

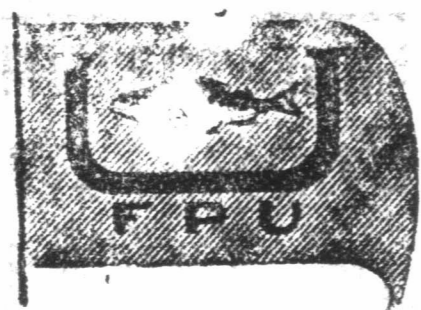
For Sale

\$3,000

Government Bonds.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 187 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 15th, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

THE stirring events of the past few weeks have made us reminiscent. We have won a signal victory in our fight for the emancipation of our Toilers from the thralldom of the iniquitous traffic which for years has been a blight upon the Colony, and we have destroyed the agency which has brought desolation to hundred of homes. As we look back upon the campaign we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon our efforts. We entered upon the campaign for the destruction of Boozie, feeling strong in the righteousness of the cause, and relying upon the good sense and the good will of these for whom we have labored so strenuously since we entered into the arena of public life. We feel that the great organization which we represent, and which we actually originated, was the greatest factor in the campaign; and we say it with a feeling of just pride, that were there no F.P.U. there would be no Prohibition Law in our Island Home to-day.

When Mr. Hickman introduced his famous Resolutions in the House of Assembly during the last session, it fell like a thunderbolt upon the Government benches, and the truckling gentry who (mis) represent the people were amazed! Then there was nothing left for Morris and his coterie to do but to promise a plebiscite. This was forced upon them, and even when the Resolutions were before the House, they made every effort to thwart the measure. The spouters of the party were forced to their feet by the boss and by specious arguments endeavored to damn the measure from its inception. Hypocritical appeals were made to "British honor" and sundry catch cries, and "economic arguments" were thundered forth, not only on the floors of the House but in the subsidized sheets of the party. Some of them latterly fell into line with us and became ardent champions of the cause, and we congratulate them on the stand taken for the cause.

The unspeakable Patsy, of course, remained silent for months. Everybody wondered what was doing. To us, there was no reason for wonderment. Patsy was doing the Micawber act, waiting for something to turn

up." Not a single editorial appeared in The Evening Herald for months. Coalition was in the air, and the truckling mud-slinger of The Herald was waiting his price; but alas! the "best laid plans of mice and men oft gang a-glee." The Coalition bubble burst, and presto! Patsy dons his war paint and gets down to his familiar gutter, and launches forth anathemas against all and sundry who cared to espouse the cause which would mean the emancipation of our Toilers.

In the interim, he visits Canada, whether as a private agent of the Morris faction, or otherwise, we cannot say. He kept mousing around the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa for weeks interviewing Canadian politicians, and looking over the red seats in Senate Chamber to see just what a nice place such a perch would be for such a distinguished son of Terra Nova. Nothing doing, however, and P.T. returns very much disgruntled.

He then enters the arena as the mouthpiece of the Church to which he has never lent neither dignity nor strength. Possibly he has seen the evil of his former days. He must have grown remorseful for the past, and mayhap visions of the saintly prelate whom he had so often thwarted in former years, arose before his obfuscated vision. He turns a summer-sault, and becomes the champion of the Catholic people of this country! "Ye gods, and little fishes!" Quantum mutatus, is the old pagan poet would say.

But "alas for the rarity of true Christian charity!" The great public suspected Patsy. They recalled the days when he wrote biographies of E. P. Morris and denounced him, as his chief instruments in elections in former years, according to Patsy were "a red flag and a bottle of rum." They recalled also that the said P.T. betrayed the Reids in a famous missive to the Chicago Herald some years ago; and then came certain revelations.—P.T. was a large stock-holder in a Brewery in this city. So the reading public began to ask themselves, "Whither tending?"

