both Sides

LONDON, Nov. 27 (official).—General French reports our artillery successfully bombarded many positions of the enemy's trenches during the past four days, destroying the wire entanglements reaching to their parapets. The enemy have made little reply. Enemy artillery, however, has been active north of Albert, north of Loos, north of Pleegstret and east of Ypres. "On the evening of the 22nd, the enemy made a heavy bomb attack on a mine crater held by our troops south of Bethune, on the Labasse road, but was repulsed. "Mining has been constant on both sides during the last few days. On the 23rd we exploded a mine north of Bethune, on the Labasse road and occupied the crater. "On the 24th the enemy exploded a mine south of Givenchy, causing some damage to our trenches. Hostile bombing attack against the crater was repulsed yesterday. The enemy also exploded mines near Gornoy and Givenchy. "On the 25th, twenty-three of our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the German hut encampment at Achiele Grand, north-east of Albert. The enemy replied with a single aeroplane, which dropped bombs near Bray, doing no damage."

BRITISH RE-OCCUPY CTSIPHON DELHI, Nov. 27.—An official despatch received here, shows General Nixon's British forces having secured a water supply, re-occupied Ctsiphon near Bagdad on the afternoon of the 24th, without opposition. Besides prisoners, the British captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The British aviators report, the Allies says, that Turks apparently are preparing fresh positions at Dialah.

Allies Rush Troops to Saloniki

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Allied troops continue to land at Salonika in huge numbers. A Reuter's despatch filed yesterday at Salonika, says that important British reinforcements reach that port on Tuesday and were landed immediately after the occupation of Pristina by the Austrians and Germans.

The message says the main body of Serbians retreated in a southerly direction. The Serbians were unable to maintain their positions in the Kat-chinak region, owing to greatly superior forces of the invaders.

DEMOLITION OF GREEK FORCES PREDICTED

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Demobilization is predicted by the press, says a Havas despatch from Athens, which declares the Greek General Staff has submitted to the ministry, a war plan for releasing five of the oldest classes. This proposal will be discussed at the next cabinet meeting and it is considered probable the Ministry will agree.