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ADMIRALTY ISSUES
WARNING TO SHIPPING

Whole of the North Sea Must be Considered as a Military Area and only Safe Way to Enter it is by Channel and Straits of Dover

London, Nov. 3.—Admiralty gives notice that the whole of the North Sea must now be considered a military area. All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area, except in strict accordance with the Admiralty directions.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE

Germans Prodigious of Life in Desperate Effort to Take Ypres

London, Nov. 3.—One of the supreme battles of war was waged on Saturday, says a correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northern France when the Germans concentrated their forces in a mighty attempt to capture Ypres.

GERMAN ATTACK VERY VIOLENT

Says French Official Communication—Some Satisfactory Progress Made

Paris, Nov. 2.—The French official announcement given out this afternoon says that "yesterday the German attack on the French wing, particularly between Dixmude and Lys, continued with great violence. In spite of these counter attacks of the enemy in this region, the French made slight progress."

FULLY MOBILISES BULGARIAN ARMY

Rome, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of the second line of troops. The first line has already been mobilized.

AND NOW WON'T VILLA BE MAD!

El Paso, Nov. 2.—Despatches received today say that General Gattarez, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, has been elected Provisional President of Mexico, to succeed Carranza.

FOR POT SHOTS AT ENGLAND?

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that 42 centimetre guns have been placed on Borkum Island by the Germans.

Borkum is a small island in the North Sea, at the mouth of the Ems, 60 miles south of Heligoland.

Sehr Atlanta sailed from Wood's Island for Gloucester yesterday with 955 bris, bulk herring, 44 bris, pickled herring and 10 bris, caplin.

English Channel and the Straits of Dover. There they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely so far as Great Britain is concerned up the East Coast of England to the Faroe Islands, whence a safe route will, if possible, be given to Lindesnas Lighthouse.

From this point they should turn north or south, according to their destination, keeping as near the coast as possible.

The converse applies to vessels outward bound.

Great Dangers. London, Nov. 3.—The entire North Sea has been declared a military area and merchants entering it will be exposed to the greatest dangers from mines, which it has been necessary to lay, and from warships which are searching night and day for suspicious craft.

This action is taken as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in waters North of Ireland.

CANADIAN CONVOY WAS THREATENED

With an Attack by German Submarines so Landing Place was Changed

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—That the landing place of the Canadian transports was changed at the last moment from Southampton to Plymouth, owing to the discovery of a flotilla of German submarines off the Isle of Wight is the information which has been received at Ottawa.

There is no doubt that the original plan was for the Canadians to land at Southampton where all preparations were made to receive them. Advice from the old land, and they are confirmed by reports from Canadian officers at Salisbury, are to be effect that German submarines were discovered off the Isle of Wight lying in wait for the Canadian ships.

RUSSIA CLEARS ALIENS OUT ALSO

Washington, Nov. 2.—Russia has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave Russia within the next two weeks, according to a notification received today by the United States Government.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Throughout Egypt by the British—Severe Treatment For Uprisings

Washington, Nov. 2.—Martial law was proclaimed today by Britain throughout Egypt.

Official notice by the British Charge d'Affaires at Cairo was delivered to American diplomatic agents there.

On order from London the Commander-in-chief of the British forces took command of the general situation with orders to suppress all outbreaks.

10,000 GERMANS KILLED DAILY

Rome, Nov. 1.—According to official reports received here the German casualties daily average 10,000 men in killed and wounded.

All of those slightly or not gravely wounded, an average of from 70 to 80 per cent., return to the ranks after a relatively short time.

PANAMA CANAL CLOSE AGAIN

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Panama Canal has been closed by another landslide, but is expected to be opened again in a few days.

Portia arrived at Bay of Islands today on her way home.

Turkey Wants to Get Back To Fold of the Neutrals

Tells the Powers of the Triple Entente She's Very Sorry Indeed for the Misbehavior of Her Fleet in the Black Sea—Britain, France and Russia Prepare Large Dose of "Humble Pie" For the Erring One

London, Nov. 3.—Grand Vizier has apologized in behalf of his Government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea but it was stated authoritatively, this evening that the Porte will have to go very much further than this before the Powers of the Triple Entente will agree only to resume friendly relations with the German Government.