Then were nightly conferences on Rennie's Mill Road and elsewhere to formulate a campaign to stave off the evil day of Prohibition. Now, from what we know, when Morris introduced the Plebiscite Bill, he never dreamed for a moment that we could get a 40 per cent vote, and he was simply trimming his sails to the wind of popular favor. With a single exception not one member of his party raised a finger or gave a dollar to aid the campaign. Even the obtrusive temperance members of his party never aided it in any way. Now that the campaign is over they are doing the little Jack Horner act and shouting "see what a good boy am I."

The electorate will remember this when they are again asked for their suffrages, and they will relegate to the shades forever the men who did not have the courage of their convictions, or if they had convictions, they sacrificed them on the altar of political expediency.

Now arises a new issue. The liquor dealers have retained M. W. Furlong, Law-Clerk of the Assembly, to test the validity of the Prohibition Act. What are we coming to? This Act is, or must have been, the work of the same gentleman who drafted it! At least to us laymen such seems to be the case. Mr. Furlong is the paid official of the House of Assembly who is responsible for all the legislation which comes before the House. He has now been retained to "deny his own work," or at least this is what is, what it looks like. Now, it is up to the Law-Clerk of the Assembly to resign his position.

When the famous Carbide proposition was before the House last winter, Dr. Lloyd demanded that Mr. Furlong should then resign his position. He was a mem-

ber of the corporation that was seeking the franchise, and he was at the same time responsible for the draft of this Bill which would confer upon the said corporation immense powers. Yet he remained in his position, and we presume drew his salary like a good lawyer. We say that Mr. Furlong should be compelled to resign, should he continue to act in this dual capacity. Public opinion is very strong on this point, and though the great E.P.M. is said to have remarked on a certain occasion "to h— with public opinion," we beg to remind him that public opinion is a very important factor in this country. Time was when the Toilers might be systematically humbugged by truculent politicians, but now, Edward, let us remind you that "there are watchmen on the tower."

"We stand for public honesty. We fear no foe tho clad in gilded armor." We speak for the Toilers of this country. We speak for the bone and sinew of this fair land. We cannot be bribed to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. The gilded shekel of Government patronage has no lure for us. We speak for the People, and we demand in their name that justice be done them. We protest, and shall continue our protest against the usurpation of the people's rights.

We have taught you, Sir Edward, that we can control large voting power, and we now warn you that you are trespassing on the people's rights. You may endeavor to shield yourself behind certain influences at the hour, but this will not save you either politically or otherwise. We would strongly advise you if that Bahama Government is vacant that it would be wise for you to seek the salubrious air of the Somer's Islands. You have outlived your usefulness in this Colony, and whilst you can climb down decently, do so. The members of your own party are knitting you at every turn, and honestly, Sir Edward, we pity you, as no man had ever greater reason to say "Save me from my friends." Were we scripturally inclined, like our e.c. of Adelaide Street, we would say that there was never a more patent illustration of the text "A man's enemies are those of his own household."

What does the future portend? Politically, the annihilation of the party of boodlers who for the past five or six years have been plundering the revenues of this Colony such as never before in our political annals. Industrially, we hope for brighter days. We shall likewise have better facilities on the South Coast ere long. The condition of our Toilers will improve, and the fishing industry will be conducted on lines such as never before. The Combines will no longer be able to hoodwink the Fishermen of this country, and the merchants of Water Street will never again dare to plunder the Toiler.

With the hundreds of thousands that will be saved to our Fishermen and Laborers after the reign of Boozie is ended, there will come additional prosperity. They will have happier homes; there will be less loss of time; there will be greater efficiency. We look to the future with a feeling of optimism, and we have reason to believe that we shall not be disappointed. We have often been duped as being revolutionary to seek for the social betterment of our people along legitimate lines, the word will need to be differently interpreted. Some time ago, a friend presented us with a little volume "The Condition of Labor"—the compilation of the Head of the Catholic Church. We have read it and studied it. A well known Churchman said of this volume "never since the Master said 'I have compassion on the multitude' has a more wonderful plea for the Toiler been uttered."

