

## WHY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF AMERICANS SUPPORT THE ALLIES' CAUSE IN GREAT WORLD'S WAR

That the United States stands in no position to be indifferent to the issues of the present war is something which the great majority of the American people have perceived from the first; and this explains the general unanimity with which the great majority—apart from the German element and those whom the Germans have been able to bribe or to humbug and dupe—have ranged themselves in their sympathies upon the same side with ourselves. What may be called the upper classes in the United States—the people of property and education, the university professors, the legal profession, and the classes represented in the Senate, have clearly seen that both the stability of American institutions and the prosperity of American business are seriously threatened by the plans and designs of the House of Hohenzollern.

For with Germany triumphant, the Germans in the United States would find it over the other races, especially over those whom they have bribed or duped; and they could always paralyze the Washington Government by a threat of rebellion. All Irishmen who have any intelligence know that a German triumph would be a death-blow to all Celtic influence in the world.

These considerations will explain why the great masses of the American nation—apart from the Germans in the United States—have ranged themselves on our side in spite of their old hereditary prejudices and of the falsehoods about the British Empire with which their schools have indoctrinated them from childhood.

How then are we to account for the contrast which exists between the sentiments of the people and the policy of the Government?

In the first place, it must be remembered that the United States is a republic. Now the character of a republic has been recorded by the Liberal Count Cavour. He declared that he would never consent to the establishment of a republican form of government in Italy, "because republics are always selfish; the government of a republic never

cares anything for the general interests of civilization." Bismarck declared that gratitude might be expected from a monarchy or an aristocracy or from a government in which those elements are mixed, but never from an unmixt republican government. In fact, the ingratitude of republics has become a proverb.

Besides this, the present Government of the United States is the so-called "Democratic" party (the defender of slavery, which has always relied on the foreign vote—on foreign votes often illegally obtained—and especially panders to the enemies of the British Empire (which they call "England," though they never dream of calling the German Empire Prussia.) And the Democratic party is a party which is not in accordance with the sentiments of the people. Some people, indeed,—we mean some Americans,—report that the cause of their Government's policy is fear of German "frightfulness"—that the Germans in the United States have threatened Wilson with a reign of anarchy—explosions, blowing up of railway bridges, burning down of public buildings, and even open rebellion, if he should dare to take strong measures in asserting American rights against their Vaterland. They may be, in part, the cause of his policy. But the other considerations cannot be overlooked.

The American Republic is now, though its Government is too shortsighted to see it, in the same international position in which Russia and the other Baltic powers and France were in 1864 when Germany and Austria attacked Denmark in defiance of their own guarantees, and when Russia and France declined to join with Great Britain in upholding international law;—the same position in which Russia and France were in 1866 when they allowed Prussia to attack Austria and acquire the headship of Germany; the same position in which Russia, Austria and Great Britain (then ruled by the Manchester School) were in 1871 when they thought that the dismemberment of France by Germany involved no danger to themselves. The fact is that if Germany should triumph in this war, the American Republic would have sunk to the position of a third-rate power, an object of contempt to the victor and of aversion to the defeated, and utterly isolated, without an ally or a friend among the nations.

The difference between neutrality and impartiality has been well expressed thus: "By impartiality is understood that perfect justice which ought to be followed in the treatment of persons and the estimate of things. Neutrality has nothing moral in it, has no common link with justice; it implies a wholly passive attitude with regard to other people's quarrels, considering neither the facts nor the reasons which may influence the opposing parties. Impartiality is a duty and a virtue; neutrality is only a matter of common prudence, one might even say of policy. Thus impartiality and neutrality are quite different things; in fact, they are incompatible with one another in the sphere of morals; for no one has any right to be neutral in moral questions; and whoever pretends to be neutral in matters where justice is concerned fails to be impartial. As a matter of fact, whoever is such a matter claims to be indifferent in reality siding with him who is in the wrong, and against him who is in the right."

Neutrality is here described as a policy; but in fact it is not always good policy. The experience of the world, as summed up in its proverbial wisdom, informs us that honesty—that is, justice and, in general, all virtue, is the best policy. It takes some virtue to see this, of course—wisdom and courage and energy as well as love of right.

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### JUST LIKE RELATIVES

"Are Belle and Barbara blood relatives?"  
"Oh, no. Its a purely platonic grouch they for each other."  
"How did you make out with your lawsuit?"  
"I won it!"  
"Get damages?"  
"Sure! I got almost enough to pay my lawyer."

## A Fine Programme for the Mid-Week at THE NICKEL.

"VENGEANCE OF WO FANG,"

a thrilling episode of that greatest of all series.

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"NERVES OF STEEL"—A powerful melo-drama.

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Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

## UNCLE SAM TO PURCHASE DANISH WEST INDIES

A Former Attempt on the Part of the Danes to Sell the Islands Was Blocked Through German Influence—Would be Useful to Foreign Power and a Menace to the Panama Canal—Danes Now Willing to Sell For \$5,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Danish West Indies are likely to become American possessions in the immediate future, according to those who have watched the course of events leading up to the recent announcement from Copenhagen, suggesting the willingness of the Danish government to sell the islands. Several times in the past there have been movements to acquire these islands, but the negotiations fell through, for various reasons. There is a new importance attached to the little islands since the digging of the Panama Canal, for their possession by an aggressive enemy might threaten the safety of the canal in time of war.

