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Sir Charles Tupper

The Noted Statesman's Famous Letter To
Sir Robert Borden on The
Naval Question

Sir Charles Tupper took a keen interest in Canadian affairs to the end, but his last notable public deliverance was in 1906, when he addressed the following letter to R. L. Borden, then leader of the opposition in the House of Commons.

The Mount, Bessley Heath,
November 20th, 1906.

"My Dear Mr. Borden—
I have read with much interest the communication of the Canadian correspondent of the 'Times' on naval defence in today's issue of that paper. I regard that question as more important than any mere party issue, and am glad to learn that you are resolved to maintain the patriotic attitude of the Conservative Party assumed last session. A few years ago when Canada was struggling to open up for British settlement the great granary of the world, a few gentlemen here raised the question of Canadian contribution to the imperial navy. I joined issue with them and was sustained by the press and public opinion. It was admitted that Canada was not only no burden to the mother country, but without her harbors and coal mines on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Britain would require a larger navy. Contrast the progress of Canada, Australia and New Zealand under imperial management, and since it was relinquished, and it will be seen to whom their present importance is due.

In an evil hour for the British Empire, Chamberlain was allowed to sweep away the protection policy which had made England mistress of the manufactures of the world and place all her colonies in the position of free traders. The Confederation of Canada which has resulted in such gigantic progress was the work of Canadians, and regarded by many British statesmen as a prelude to getting rid of responsibility. Regarding as I do British institutions as giving greater security to life, property and liberty than any other form of government, I have devoted more than half a century to increasing efforts to preserve the connections of Canada and the crown. When Great Britain was involved in the struggle in the Transvaal I led the rank and file of the Canadian government to send aid. But I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, in taxation without representation. The demand that will soon be made by some that Canada should contribute to the imperial navy in proportion to population, I regard as preposterous and dangerous.

I read with pleasure the resolution passed unanimously by the House of Commons which pledged parliament to proceed vigorously with the construction of the Canadian navy, and to support Britain in every emergency, and all that in my opinion is required is to hold

the government of the day bound to carry that out honestly. Navies are maintained largely to promote the security of the mercantile shipping of the country to which they belong.

When I remember that in the general election of 1891, the friends of British institutions after a desperate struggle which cost that great and patriotic statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, his life, we only secured a majority of about 25, and I have no hesitation in saying that had the principle of a contribution to the imperial navy according to our population then been in operation that majority of 25 would have been in favor of continental free trade and the adoption of the tariff of the United States against Great Britain. Who can question the accuracy of that opinion who remembers that in 1896 my government was fiercely denounced in Quebec by liberal candidates and Liberal newspapers on account of its militia expenditures, when they declared that an expenditure of \$2,000,000 to buy rifles for the militia was a danger to the country, and that the military programme of the government was "frightful."

I do not forget that all parties in the United States agree in the desire to obtain possession of Canada. Under existing circumstances it was of immense importance to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party committed to a policy which secured the unanimous consent of the House of Commons in a question of such vital importance, and a great responsibility will rest upon those who disturb that compact.

I cannot understand the demand for Dreadnoughts in the face of the fact that the admiralty and British government have determined that it was not the best mode of maintaining the security of the empire and advancing the welfare of Australia (the latter of which had offered one or two dreadnoughts) for the construction of the local navy to keep open the trade routes in case of war.

All difficulty as to the question of autonomy is now removed as it is fully recognized that the great outlying portions of the empire are sister nations, and that means are adopted to secure uniformity in the naval forces of the empire in the design and construction of the ships, and the training of the officers and men. They are also to be interchangeable and thus secure uniformity in every respect so as to get as effectively units with the British navy.

Of course the government of the day will be held accountable for carrying out the policy thus agreed upon in a thoroughly effective manner, but I cannot avoid thinking that a fearful responsibility will rest upon those who disturb the compact entered into on this vital question.

GOV. WALSH SAYS HE HAS NO POLITICAL PLANS

Boston, Nov. 6.—"Really, I haven't any plans in mind as to my political future," said Governor Walsh, when a report that he would next year be a candidate for the United States Senate was brought to his attention. The governor smiled when the reporters were ushered into his office and stated their errand. "No, I can't discuss politics," he said, "for I haven't considered what I might do."