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—Nov 23

THE KING OF GREECE

THE King of Greece, in his message to the American people through the medium of the Associated Press, has made out as good a case as possible for his own views on Greek neutrality. He scores his strongest point when he argues that for Greece to have gone in with Serbia would have meant inviting upon Greece the same fate that has fallen on her neighbor. From what we know of the lack of Allied preparedness in the Balkans, both diplomatic and military, it is probable that Greece would have felt the onset of the Teuto-Bulgar armies. The collapse of the Serbs during the latter part of the recent campaign was so swift that the war now might have been across the Greek frontier, if Greece were a party.

Of course, the entrance of the Greek army at the beginning of the campaign would have made the enemy's advance less precipitate, but the odds would still have been against the Allies, and it is difficult to catch the point of view of a monarch who would hesitate to expose his country to a Teutonic attack after repeated demonstrations of the swiftness and decision with which such attacks are carried out. This is the King's strongest argument in the sense that after sixteen months of war horror it is impossible altogether to condemn a ruler who has chosen to repudiate treaty obligations and promises in order to spare his people.

But this is all that can be said for King Constantine. Unlike King Albert, he preferred for his country peace without honor. He has repudiated a treaty with an ally to whom, as Venizelos said the other day, Greece largely owes her notable territorial gains of two years ago. The King spoke of Salonica, the second city of Greece. He would not be in possession of Salonica to-day were it not for the aid of the Serbs in 1913. Within the kingdom he has deliberately opposed the will of a majority of the nation which was in favor of going to the help of Serbia. To his interviewer the King denied that Venizelos represented the will of the Greek people. "When the people re-elected Venizelos, they re-elected him, not his policy. They like him, and they elected him." A silly argument at best, and all the more absurd in face of the fact that Venizelos went out of office on this very issue of co-operation with the Allies, and on that issue was re-elected.—The Nation.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

THE official German press warns the Socialist and Radical newspapers against lending aid and comfort to the enemy by harping on the scarcity of food and the high prices. To this Vorwarts retorts that it is for the Government to remove the cause of complaint. It is not the Socialist press alone that needs admonition from the Government. Quite as bad is the

PEACE

WHETHER they are talking peace in Germany or not, it is certain that they are not in any of the Allied countries. A separate peace for any one of them has been made impossible by Italy's now having put her name to the treaty, already signed by France, Russia, and England, agreeing to make peace only in concert. And in none of these four nations, is there any sign of relaxing determination to see the war through. This attitude is stiffened, if anything, by the military successes of Germany. The Allies in general have a conception of the true posture of the war at present, and of the way in which triumph may come to them, not unlike that expressed by Winston Churchill, in his farewell to Parliament. He said:

"The old wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German line back over all the territory they have absorbed—nor to pierce it. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontiers, while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjected provinces, while all the appearances of military success greet their arms, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second or third year of the war than if the Allied armies had entered Berlin in the first year.—The Nation.

impression created abroad by the patriotic organs which attempt to show that Germany never can be starved so long as German science can find substitute for bread and meat; wood-pulp, for instance.

The Vossische-Zeitung praises the "masterly" address of one expert dealing with the digestibility and nourishing properties of wood. Another scientist shows how all that is needed is to boil lumber in lactic acid; "the whole mass becomes appetizing and highly nourishing," and it is thus revealed that "German forests contain enormous treasures of food material." We need not take such statements too seriously. A year ago one German professor had found that straw, by judicious scientific handling, could be rendered palatable and life-sustaining, but Germany to-day is not living on straw.

Yet what a commentary this discussion does offer on German prospects of "victory." Nations may stave off disastrous defeat and annihilation by extraordinary self-sacrifice, but it is hard to think of armies marching triumphantly on Suez and India, while at home the nation speaks of the nutritive qualities of straw and lumber.—The Nation.

The schr. "A. M. Fox" sailed from Lunenburg yesterday with 3228 qtls. codfish for Oporto, shipped by S. Harris.