Agreement and Refusal. It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French Government this evening that Turkey, in a reply to a note presented by Britain, France and Russia on Friday last, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea but refused to disband German officers from her ships and that, as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente Powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that despite this apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish Cabinet, it may not be adhered to by Pasha, the Minister of War, and his Young Turk followers.

Fleet out of Commission. France, Russia and Britain not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in

the Black Sea but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or, at any rate, the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and Hamidiev be put out of commission until the war is over. Turkish security to be guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested that the demobilization of the Turkish army and that the troops which have crossed the neutral Egyptian frontier will be withdrawn must be guaranteed.

Not Yet Published. However, as the terms of the Turkish apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente Powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Government and the Allies can be resumed.

An added difficult situation is that the Ambassadors of these Powers have left Constantinople which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the whole Turkish Cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

In the meantime a report comes from Constantinople of the seizure of another Russian steamer and also that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, has commenced to mobilize her second line of troops.

TURKEY TENDERS APOLOGY TO POWERS

Expresses Sorrow for the Action of Her Warships in the Black Sea

London, Nov. 2.—It is widely reported in diplomatic circles tonight that the Turkish Grand Vizier has tendered to the Powers an apology in behalf of Turkey for the recent bombardment of the Russian Black Sea ports.

No official statement has yet been made, and the Foreign Office has not officially confirmed the report.

Terms Not Announced. London, Nov. 2.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized for recent events in the Black Sea. The text of the Turkish apology was not announced this afternoon.

It has been intimated during the day that Britain was delaying hostilities, waiting for an eleventh hour amendment from the Porte. That this would be forthcoming was doubted. In absence of any formal declaration of war, all hope had not been abandoned, even though the British press treated the situation as beyond repair.

TURKEY ANXIOUS PLACATE RUSSIA

Asked Russian Ambassador if an Apology Would be Satisfactory

Washington, Nov. 2.—A delayed message from Ambassador Mergenthau at Constantinople, dated Saturday, and received here today, says the Turkish Ministers of Agriculture and of the Interior, through a neutral diplomat, asked the Russian Ambassador, before his departure, what terms would pacify Russia, and if an apology would be satisfactory.

He replied that he had instructions to leave Constantinople, but if all the German officers were dismissed from the Turkish navy, and he received further instructions from Petrograd, he would return.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh to strong north-west winds, becoming colder tonight. Local snow falls tonight and Wednesday.

From impressions received from Northern Africa, it appears that the

MOHAMMEDANS OF INDIA LOYAL

Condemn Turkey's Action And Praise Britain and British Institutions

Bombay, Nov. 3.—The Bombay Chronicle, in an editorial headed "Suicide," says in reference to Turkey's entrance into the European War, that the folly and rashness of those in whose hands the destiny of Turkey is placed, have plunged her in a vortex from which she cannot emerge with any shred of a status as a nation.

The Advocate of India says that Turkey has been betrayed by a coterie of officials from whom the Indian Mohammedans are politically free. Turkey has been made a tool of a country. It is added, whose ideals are not these which have given India peace, power and freedom.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the largest Mohammedan State in India, says it is the bounden duty of the Mohammedans of India to adhere to the British. There is no country in the world where Mohammedans enjoy such liberty as they do in India.

TURKS MUST GIVE DEFINITE BONDS

Triple Entente Will Make Sure That Hereafter She Keeps the Peace

London, Nov. 3.—A despatch here from Bordeaux by the Central News says the French Government has issued a statement that the Turkish Government when it replied to the note of the Triple Entente Powers confined itself to reposing the recall of the Turkish war ships in the Dardanelles and expressed a desire to remain at peace with Russia, France and Britain, as well as with Germany, but that in default of the dismissal of the German officers in the Ottoman service, the Governments of the Triple Entente could not hope Turkey would be able to maintain the passive attitude which she offered to adopt.

