

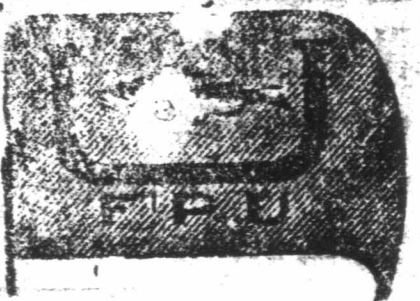
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Real Estate Agent

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("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**

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Editor and Business Manager  
**JOHN J. ST. JOHN**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 23RD, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**Fogo Union Road Board**

SIXTEEN candidates were nominated for the Road Board election at Fogo; 7 Union and 9 Graball. The E.P.U. returned their men by large majorities. The elected Board consist of Hr. Farewell, H. J. Oake, John Banks, Cr. Woodridge, Wm. Miller, Jr., Fred Simms and Wm. Layte. Well done Union men of Fogo!

**Flattened Out!**

THE Hon. "Patchy" of the official organ of the Morris Government has made another climb down, this time in connection with our remarks concerning The Herald's attitude on Prohibition. Yesterday all he could say in defense of his indiscreet utterance about the attempted Coalition Party fostered by Morris, not Coaker, was to reproduce an editorial article from The Star, which article we dealt with in our issue of yesterday.

Verily it is to laugh. This is the first notice The Herald has taken of Mossdell or The Star since the latter paper was first issued. It must indeed be galling to "Patchy" to have to resort to this line of defense to back up his outrageous and insolent outbreak regarding Coalition. Perhaps "Patchy" in a patriotic (P.T. spells it Patriotism) mood thinks that now, as the festive season is at hand he will give The Star a little boost. Verily! again! how have the mighty fallen!

**Greek Treachery**

MORE than two thousand years ago, a pagan poet wrote "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"—I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts. Evidently the Hellenes have lost none of their cunning, if we are to accept the actions of the wily Constantine—the Kaiser's understudy as a criterion.

Greece to-day is a nation bankrupt in honor; and Constantine has not added to its assets by recent interviews accorded to press representatives for publication. These were intended for circulation in neutral countries evidently for the purpose of influencing neutral opinion. These interviews are merely a special plea in defence of Constantine's policy, but a plea which even the ordinary reader will regard as suspicious.

for the reason that they ignore the essential facts of the case. It is little wonder then that after having read it, continental critics conclude that Greece is only "making time," and that Constantine is prepared to stab the Allies in the back, provided Teutonic success makes it safe to do so. If the opportunity to do so does not arise it will not be the fault of Constantine, but the fault of the Teutons and the Bulgarians to make good the campaign.

Evidently the Allies realize this as they have retreated from the Bulgarian territory so as not to be caught between two fires. The situation in this quarter is now not less serious than it is in Mesopotamia, and grave anxiety pervades the atmosphere in the Allied camps.

Constantine tries to wriggle out of his violations of the Constitution, of which Great Britain, France, and Russia are the guarantors, by asserting that Venizelo's victory at the polls was a personal victory, and not the success of a policy. Venizelo's policy was well known at the time of his electoral success. It was supported by the electors, and the result of the elections refute the King's assertion.

Constantine complains that the Allies have treated him as if he were the chief of an African tribe, and he might have added, the chief of a tribe that repudiates national honor, and, like the Huns, looks upon a treaty as a "scrap of paper."

In his long drawn out defence of his conduct, Constantine studiously and cunningly avoids the essential fact of the case—a fact that will stand against him as a black mark as long as he retains the throne of Greece. He ignores the fact that Greece has disregarded her solemnly pledged word that she has failed to come to Serbia's succor in Serbia's hour of trial, as she promised to do, and he has proclaimed to the world that, so far as Greece is represented by her present King, she is bankrupt in honor.

Constantine, in the role of a prophet, has proclaimed that the Allies' campaign in the Balkans is doomed to failure. The fulfilment of that prophecy remains to be realized; but this is certain—the issue of the war does not depend on one campaign; and the day will come when King Constantine will be called to account by the guarantors of the constitutional liberties of Greece for the tortuous course he has been pursuing.

