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BRITISH WARSHIPS GAVE GERMANS HUGE SURPRISE

Caught Them Within Range of Their Guns on Channel Coast and Peppared Them Well

LAND BATTERIES ALSO GOT THEM

And an Infantry Attack of the Allies Forced the Enemy to Withdraw His Forces

London, Oct. 21.—Correspondents of London newspapers in the field have succeeded today in getting through some details of the fighting along the Channel coast.

In Belgium their reports agree that the Germans have met with a reverse and it is said the Germans are retreating.

The Belgian correspondent of The Telegraph in his account of the fighting reports that British warships bombarded villages which the Germans had occupied and also the country South of these places.

Infantry Attack.

Then the order was given for infantry to advance, he says, and the rattle of machine guns supplemented the noise of the naval guns. The Germans were caught between two fires and their lines began to waver and slowly gave way before the pressure of the infantry.

The strength of the attack was increased and soon the whole German line resting on the coast was in full retreat.

Were Driven Back.

In a despatch from Flushing, sent at 1 o'clock, the correspondent of The

30,000 GERMANS ON THE COAST

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The Telegraph publishes a despatch concerning the fighting of October 18th, in which the correspondent says that thirty thousand Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Neuport and dug trenches along the dykes from Middle Kerks to Ostend.

He says that cannon have now been placed near Ostend and adds that most of the German wounded have been removed from Bruges.

Fierce Battle.

The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent, under date of Tuesday night, says that according to a German message a fierce battle is still raging between Furness and Dunkirk. In the march on Dunkirk, the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops which attacked them, horse, foot and artillery, while the British warships co-operated with the land forces.

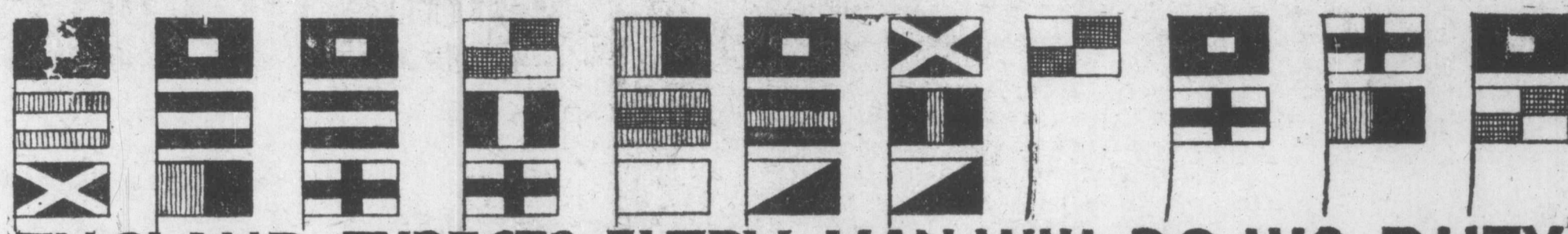
The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend and troops from all over the west of Belgium are being hurried to Neuport.

Got Big Surprise.

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war. A despatch from Ghent says that the result of this fighting has caused anxiety among the German officers, one of whom, a German General, committed suicide.

The festivities announced to celebrate German successes were suddenly cancelled yesterday.

Trafalgar Day, 1914---Nelson's Famous Signal



ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED

London, Oct. 20.—The German Crown Prince's Army has been defeated near St. Mihiel, according to a semi-official report which states that the Germans have retreated, abandoning their big guns.

TO BE REVIEWED BY HIS MAJESTY

Salisbury, Oct. 21.—That the Canadian troops will be reviewed on Salisbury Plains at no distant date by King George and Earl Kitchener was the intimation given by Major-General Alderson, Commander of the Contingent at a meeting of the officers today.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL ENTIRELY

Paris, Oct. 21.—Yesterday was characterized by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front to the extreme north, where the Belgian army has held, remarkably at Labasse, where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular violence, and to the north of Arras and Mamele, between Peronne and Albert, at Vanquois to the east of Argonne, and finally on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Cambrai.

780,000 BRITISH RECRUITS ENROL

London, Oct. 20.—Earl Kitchener has already 780,000 recruits enrolled in his new million army.

CABINET CHANGES IN THE DOMINION

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Hon. Chas. Casgrain was sworn in as Postmaster-General in place of Hon. Joseph Pelletier, resigned.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, deputy-speaker in the Commons, was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, in place of Hon. W. B. Nantel, resigned.

RUSSIANS MEET MORE SUCCESSES

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—There has been no further change in the situation, says the official report.

"Russian troops are in contact with the enemy at various points, and there has been fighting on the River Zoura in Galicia and in East Prussia. "To the south of Przemysl the Russians continue to take prisoners in large numbers. "An entire Austrian battalion with all officers and machine guns surrendered to us."

BRITISH LABOR OUTLOOK BETTER

Washington, Oct. 21.—Marked improvement in the unemployed situation in Great Britain is indicated by official reports made public today by the British Embassy here.