The suggestion that he be a candidate of the Democratic party against United

States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge next year when the nomination is made in the primaries for the first time, is understood to come from the governor's enthusiastic friends and not from him. Nothing in his private or public utterances has warranted it, said the statement that it is a general report of the honor. On the other hand, he has not said that he would not be a candidate.

GERMANS PLANNING NEW LOAN OF \$2,500,000,000

London, Nov. 6.—German financial authorities are preparing for a new loan of \$2,500,000,000, the prospectus for which will be issued in January, says a Copenhagen despatch to the Mail.

MONTREAL NURSE ATTENDING KING



Miss Vivienne Tremaine, matron of No. 1 Canadian Cavalry Clearing Hospital, "Somewhere in France," who had the honor of accompanying King George on his journey home from France, after his horse had fallen at Montmereny. She lived at 282 Oliver Avenue, Westmount, with her father, and graduated at the Montreal General Hospital. She obtained her military training at the Quebec Military Hospital and came out at the head of all the nurses, receiving the appointment of matron and leaving with the first contingent. She has several sisters, one of whom is a nurse at the

SUCCESSOR TO BARONETCY



Sir Charles Stewart Tupper, eldest son of James Stewart Tupper, who was eldest son of the late Sir Charles, is only thirty years old. He is a member of a firm of lawyers in Winnipeg, but is now training for overseas service as an officer in the Cameron Highlanders.

The new Lady Tupper was Miss Margaret Peter Morse, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse, of Ottawa. Her father is a second cousin of the late Sir Charles Tupper's wife.

SERBIAN WINTERS SEVERE

Contending Armies Now in Region Where Intense Cold Reigns From November to April

Washington, Nov. 6.—Serbian winters are severe and dreary, with dull skies and chilly, damp winds scouring the valleys, while intense cold settles upon the exposed uplands, says a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society. "In the lowlands adjacent to the Danube, winter weather is mild, but the ground through many days is spongy with dampness. In the mountainous districts, however, the cold is as bitter as that which descends the Russian plains during January and February, and most of Serbia is included in the mountainous area."

"The north central section, in the Danube Valley, and a belt, northwest through the heart of the country, the Morava Valley, together constitute the important lowland areas of Serbia. In the northern lowlands the winters are like those of Central Germany, while in the Morava Valley the cold is greater."

Upland Serbia has only two clearly defined seasons—winter and summer. Summer lasts between May and October, which latter month is wet and chilly. The chilly winters last sometimes well into November. Mists hover over the valleys until toward noon and congeal on the mountain sides. There is a clear, iceless damp, which is not snow, slush, or mud, but an indeterminate combination of all three, supported over the ground in a porous coating by a network of frozen dew. The snowfall is considerable, and generally covers the hills throughout the winter.

"Fluctuations in temperature are great. A humid heat of 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit, sometimes oppresses the valleys for days at a time, where winter temperatures are experienced frequently from 18 to 20 degrees below zero. In the mountainous districts, on the other hand, summer is cool and pleasant among the high groves of fir and pine. Winters in the highlands of Serbia are as strenuous as those of Russia."

"The contending armies are now in the areas visited by the coldest winter, in the southern and central parts of the kingdom. Among the hardest peasants in the Balkans, people have to endure labor and all manner of difficulties are bred in these cold uplands, and it is their homes which are now coming within the battle zones."

LAWYER REVIEWS

CAVELL TRIAL

American Concludes That Nurse Was Murdered

NO DEFENCE WAS PERMITTED

Did Not Even Know in Advance of Trial What the Charges Were—Treatment of Ambassador Insult to United States

James M. Beck, formerly assistant attorney general of the United States, whose pamphlet, "The Evidence in the Case," in which he reviews the argument for and against Germany from a legal point of view, and found that Germany was guilty of having provoked this war, a pamphlet which was published in nearly every language, has considered the case of Edith Cavell in an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Beck concludes that the English nurse was murdered, and he calls upon the United States to demand the dismissal of the officers who plotted and deceived Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels. Mr. Beck says that the murder of Miss Cavell was one of exceptional brutality and stupidity. Berlin did not understand what a wave of condemnation and horror it would excite. To do Berlin justice it might be admitted that if Berlin had appreciated the effects of this murder it would not have been committed, but Berlin's failure to understand the sentiment of the civilized world is no worse than Berlin's failure to appreciate the enormity of the crime against Germany.