**WORLD OF LAROR**

Gleaned From Exchanges—And Other Sources—

DETROIT iron moulders are on strike to enforce a minimum of \$4 for a nine-hour day. Some shops at present range as low as \$2.75.

It will be some indication of the sure and substantial growth of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers to learn that during the month of October 636 new members were initiated.

Granite cutters in the State of California who have been out on strike for six months have won a complete victory and have forced a settlement that embodies substantial wage increases.

The City Council of Aberdeen, Wash. has passed an ordinance which fixes the minimum wage of all city employes at \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. Municipal contractors and sub-contractors must pay this rate, also.

Some fifteen hundred women workers are employed in Philadelphia in the shoe industry, and in most cases those employed in union factories received at least one-third higher wages than those working in unorganized shops.

**Will There Be Conscription?**

THE actual cause of demand for conscription, says a writer in the London Daily Chronicle can be traced to the sinister influence of the Northcliffe paper in Paris. It is this which has caused even France to think that Britain is not bearing her full share of the runt of the European War. Britain has, as usual, been somewhat low in making up her mind, but that she is putting all her forces and all her resources into the work cannot now be doubted. The magnificent response to the call for defence of the Motherland—response not only of the Home people, but of Britain's Colonies and dependencies all over the world has been a surprise. It has astonished Germany, and brought to the Allies an unexpected satisfaction—since they, indeed, looked to the navy for help, but never supposed a Continental army of any magnitude would be forthcoming.

In the face of the recent rallying to the colors as a consequence of the Earl Derby's recruiting campaign the value and the power of the voluntary principle when the heart of a nation is aroused have been demonstrated. The plea for conscription now heard in certain quarters seems rather an anti-democratic political move, having in view the scotching of the rising power of the masses. There are many arguments against conscription, especially in the Colonies; and should it be proclaimed in the Overseas Dominions, for its enforcement would be a violation of their autonomy.

It is contrary to the genius of the British people, who, though low in capacity of rapid organization, are very persistent in the determination to grow, as it were, out of their own roots, and in the dislike of being pushed into things against their will.

It is intolerable to the British sense of freedom, and it ought to be intolerable to Christian sentiment, to be compelled to fight.

At the present juncture, when the voluntary response has had such great material result, and exercised so great a moral influence, by showing forth the heart of the nation, and what can be done by the principle of freedom—to cloud and ruin all this result were foolish indeed; and all the best that England stands for in the eyes of the world—would be negated.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the danger which conscription brings with it—the danger of putting into Governmental hands a weapon which at any future time may be easily used not only for repressing democracy at home. This is a danger of the most serious order, when one considers the power of cliques—such as the Northcliffe gang, for example—to run Governments for their own ends.

The adoption of conscription would simply mean Prussianizing Great Britain, and admitting the very principles against which we are now arrayed. We admit that it is every man's bounden duty to

help the Empire in the hour of need because consciously or unconsciously, he owes it a debt. We must acknowledge this debt and do our duty; but we should have the choice as to what our active contribution shall be. We should qualify ourselves for useful work of some kind, and the actual performance of such work, when need is the best service we can render.

Unfortunately, the acknowledgment of this duty has been a thing utterly neglected in our social life; and the fact is that evasion of such duty has been the chief object of many. In the modern commercial order the sense of solidarity and communal duty has been broken up, and countries have resolved themselves into whirlpools of individuals, each seeking "to get ahead" and succeed at the expense of other individuals. Our business codes have really been founded on this principle of evasion and have gone to create a society of parasites, in which each member, instead of actively contributing to the welfare of others, make it his chief business and object to live by preying on others.

How true all this is of conditions right here in our midst. We have been keeping tab on contributions to the various funds here since the war began, and we have made an analysis of the contributions, and we find that proportionately the outports have been the largest contributors to the cause of the Empire. In certain sections we know that many deprived themselves of necessities in order to be able to make a contribution to the Patriotic Fund and have done with their fingers more than the wealthy have done with Bank cheques.