"GLORIOUS" WORK FOR SUBMARINE

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch from Stavanger says the British steamer Glitcera, of Leith, was sunk 12 miles off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine. The crew were ordered into the boats and the valves were opened.

NELSON'S MEMORY HONORED

Hundreds of Wreaths and Bouquets Banked at the Foot of His Monument in Trafalgar Square

DOMINIONS SEND FLORAL TRIBUTES

Pathetic Notes From Relatives of Victims of the Pathfinder and Other Warships Recently Lost

London, Oct. 21.—Today, Trafalgar Day, will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the Army.

Already, hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square. There were great crowds present throughout yesterday. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and South Africa, sent mammoth floral offerings which are displayed beneath the monolith, which is surmounted by the statue of Admiral Nelson.

Ships Sent Flowers

Nearly all the English ships sent flowers.

Numerous pathetic notes accompanied the wreaths sent by relatives of the officers and men of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other ships destroyed by German submarines or mines.

In addition to the flowers, the entire base of the Nelson Monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words, "Your King and your Country need you."

President Coaker's Address To the Twillingate Electors

Mr. A. B. Morine's Address To the Electors of Bonavista

TO THE ELECTORS OF TWILLINGATE DISTRICT.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Through the resignation of Sir Robert Bond a vacancy exists in the House of Assembly representation of your District. Troublesome times now confront the Colony and it is but right and proper that the vacancy should be promptly filled. A writ calling for an election to fill the vacancy has been issued. I have resigned my seat for Bonavista and will place myself in nomination for your District, and I therefore respectfully solicit your support on behalf of the Union Party, in the coming election.

Last fall I stood for Bonavista District on behalf of the Union Party and received an amazing vote, my two colleagues and myself being returned by a very large majority. It is a matter of much regret to me that my duty compels me to resign my seat for Bonavista, but my friends there, as well as my friends in Twillingate District, will readily recognize that my course of action is solely actuated by what I believe is in the best interest of the Union and the Country.

I approach your district as a candidate who resided in the district for twenty-five years and as one who thoroughly understands its requirements and necessities. It being a district where the F. P. U. is fully organized and one in which the greater portion of the electorate is personally known to me, I feel that I am appealing to friends and that your support will be just as generous as that which I received last fall from our friends in Bonavista Bay.

I ask every toiler to stand by the Union Party and cast his vote in my favor and again prove to the country his determination to stand by me in the efforts which I am making to secure a square deal for every toiler.

A serious condition of affairs now faces the Colony and the coming year will demand the very best in every public man if the Colony is to emerge from this crisis free and independent. The Union Party strictly adheres to the policy adopted at the Bonavista Convention of 1912. All its efforts

will be devoted to the accomplishment of that policy.

Our conduct in the House of Assembly last winter has proven that the fishermen did wisely when they decided to establish a political party to represent their own interests in the House of Assembly.

The result of the vote taken in districts where the Union had been fully established proved a surprise, to non-Union voters, but it was only what Union members had expected. The return of all but one of our candidates saved the Union and firmly established it. The grand vote recorded in Bonavista was indeed an inspiration to all lovers of democracy. The confidence reposed in me and other Union members last fall will not be misplaced. We will be true to our trust and principles, and will continually endeavour to give effect to the wishes of the people as expressed by their conventions. My resolve is to use my influence and power entirely on behalf of the toiling masses.

THE present Government has built on a sandy foundation and it cannot much longer resist the almost universal demand for its destruction. Its action last spring in increasing taxation so considerably, added to its latest attempt to pauperize the toilers by placing heavy taxes on the necessities of life which formerly had been admitted to the Colony free, will prove its deathbed.

While it has piled up taxation to a degree which must end in greatly curtailing importation and causing a very heavy burden to be borne by the fishermen, no effort whatever has been made to curtail public expenditure or reduce the army of useless public officials which invests the Colony from North to South.

Never was the country face to face with worse conditions and the Country never possessed a Government so unfit to cope with these conditions. The administration of public affairs is going from bad to worse and the Government apparently lacks economic and constructive ability. In my humble opinion, nine schoolboys would transact public affairs with as much ability as the men now

composing the Executive Government of this Colony.

AS an Opposition Party, our chief duty is to scrutinize public accounts and expose the wrongdoings and mistakes of the Government, and that duty we shall perform without fear or favour. If you elect me as one of your representatives, I shall endeavour to do my duty towards all, fairly and squarely, as between man and man.

One of the reasons why I resigned my seat for Bonavista was to strengthen the Opposition Party in the House of Assembly by the addition of the able debater and brilliant orator, Mr. Morine, whose long public experience will be of utmost importance and assistance in opposing the Government's recklessness and extravagance, for, altho' Mr. Morine will stand for Bonavista as an Independent candidate, he is opposed to the Government.

