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Price:—1 cent.

President Coaker Champions the Fishermen's Cause--- Full Text of the Correspondence as to the Price of Fish

HOW THE PREMIER TREATED THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

SEE PAGE FOUR OF TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

TREMENDOUS GERMAN BOMBARDMENT FORCED THE INHABITANTS OF ANTWERP TO TAKE REFUGE IN THEIR CELLARS

Forts Made a Desperate Stand Against the Furious German Bombardment—City Suffered Terribly From the Effects of the Shell Fire

HUNDREDS OF NON-COMBATANTS BURIED IN THE RUINS OF THEIR OWN HOMES

An Amsterdam Report States That the Germans Captured 20,000 Prisoners When Antwerp Fell—Main Belgian Force Escaped

2000 BRITISH LAY DOWN ARMS IN HOLLAND

Were Cut Off From Their Main Forces and Had to Take Refuge on Neutral Territory—German Army Now Moving Swiftly On Ostend

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—King Albert of Belgium carried his army in a sling during the last few hours of the defence of Antwerp, according to refugees who arrived here last night. It was reported in the city that he had sustained a flesh wound.

Those who had fled from the city told a graphic story of the forts' last desperate stand against the German guns. The Belgian garrisons withdrew fighting desperate rear-guard actions, spiking their guns as they departed, and in some cases blowing up the fortifications. The city itself had capitulated earlier.

Tremendous Damage.
Those from Antwerp now here agree that tremendous damage had been done to the Belgian city. Scores, if not hundreds of non-combatants in the city, who chose to remain, despite the German warning of a general bombardment, were buried beneath the ruins. Their houses were levelled by the German siege projectiles.

Fled to Cellars.
The inhabitants took refuge in their cellars. It was not long before they had established a house-to-house passage way, knocking the foundation stones out, and burrowing to their neighbour's house, so that in many streets there were underground passage-ways, extending the whole length of the street. Many perished through the collapse of the buildings overhead.

Captured 20,000 Prisoners?
Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—Advices received here state that the Germans captured 20,000 prisoners in the fall of Antwerp.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The German heavy artillery used in the bombardment of Antwerp has been started off for an unknown destination in France.

Moving on Ostend.
London, Oct. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Hague, dated Saturday, says that according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of making the King, Queen and Government officials of Belgium prisoners. It is said that the Queen has left for England.

2000 British Out of It.
London, Oct. 11.—Two thousand British marines and sailors, part of a force of 8,000 which participated in the defence of Antwerp, have crossed into Dutch territory and laid down their arms, and will remain in Holland during the war.

The German army is moving swiftly toward Ostend, and is now reported in the vicinity of Bruges, making a desperate attempt to cut off the retreating Belgians who evacuated Antwerp, and capture King Albert and his entire army.

Reached Ostend Safely.
London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defence of Antwerp is contained in the Admiralty announcement to-day that the naval brigades with heavy guns had been sent there

TOWNS WERE WIPED OUT

Correspondent Describes Awful Devastation in the Battle Area

London, Oct. 12.—The fiercest fighting during the last fortnight, says Reuter's Paris Correspondent, has centered around Albert, Roye and Lasigny, and not an acre of ground in this region is without traces of the terrible conflict.

Albert is a heap of ruins and only the Golden Clock Tower remains. Roye sustained an uninterrupted bombardment for a fortnight and no longer exists. Lasigny was the last stronghold of the enemy being the point of the wedge which the Germans were endeavoring to drive into the Allies.

The struggle in this region had much of the same character as that on the right of the Aisne. Around Roye, like around Soissons, the Germans made the most of the quarries in establishing their defensive, necessitating a regular siege on the part of the Allies. There, as in many other places the enemy had prepared his ground in time of peace.

ary of the City Colony section of men's social work. He was also territorial commander for Denmark and South Africa before going to his present position, while his family are working in the cause of the Army in all parts of the world.

He is expected to reach Vancouver

NEW S.A. LEADER FOR DOMINION

Commissioner Richards, now in New Zealand, Will Replace Late Commissioner Rees

Montreal, Oct. 10.—A cable from General Booth to Brigadier J. Richards, as Salvation Army Commissioner Richards is in command of the Salvation Army in New Zealand, and succeeds Commissioner Rees, who died when the Empress of Ireland sank last May.

The new Commissioner's appointment was received with pleasure by Montreal members of the Army, as he is well known to many of them, having attended the International Conference in England last year and returned to his antipodean post by the Canadian route, addressing Montreal workers at the University street headquarters one Sunday when he was here.