We have a duty, and let us respond according to our means. The slacker is amongst us, and he should be exposed.

**THE FARMER**

AN ASPIRATION OF THANKSGIVING

THE FARMER is the true type of the Human Creator. He says, "Let there be!"—and there is. The harvest is fruit of his will and his work.

To him who meets the first of human needs—the need for food—be thanks and praise!

Our thanksgiving is to the Farmer, the glad carrier of the classic curse; that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Of all the forms and phases of "culture," the most serviceable to man is Agriculture. Blessings upon him who tills the soil and with wisdom weds Nature, winning from her willing hand the sustenance which feeds us all and makes us, by these material means, partakers of the universal life!

For our food is not gross. It throbs with the creative warmth of the everlasting fires. It brings to our beings the vitalizing thrill of the central Sun.

In the highest sense, Food is Life—as well as the means to More Life.

And still more thanks to the

**CLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

DECEMBER 23

JOHN NOWLAN, of Catalina, disappeared this evening, and has never been heard of since. He left the Albert Hotel about 9 p.m. to go on board a boat, at Tessier's wharf, and sail for home. He called at Hogan's saloon, Water-st., bought a pipe, and proceeded on his way. After that all trace of him was lost, notwithstanding that a large reward was offered for information of his whereabouts. He had a good deal of money on his person at the time, and a rumor got abroad the following day that he was killed in a house near the foot of Springdale-street. Nothing definite, however, came of it, and, in time, the sensation died out. He was a sober man, and in the prime of life, 1875.

John Picot, of Portugal Cove, was lost in a snowstorm, while going home from St. John's. He was son of the hero of Johnny Quigley's famous song, in which the poet scored him for turning him from his door on a cold winter's night some years before, 1866.

Reuben Dicks sentenced to 18 months for barratry, 1890.

Prince Consort buried, 1861.

Mrs. (wife of Hon. James) McLoughlan died, 1873.

Richard Cahill murdered his wife, 1873.

Mrs. J. J. Rogerson (first wife) died, 1876.

Thomas Cook, farmer, died, 1879.

Catholic Church, St. Kyran's, burnt, 1879.

Arthur Duder buried, 1881.

Captain Martin, Power died, 1892.

Ropewalk, Mundy's pond, burnt; this was the first time the new steam fire-engine, "Merryweather," was used; 1885.

Thomas Stamp's house, Battery Road, burnt, 1895.

The Clara, Captain Henry Roper, sailed for New Zealand with the Peace family, Cormack, James Merchant, and others, 1864.

Michael J. O'Mara, B.L., died, 1892.

George Bishop, magistrate, Burin, died, 1891.

William Haley killed by fall in hold of steamer Ulunda, 1895.

Farmer! He is the symbol of man's oneness with Nature.

The lavish horn of Autumn pictures her potential fertility, indeed. But also man blows there with a blast of triumph. The harvest proclaims man's success in making himself at home on earth—the while he knows himself to be both servant and master of the elemental forces, with which he is at one.

Thanks, thanks to thee, O Farmer!—thou who art the primal workman and provider!

The wholesome fruit of thy holy toil is not visible food alone, but thought for the mind and inspiration to the soul.—Charles Fletcher in The Fra Magazine.

**BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR Xmas Season**

White Table Linen (extra quality), Table Tapkins, Toilet Covers, Sideboard Cloth, White Linen Table Covers, Tea Coseys, Carving Cloths, Tray Cloths, Cushion Covers, Centre Cloths.

**SHOWROOM**

Hats, Wool Caps, Plush Caps, Ribbons (Patriotic), Frillings, Neckwear of various kinds, Ladies' Underwear (Stanfield's and Fleece Lined).

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**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.**

Return Tickets Will be issued between all Stations and Ports of Call at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE, good going Dec. 23 to 25th, and good returning up to Dec. 27th, also good going Dec. 30th to January 1st, and good returning January 3rd.

ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE---Good going from Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, and good returning up to Jan. 4th.