WORLD'S PRESS

Change the Censorship

London Truth:—The best thing the Government can do with the press censorship is to expunge the civilian element altogether and leave the press to deal with an unadulterated military and naval censorship. The Press Bureau is an ill-conceived, amorphous conglomeration of jurisdictions, and all the bickerings between the Home Secretary and the daily papers are due to this. The London dailies seldom agree, but when they do, as in this instance, their unanimity is wonderful. Sir John Simon is in an impossible position. He is technically responsible for work for the execution of which he necessarily disclaims responsibility because it is done in the name of the War Office and the Admiralty. Of this situation the group of journals whose only business is to heave bricks at Ministers naturally take the fullest advantage.

Recruiting

London Daily Telegraph:—Different men are moved by different appeals. It is possible that large numbers have held back under the mistaken idea that the war was proceeding so satisfactorily that their services were not required. That is a delusion which will not survive the coming canvass. There are others who are temperamentally reluctant to serve, and who are not moved to appeals to duty. They may prove more sensitive to other forms of pressure. We will not speculate on the probable results. It is enough to point out that the experiment is one which cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Lord Derby has made his position perfectly clear. Should the campaign fail, he will declare its failure. But to-day we would urge on one and all to make a last sustained effort to win the war without abandoning the system which has already achieved such wonderful results and is now asked to add thereto a crowning triumph.

The Perils of Peace

National Review:—Whenever the era of intrigue opens Germany stands to score. The light of day is fatal to the plots and plans of any crypto-Potsdam Parties in Petrograd, Paris, London or elsewhere. It is no less vital to prepare betimes against this fatal moment for Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, which have to be as assiduously organized. We failed lamentably in one respect. Let us not fail in the other. We have no means of ascertaining what is thought in Paris or Petrograd on this subject, but the robust attitude of the Emperor Nicholas and the uncompromising tone of the French Government coupled with the prodigious sacrifices made by our Allies are sufficient guarantees against Mugwumpery. Neither France nor Russia will risk another Armageddon this century in the interests of a premature peace. Germany has not merely to be beaten, but to be convicted of defeat be-

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 15

ISAAC WALTON died, 1863.
George Washington died, 1799.
A temperance appeal published to the people of Newfoundland, signed by James J. Rogerson, R. J. Pinsent, L. T. Chauncey and others, 1853.
Augustus O. Hayward and Daniel Woodley Prowse admitted to Bar, 1858.
Mrs. Duggan (mother of Hon. Philip Duggan), died, aged 100 years, 1860.
Stephen Brophy, Hoylestown, died, 1882.
Walter Carrigan, shopkeeper, Duckworth Street, died, 1890.
Richard Ivory, Rawlins' Cross, died, 1882.
Account of loss of brig James Stewart, with Captain Mitchell and one man, reached here, 1877.
Parker & Monroe opened business, 1879.
Legislature reopened under Greene (Liberal Ministry), 1894.
James Burke, Sydney (formerly of Newfoundland), died, 1890.
Laurence Connolly, Military Road, died, 1895.
Foundation of Prince of Wales Rink commenced, 1898.

fore the world. There is reason to believe that beneath all their bluff the men at the top, especially the craven Kaiser, realize that nothing can save the German Empire from the irremediable ruin he has brought upon her, except dissension among the Allies, or weakness in negotiation indistinguishable from treachery.

The Mighty, Silent Watchful Fleet

Daily Express, London:—From Trafalgar until August 1914 Great Britain's sea power was unchallenged. The history of this war shows that it is still unchallengeable. Our Navy holds the seas to-day even more completely than it did on the day after Nelson had defeated Villeneuve. No ship can cross the oceans except by our consent. The enemy's flag has practically disappeared from neutral harbors, and his sea-borne trade has come to an end. Admiral Mahan's estimate of the super-value of sea power has been justified by experience, and we are safe in asserting that all the German successes on land are as nothing compared to the ceaseless sapping of her strength by the mighty, silent, ever watchful British Fleet in the North Sea.

J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

Owing to Ice Conditions no more Freight will be accepted for Botwood.