I recognize that a serious responsibility rests upon the representatives of the people, and I scorn any representative who utilizes his position as a lever to bring profit or gain to himself. I pledge myself to be true to the oath which I took before Bonavista District Council, which was that I would not as a Member of the House of Assembly accept any compensation, position of emolument, bribe, present, or reward, of any nature, except the sessional indemnity allowed to members of the Assembly.

I DO not ask for your support in order to better my own position in any way. I ask it only that I may be able to serve you better and defend your rights, and secure, if I can, a cleaner, purer administration of public affairs, and the enactment of laws which will uplift our Island home and improve the condition of her hardy sons of toil, and thus, eventually, drive want and misery from amongst the toiling masses, and secure for every man his own.

Any man who expects to secure special favours by voting for me will be disappointed for I will, if elected, consult with the many at each settlement, and that which the majority favours shall be my sole guide.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BONAVISTA BAY:

FOR twenty continuous years I represented your District in the Assembly. During that period the support afforded to me never wavered in faithfulness nor decreased in power. Whether I was in Government or Opposition, you upheld me on every issue and every election by majorities that left no room to doubt that I possessed your implicit confidence.

In 1906, I resigned and went to Canada to reside, but in 1911, while I was yet absent from the Colony, the Bonavista District Council of the F. P. U., appreciative of the services I had rendered to the constituency, took the unprecedented course of resolving that if I again contested the District, no Union candidate should be nominated to oppose me.

My return to the Colony was not early enough to qualify me for the general election held in 1913, but in that contest I gave my support to the Union Candidates for Bonavista. Now, by the resignation of President Coaker, an opportunity is afforded me to seek your support, and I do so as an Independent, pledged to serve the constituency and the Colony faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I AM opposed to the present Government, and strongly disapprove of its policy and administration. I am in sympathy with the principles of the Fishermen's Protective Union, and, in the main, I agree with its published political platform. As a representative I shall endeavour to work in harmony

with the Union Members in the promotion of the best interests of the Colony.

In the present critical condition of public affairs, it would be unwise for me to attempt to propound a policy in detail, for we are in the midst of circumstances, common to the Empire or local to the Colony, unexampled in history. The extent and duration of the trial through which the people must pass, no man can estimate, but we shall need all our fortitude, and should be ready to consider country before party, the public interest above private gain. It will not be disputed, however, that greater economy and efficiency is essential to good government and that the deplorable state of public affairs is due in large measure to rashness in initiation and wastefulness in execution.

with the Union Members in the promotion of the best interests of the Colony.

There is unfortunately little scope for materially decreasing the total amount of public expenditure for in some branches of the public service the outlay is now fixed by unalterable law or circumstance. But economy can be wisely practiced in some directions, and it is easy possible, and in every way desirable, that better results should be obtained for the money spent. The tariff of customs duties has been increased so much that while it swells the cost of necessities oppressively, it prohibits importation rather than increases revenue, and so lays grievous burdens on the people without adequate return to the public treasury.

But even the extreme tariff now in force will not provide sufficient money for expenditure at the present rate, and even after controllable outgoings have

been reduced to the utmost, the earning power of the people must be increased or financial disaster may fall upon us.

A SUPREME effort must be made to develop the resources of the Colony and thus increase general prosperity. The fishery is the greatest of these resources, and its development, in catching and marketing fish, is the most promising outlook for the future, and the aim to which every possible effort should be directed. It is amazing that so little has been done to increase financial results from this most obvious source.

MY record as a politician, representative, citizen, neighbor—is known very intimately to all of you; all that friend and foe can say about me is familiar to you. I am particularly desirous of receiving your support on the basis of that record, as a personal endorsement, as between man and man.

If you believe me to have been a faithful, honest representative, who acted at all times in what I considered the public interest; if you implicitly believe that I will serve you to the best of my ability, I ask that you give me your support and your votes; and by so doing confer upon me the best endorsement any man can have, the "well done good and faithful servant" of those whom he has long served, and who know him best.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED B. MORINE.

St. John's, Nfld.,

Oct. 21st, 1914.

I believe that public men are public servants and not the dictators of the electorate. With me the peoples' wishes will prevail no matter what my private opinions may be. I take it that the Responsible Government means a Government of the people, aiming solely and sincerely to accomplish and perform what the people desire and express and if you elect me I solemnly promise that in my public capacity I will be a ways guided by the wish of the many.

ity and that I will resign my seat when I find that I do not represent the wishes of the majority of my constituents.

I will, if elected, be true to my duty, as a public man and as Head of the great organization which I represent. I know that it will be no easy task, but, aided by your loyal support, and believing that God will not withhold his support from any man intent on doing what is right, I feel assured that the verdict of the toilers of Twillingate Dis-

trict will be equally as emphatic in my favor as was the memorable and never-to-be forgotten decision of the loyal and determined Unionists of Bonavista District and their sympathisers, which so astonished the Country last November. Sincerely yours, W. F. COAKER, St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 21st, 1914.