The three islands involved in the offer of Denmark are St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. They have an area of about 138 square miles, and a population of 33,000, mostly negroes. Raising of sugarcane is the only industry of these islands.

Frequent reports have been made of the use of the harbors of these islands by German commerce destroyers at the outset of the European war. It was said at that time that Denmark was powerless to protect the neutrality of the islands, but the fact of their use, if clearly established, gives a clear lesson to the United States as to the value of these little corners of the Caribbean to the nation owning the Panama Canal and upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

If not the sole, at least the most vital reason suggesting the purchase of these islands by the United States, is their strategic importance and the likelihood of their control passing into the hands of some European power whose ownership would constitute a menace to the military interests of the United States.

There is very good circumstantial evidence, it is said here, to support the report that Germany looks forward to ownership of the Danish West Indies. In the past, when the United States sought to buy them, it was German influence in Copenhagen which intervened to prevent the sale. That was only six years ago, in 1910. Some ten years before that time there was a movement to buy the islands for \$4,000,000, but the project fell through in Congress.

Congress awoke to the situation in 1910, and the United States again revived the question of purchase. At first the Danes manifested a willingness to sell the islands, but of a sudden, and for reasons never made fully clear, this offer of sale was withdrawn by Denmark, and she remained absolutely indifferent to further suggestions of purchase. It was in this second attempt at purchase that the German influence was exhibited, it is said.

That Denmark has now voluntarily brought forth suggestions of a sale is believed to indicate that the Danes think the present moment a favorable one to disregard the injunctions of Berlin. The hope is expressed in diplomatic circles here that Congress will prove liberal enough to grant the comparatively small appropriation necessary for the purchase, about \$5,000,000. It has never been doubted here but that Denmark would be glad to part with these possessions of hers for a reasonable sum at any time. As the Copenhagen reports say, industrial and social conditions on the islands are not favorable. The Danes lack the naval power to maintain effective control, 3,000 miles away from the home government, and her facilities

## Did It to Save Montenegro from Utter Ruin

LONDON, Mar. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

A Vienna despatch states that Prince Mirko, of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, General Vukotitch and Ministers Redulovitch, Popovitch and Vjesovitch have published through the Austro-Hungarian government, a declaration claiming the title of a Royal government.

This declaration is in reply to that issued by King Nicholas of Montenegro on February 11, ordering the Montenegrins to continue the struggle. The Prince and his adherents re-iterate their assertions regarding an armistice for peace overseas, and declare that the sudden departure of the King to Italy induced them to continue, and conclude negotiations by which Montenegro was saved from final destruction.

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I HAVE the sole agency for Bear Brand Oil Clothing. The fishermen who wore that brand last summer will ask for it again. The material used is of the best, and the oiling is done by a new process. Bear Brand Oil Clothing will withstand an unusually great amount of chafing, and in every respect will be found A 1. Call to see me when in town, or let me send you a sample.

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mar8,w,th,f

## WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.  
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.  
Mrs. Hayes—King's Bridge Road.  
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.  
James Whelan—Colonial Street.  
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill).  
Mrs. Organ—Military Road.  
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.  
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.  
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Mrs. Doughton—Fleming Street.  
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.  
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.  
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Mr. Herwood—Barter's Hill.  
Popular Store—Casey Street.  
Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.  
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.  
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.  
Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.  
A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.  
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.  
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.  
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.  
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.  
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.  
Axford's—South Side.  
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.  
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.  
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Proprietor streets.  
Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.  
Patrick Malone, Central Street.  
E. Jackman, 54 New Gower Street.  
Miss McCredie, Duckworth St. East.  
Miss Waddleton, Walsgrave St.  
Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.

for proper administration and development are equally limited. Recent strikes among the plantation laborers have served to make matters worse. But under American control conditions could be materially changed for the better.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

WALLACE BEERY IN A LIVELY COMEDY TO-DAY.

"The Confession of Madame Barastoff."

a Broadway Star Russian Military feature in 3 Reels with Gladden James and an all Broadway Star cast.

"HER REALIZATION,"

an Essanay Society Drama.

"EDUCATION,"

a great Comedy with Wallace Beery.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

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"ARRAH NA POGUE,"

a great Irish Drama in 3 Reels.

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W. B. JENNINGS, D.C.

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We are Sole Agents for the BEST BARREL HEATER in the Country. We have them now ready for delivery.

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Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

As the 17th of March is the Irish National Holiday, we are having a

## SPECIAL 17c SALE

commencing Saturday 11th, and ending Saturday 18th.

During this sale we will give special attention to

Irish Linen Goods,

Glass Towelling,

Handkerchiefs, etc

For other items at reduced prices see our window.

Robert Templeton,  
St. John's.

## LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH

For Sale.

Get Our Prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

## Special Values in Stylish Tweed Suits for Men

WE have just opened a splendid lot of MEN'S READYMADE SUITS, that were especially selected for Spring Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

It will pay you to examine them before you buy your next Suit—you'll be able to get the particular Weave, Design, Quality, Style and Fit, in the English, Canadian, or American cut, that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:—

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS.** A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit . . . . . \$8.00.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS.** A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit . . . . . \$9.00.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS.** Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit . . . . . \$10.00.

**MEN'S TWEED SUITS.** Excellent assortment in this bunch to select from. Here you'll find different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Greys, etc., in neat and dressy pin-stripes and the striped and checked shadow effects.

Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit . . . . . \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

**MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS** in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect is put into these Special Suits. Come in and examine them?

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