No Sincerity. The Ottoman Government not having thought it its duty to give, by dismissing these officers, that mark of sincerity to its intentions which was requested, the Ambassadors of France, Russia and Britain, in conformity with the instructions of their Government demanded their passports from the Grand Vizier and left Turkey.

From impressions received from Northern Africa, it appears that the

EGYPT CALM IN THE CRISIS

Turkish Troops Near the Border—No Invasion as Yet Attempted

London, Nov. 3.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cairo says the Turkish troops are reported near the border which they have not crossed.

The British are fully prepared to repulse an invasion, thanks to the measures taken by the Government.

The public in Egypt are calm and not even aware of a Turco-Russian rupture.

A press censorship is to be established tomorrow.

TOOK CHIP OFF TURKISH NAVY

British Fleet Sink a Gunboat And An Armed Steamer

Athens, Nov. 2.—A Turkish gunboat, the Dukakreis, and a Turkish armed steamer, have been sunk in the Gulf of Techohne.

One report says they were sunk by the guns of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Also reports received from Turkish sources, say that the Turkish commanders blew up their ships in order to prevent capture by the British.

WELCOME SMALL CONTRIBUTION

Austrians Delighted That Turkey Has Become Embroiled in the War

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Vienna, via Amsterdam, says a demonstration of sympathy with Turkey occurred in Vienna today. Thousands bearing the Turkish, German and Austrian flags assembled in the vicinity of the Turkish Embassy and cheered.

The Secretary of the Embassy, speaking in German, addressed the crowd from the window, after which the manifestants again cheered, calling for liberation of Egypt.

INDIAN TROOPS PAY WAR'S TOLL

London, Nov. 3.—A casualty list received from Headquarters to-day, under date of Oct. 28th, gives the names of nine officers killed and fourteen wounded.

Among those wounded is Lieut-Col. H. L. Richardson, of the 47th Sikhs, an Indian Regiment.

"DON'T COUNT THE ENEMY, BEAT HIM"

Said Russian to Officers Who Reported Enemy Overwhelmingly Strong

London, Oct. 30.—A Petrograd special to Reuter says:—"In the recent fighting near Przemysl two generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian general Radke Dimitroff, who is leading the Russian army investing Przemysl, that they were unable to hold out owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. General Dimitroff replied with an aphorism which will doubtless become historic. He said, "Don't count the enemy, beat him."

CLOSING GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSES

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 3.—The Government has closed all German business houses.

The affairs of the latter are being liquidated by a committee.

Mussulman world intends in no degree to throw in its lot with the Turks.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERS TAKE A HAND IN POLITICS

The American Review of Reviews Discusses President Coaker, the F.P.U., Its Origin, Its Methods and General Operations in Business and Public Matters Generally

NEWFOUNDLAND, the oldest British Colony lying out in the North Atlantic, remote and isolated, and apparently sleepy and old-fashioned almost beyond belief, has been lately showing evidences of being agitated by the wave of labor unrest that is sweeping the world these days.

Newfoundland, it should be stated, is the home of a people of absolutely British descent, and has for years been a factor in international diplomacy, although disproportionately to her position and population. She is the only part of British America not included in the Canadian Dominion, having refused all inducements to join that Federation.

Five years ago William F. Coaker, a man of comparatively little education and without much success in any undertaking he had attempted up to that time, formed what he called the Fishermen's Protective Union, a labor organization formed to embrace the fishermen and working-men of Newfoundland.

Feudal Condition of the Fisherman. To realize what has happened in Newfoundland it is necessary to remember that this country still suffers from conditions existing almost from its earliest days. Discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, who was sent out by West-of-England merchants, its fishery wealth soon attracted all the dardering seafolk of Western Europe. The English, however, by degrees forced all the others out, and their attitude toward the island, even to comparatively recent times, was expressed, by the description of an official, that "Newfoundland was like a great ship anchored in the North Atlantic and used solely for fishing purposes."