He entered the work at Morfyt, Tydvil, Wales, and was a provincial officer in England, and chief secret-

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE SUPERSEDED BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE KAISER

He Objected to the Launching of the German Air Fleet Against London at a Time When it Was Needed Most in France and Belgium

London, Oct. 8.—The superseding of Field Marshal von Moltke, due to differences of opinion with the Kaiser on strategic questions, is freely discussed here.

The Kaiser wanted to launch his air fleet against London at a time when its services were needed in France and Belgium. The Daily Call says:—"German military men consider the Kaiser sacrificed the real interests of the army and country to his overwhelming passion and hatred against the British. His feeling of malignant detestation against Britain is fully shared by his officers, but many of them would not allow their military judgment to be influenced thereby.

NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Suburbs and Southeast Section of Antwerp Suffered Most

London, Oct. 12.—Antwerp was not seriously damaged by the German bombardment, says The Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent. Only the suburbs of Berchem and the Southeast quarter of the town suffered badly.

Long after they had been evacuated the Germans continued firing on and around the ruins of the blown up forts. They fired the mines and thus hoped to destroy them.

Near the Southern suburbs, the ground had been mined by the Belgians but Germans were warned by traitors from within the city and took care to avoid the danger zone.

PRZEMYSL FALL IS IMMINENT

Fortress Getting a Hard Pounding from Russians

Petrograd, Oct. 11.—The official announcement to-day states that General Rennekamp has resumed the offensive in East Prussia and driven the Germans from important positions west of the River Neimen. The invaders have been compelled to flee from Russian Poland.

A great battle is in progress between Russian troops and Germans and Austrians west of the River Vistula.

The siege of Przemyśl is now entering upon its final stages. The Russian forces have succeeded in placing artillery on advantageous sites, and the surrender of the city is believed to be imminent.

On November 1, and a gathering of Salvationists to receive him in Toronto is being planned.

WONDERFUL RESPONSE IS GIVEN KITCHENER'S APPEAL FOR BLANKETS

London Daily Mirror Raised 40,000 Blankets and Other Papers Did Good Work—Thousands of Socks Being Made or Otherwise Secured by the Women

London, Oct. 10.—The public response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for blankets for the new army now training has been so rapid and generous that the War Office intimates that no more are needed.

Orders have been placed to cover all future demands. The London Daily Mirror raised 40,000 blankets and \$8,000 cash from its readers. The Daily News, Star and Express also raised blanket funds.

The wife of George Cave, M.P., for the Kingston Division or Surrey, organized fleets of motor cars, and secured 1,000 blankets from friends in one day.

Meets With a Rapid Response.
A rapid response is now being made to the Queen's appeal to present each soldier at the front with a pair of socks and knitted belt. A note from the Queen will accompany each gift. Forty tons of socks and 35 tons of belts are needed altogether, in sizes 2 and 3 in the belts, and 11 in socks. It is requested the socks be lightly sewn together in pairs at top of the left and heels. Donors are asked by the Queen to buy materials for making socks and belts in our towns and villages, thus assisting in providing local employment.

Dundee women alone have sent 6,900 pairs of socks.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE HOLDS UP THE WOOLLEN WEAR FACTORIES

Government Agents Go To Leicester and Threaten to Seize the Mills, if They Fail to Fill Orders on the Spot—Many Other Industries Get the Same Hint

London, Oct. 10.—Whatever fancies other people may cherish of an early German collapse, the British Government is taking no chances and are preparing for a long, stubborn campaign.

The Leicester correspondent of the Yorkshire Post announces that Kitchener has taken most drastic measures to ensure that the army in the field and the new army of a million men, now in the making, will have all the necessary winter woollen clothing.

Trade Orders Set Aside.
Heavy trade orders from wholesale houses in Manchester and elsewhere were put aside in Leicester, as the mills thought they could not fill them, but informed them that no goods could be delivered except to War Office order.

In the event of any single garment being withheld from the War Office order, the Government would immediately step in, take over the factory, and run it, giving the owners only the first certain percentage of profit.

This is undiluted state socialism, applicable not only to Leicester hosiery and underclothing, but to all woollens, cottons, iron, steel, and enormous range of manufactures necessary to successful conduct of a winter campaign, on the Continent.

LOSSES TO DATE IN FRANCE CAMPAIGN ARE MORE THAN A MILLION MEN

Casualties of the French During the First Six Weeks of the War Were Over 300,000, While the German Losses Were At Least Half a Million Men

New York, Oct. 10.—A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses (killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting) up to and including the Battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000 perhaps 310,000 exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army."

German Losses Must Number 500,000.
If credence may be placed in the French statements which in some cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting against the Russians.

Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne, the total losses must be well over 1,000,000.