Germany's Defence.

After the murder, however, the German government attempted at the universal condemnation of its act, put forth a defence. It asserted that while Miss Cavell had earned a living by running a hospital, she had charged such fees as only the

wealthy could pay. Mr. Beck says that one who first harassed her life and then gave it freely to save the lives of others might be well content to let her record stand against the slander from Berlin. It is not open to question that she nursed wounded British, Belgian and even German soldiers. This was not the sort of woman to govern her gracious ministrations by mercenary motives. Moreover, as Mr. Beck points out, all the charges against Miss Cavell have come from her German enemies. She was not permitted to offer a defence. The very statement that she had admitted having helped Belgians to escape to England has reached the outside world from German sources. This confession, however, has not been denied. Those who condemn Germany assume it to be true.

Without a Fair Trial

It is said that Miss Cavell was given a fair trial. Yet it is admitted that she was denied counsel of her own selection and forbidden to have access in advance of the trial even to the nature of the charges against her. In England, France and the United States the idea of justice is that a defendant has certain fundamental and inalienable rights, which even the state cannot override. Whether guilty or not guilty, a person cannot be arrested without a judicial warrant or proof of probable cause; he may not be compelled to testify against himself; he is entitled to a speedy trial, and shall be informed in advance thereof of the exact nature of the accusation; his trial shall be public and open, and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for his own defence. Moreover, in advance of trial he shall have permission to select his own counsel, and shall have the opportunity to confer freely with him. Each one of these fundamental rights was denied Miss Cavell, and German apologists who say that she had a fair trial either seek to deceive those who listen to them or else they have no idea what Anglo-Saxons mean by a fair trial.

Brand Whitlock Ignored

Mr. Beck reviews at length the efforts of Brand Whitlock to secure justice or mercy for Miss Cavell. When he heard of her arrest, he enquired of the German civil governor, if it were true. To this communication he received no reply. Mr. Whitlock wrote again, assuming that Miss Cavell was under arrest and said that as Britain's representative in Belgium, he desired to assist the prisoner in her defence. To this the reply was that the prisoner would be defended by "an advocate who was in touch with the proper German authorities." Mr. Whitlock was refused an interview with Miss Cavell. When the travesty of a trial was staged the advo-

The Navy's Way

Interesting Letters From Grandson of Late
Rev. R. Mathers and Nephew
of W. H. Deveber

The following letters are not only interesting because they tell of the work of the navy, but because they were written by a grandson of the late Rev. R. Mathers and a nephew of W. H. Deveber of this city. They appear in the Bermuda Colonist of Oct. 31.—

Extracts from letter from Arthur Tucker, R. N. to his father, Rev. T. Tucker of St. George's, Bermuda and to his brother, care G. P. O. London.

"I don't remember if I told you about a little taste of a scrap we had a few days ago. Anyway we were off the Dutch Coast. It was fairly rough. About 8.30 a. m. I was cleaning my rifles in the ward room files when all of a sudden a big brass bell just above my head began to have a bit of a spasm. It was an alarm bell meaning enemy in sight, to clear the decks for action and to stand by our guns. I bolted on deck and to my surprise, within five seconds every soul on board was at his post. I looked all around the horizon, but could see no ships. Then there was a terrible roar. Our foremost big gun had fired. Me, being in such a hurry failed to block my ears up, and did not know what I was doing until I found myself running home cartridges as fast as they could be disposed of."

We were being attacked by five or more German hydroplanes, who were doing level best to hover above us. But our gunners were too good for them. The attack lasted until 1215 when they had enough of our gun cotton. It was the happiest moment of my life, but I am not at liberty to state the sequel of the said as it is kept quite official. My ship mates are very much interested in Bermuda papers, as nearly all have been there.