Fishing Station Only. In other words, Newfoundland was regarded by the West-of-England fishing "venturers" as a place wherein they could carry on their occupation without interference, all else being subordinate to that. In earlier days no permanent settlers were permitted. The island was a fishing station merely for temporary use in summer, and the skipper of every fishing craft had to bring back every autumn all the men he took out in the spring, under heavy penalties. When it was penal offense to plant a potato in Newfoundland, which it was up to one hundred years ago, a university was being founded by the mother country in the neighboring provinces of Nova Scotia. In the face of these conditions it is not surprising that the fish merchants who controlled Newfoundland should have esteemed the fisherfolk as little better than serfs.

Birds of Passage. Until comparatively recent times these merchants had their principal houses in the British Isles, with what were virtually branches in St. John's managed by the younger members of their families, who, as they in turn grew old, retired to the banks of the Clyde and the Mersey to spend the money they had made in the Newfoundland fisheries. Almost until today the fishing industry, the great staple of the island, has been carried on by the successors of these merchants, through the medium of what is known as the "supplying system. The "suppliers" were the great merchants controlling affairs in St. John's. Below them were what were known as "planters" or middlemen.

The Planters. The term planter is a survival of the period when the fishing locations in Newfoundland were described as plantations, and those in charge thereof "planters" in the same manner as this term does duty in the Southern States. These "planters" in turn "supplied" the fishermen, the process being that the merchant advanced food, fishing vessels, and gear and all the implements necessary to carry on the industry to the planters or, in many cases, to the fishermen themselves, on credit, and after the fishing season was over the fishermen or planters returned their catch for the season, receiving credit therefor at market rates

against their advances in the spring. The result in practice was that the fishermen and planters became engirt in a mesh of indebtedness which lasted their whole lives.

Control by the Merchants. It followed almost inevitably that these fish merchants controlled, as well, the legislation of the country. In the olden days the merchants alone were members of the Council, or upper house, only lately has it been democratized with traders, lawyers, and prosperous "planters." The merchant also controlled the Lower House because until twenty-five years ago there was open voting instead of the secret ballot now used; which meant that every voter stated publicly in the presence of agents of candidates for whom he voted, and his name was recorded accordingly.

Suasive Methods. The merchants thus knew how each man voted and this meant, if they voted contrary to the wishes of these "over-lords, a refusal, usually, of fishery supplies next season. Not until St. John's, the capital, changed gradually from a fishing to an industrial community, and some of the other districts which elected enough members to dictate more modern politics to agriculture, was a change effected, and it became possible, broadly speaking, for a man to secure election without having mercantile endorsement; and for the past few years there has not been a representative of the mercantile class in the elected chamber. In fairness to the present day generation of merchants it should be said that they all reside permanently in the country, are much more progressive and modernized in their outlook of business

(Concluded on page 4)

SERIOUS DEFEAT

Reported to Germans on the Nieuport-Ostend Canal, Says Amsterdam

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—A despatch to The Telegraph from Sluis says that contrary to all reports Ostend and Roulers are still in the hands of the Germans.

It is reported, the despatch adds, that the Allies yesterday occupied Loffinghe on the Ostend-Nieuport Canal which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat.

NOT BATTLES BUT BUTCHERY

Say Numerous Germans Entering Holland and Throwing Down Arms

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—All the German attempts to break through the lines of the Allies between Dixmude and Nieuport have failed, telegraphs the correspondent of the Handelsblad.

At Sluis, in spite of great sacrifices, the Germans have not succeeded in gaining any ground on the other bank of the Canal, and their communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted.

German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross their frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of battles but of butchery.

Forty Thousand School Teachers In German Army

Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Berlin says that it has been found impossible in Germany to start the public schools this fall in a normal manner, as there are 40,000 German school teachers at the front, one-fifth of the entire number of school teachers in Germany in ordinary times.

S. S. Sindbad passed Quebec at 1 a.m. on Monday. She is due here Friday, and brings a full general cargo.