TRIP PERILOUS, BUT SUCCESSFUL

The British Airmen, Flying Amidst Great Perils, Set Fire to Zeppelin Shed At Dusseldorf

London, Oct. 12.—Hugh Martin, wiring from Ostend to The London Daily News says: "I have received from an unimpeachable source, a thrilling detail of the successful aeroplane attack at Dusseldorf airship shed by Lieut. R. L. G. Marix, of the Naval Flying Corps in a nonplane and Squadron Commander Spencer Grey with Lieut. S. V. Sipp in a biplane.

"They left Antwerp Thursday afternoon following the bombardment of the city and decided to make for German territory, and do what damage was possible before being forced to return, as they would obviously have to do within a few hours.

Made for Dusseldorf.
Lieut. Marix made for Dusseldorf, flying at a height of 5,000 feet to escape the German shell fire which was continual and, succeeding in locating the Dusseldorf Zeppelin sheds, over which he circled three times, dropping one thousand feet during his reconnaissance, then volplaned, and descending at a speed of nearly 120 miles an hour, he fell to a height of 1000 feet above the Nangers, releasing two bombs, when directly over them.

Furious Bombardment.
"The German response was a furious bombardment with maxims and the bullets cut the steering wire of his machine so that the rudder jammer, also one of the elevation control wires was broken by the warping of a wing.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL

Have Taken Possession Of One of the Principal Forts of Przemysl

Paris, Oct. 9.—The engagement is continuing under satisfactory conditions. Our battlefield has been maintained even against violent attacks of the enemy on several points.

To our left, in the region ranging between La Basse, Armentiere and Cassel, fighting occurred with opposing cavalry, but the result was undecided owing to the nature of the ground.

Paris, Oct. 10.—North of the Oise our troops acquired real advantages on several parts of Spere of Oise. In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel good progress is noted.

From Belgium it is announced that Antwerp was taken yesterday, but the conditions under which this place was taken by the enemy are not yet known.

In Russia very sharp fighting is taking place along the eastern Prussian frontier, where Russian troops have been successful. They have occupied the town of Lyck.

The siege of Przemyśl is being pushed forward favourably for the Russians, who have taken possession of one fort of the principal defence line.

ALLIES CONSIDER SITUATION GOOD

Paris, Oct. 11.—This official communication has been issued by the French war office:

"There is no new detail to mention, except the capture of a flag near Lasigny. The impression of the day is satisfactory."

ALLIES CHECK GERMAN FORCE

London, Oct. 11.—A serious German check was reported this morning at Quatrech, near Wetteren, east of Ghent, where, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., 20,000 Germans were repulsed by British and French troops.

The Belgian Army has been able to leave Antwerp after destroying all food stores.

Ghent near the South Station, but no damage was done.

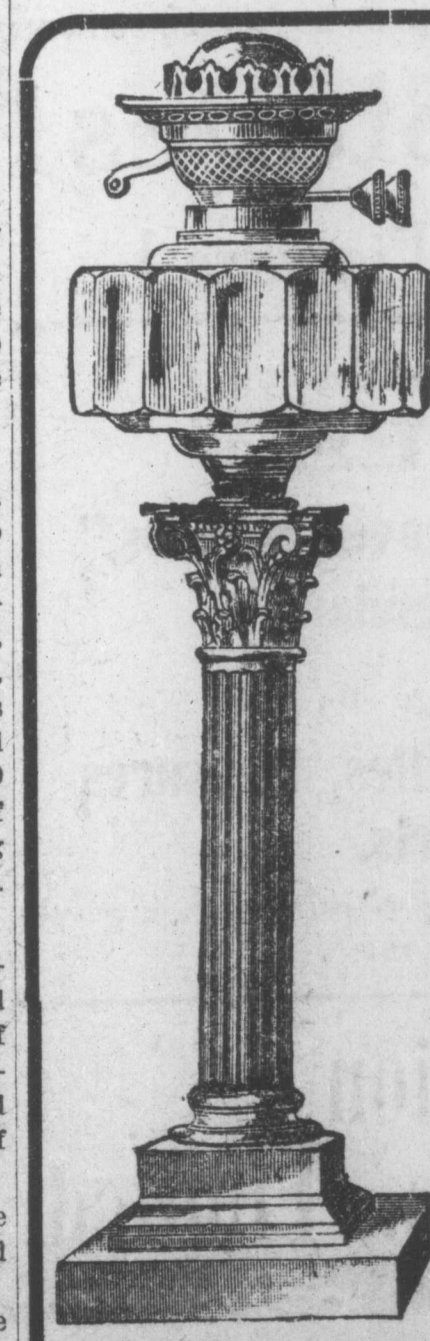


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Oct 7, 10, 14, 17