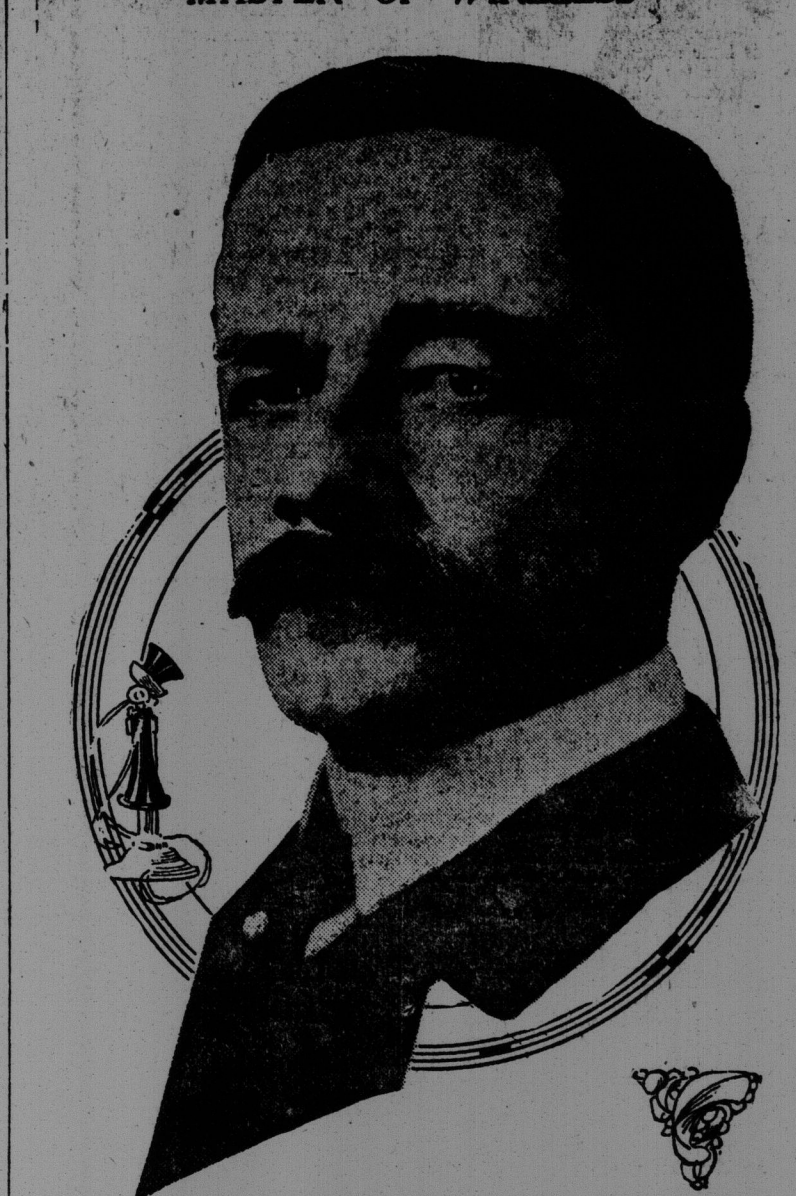
I am now smoking a cigar of my own make. I draw three pounds of leaf tobacco monthly. One pound I make into plug for pipe filling, and the remainder I roll into cigars. I am becoming quite expert at it, I am told. They are not so bad, as good as a small 8d Goldilocks that you get at the drug store. When they burn to the stump, I shove it in my pipe. You know we have to economize.

(8) We had a very exciting time of it two days ago. A very large Dutch liner from Java to Amsterdam was either torpedoed or struck a mine. Anyway we were the first to reach her and rescue her many passengers and crew. The passengers being mostly women and children. For four hours we stood close up around our guns in case a tugboat would then all of a sudden, the huge vessel disappeared. I drew six yards of serge that week and got a number one best suit made by a naval tailor. I tell you it is a beauty and fits like a glove.

case originally mentioned by the governor did not appear, another man taking his place. This lawyer was not only prevented from seeing his client before the trial, but he was warned Mr. Whitlock that it would be unwise for the American Embassy to be represented at the proceedings since the judge might be prejudiced against the prisoner on this account.

When every other means failed of helping Miss Cavell, Mr. Whitlock wrote a note to the Baron von der Lancken, and, though Mr. Whitlock is well known as an author, and will be better known after the war, he never wrote or will write will be remembered as these words: "I am too ill to put my request before you in person, but once more appeal to the generosity of your heart."

MASTER OF WIRELESS



John T. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to whom is largely due the credit of having overcome the difficulties of telephoning from New York to Honolulu.

SERBIANS UNDER FRENCH LEADERS



This interesting photograph from the Balkans, shows Serbian troops resting en route, under the eye of a French officer, in the foreground.