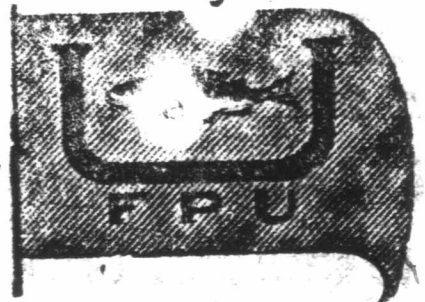


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\$3,000
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J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate
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Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, NFDL., DEC. 16th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

OUR XMAS NUMBER

OWING to the issuing of several Xmas publications on Saturday morning, we have decided to issue our Xmas Number tomorrow morning. It will be sold at the stores of the agents and on the street. Price will be one cent. It will contain the Journal of the Proceedings of the F.P.U. Convention recently held, including the President's speech.

The Journal includes the F.P.U.'s decision regarding a Coalition Government and also includes the Union's pronouncement on the question of Confederation, which will be of vital interest to the whole Colony. Its decision respecting the course the Union will adopt in the 1917 election have been withdrawn for the present from publication.

The contents of the issue will prove very interesting reading to all our readers. The cuts represent views extremely interesting to Union members. The editorial articles headed "Catalina" and "Our Laddies Across the Seas" will be read by all with much interest. It will also contain a list of delegates who attended the recent Convention.

Fifteen thousand copies have been printed, and hundreds of copies will be sent by Union friends to relatives residing out of the Colony. Nothing better could be sent as a remembrance of poor old Newfoundland for it is just what absent friends would highly appreciate at this season of the year.

SPLENDID TURN OUT

THE schooner Bonnie Lass, Capt. M. McDonald of Salmonier and six men in a schooner of 30 tons has probably taken from the ocean the largest proportion of wealth, for the outfit, of any other in the Colony during this year. His voyage consists of 1200 qtls. sold for \$7850; sharemen's part, \$484. This fish was taken from the Banks, and for 19 years this young man—now 43—has been high liner at his port.

His brother, W. McDonald, in the schr. Thresa M. Gray—another boat—has also secured a fairly good voyage this year and his sharemen made \$317.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—nov23

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 16

THE schooner Edward, belonging to King's Cove, left St. John's this day, bound home, and must have gone down in gale during the night. The crew were: William Doyle, skipper; James Flynn, Daniel Flynn (his son), Michael McGrath, James McGrath (his son), and a boy named Skiffington, 1876.

Rev. George Whitefield, one of the founders of Methodism, born, 1714.

Imperial Government ignored the petition of the people of Newfoundland for Responsible Government, 1851.

Daniel Murphy, J.P., King's Cove, died, 1882.

British Hall, Harbor Grace, opened, 1868.

Steamer Glamorgan, damaged and short of coals, arrived, 1872.

Edward M. Jackman's clothing store burnt, 1893.

Miss Delaney, sister of the then Postmaster-General, died, 1876.

Herbert Mundy, Governor's Secretary, buried, 1876.

Two boys—Simms and Smallwood—drowned in Quidi Vidi Lake, 1893.

Steamer Sardinian, from Liverpool—quickest trip since the beginning of Allan contract—arrived, 1878.

Verdict in case of T. Ryan, for murder, not guilty; man declared insane. Bryan Robinson and Philip F. Little for prisoner, 1846.

Benjamin Morris, sailmaker, died, 1891.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23

F.P.U. NOTES

THE schr. Cecil Bell, Capt. Wm. Rideout, with a load of supplies for Newtown Union Store, left here on Tuesday and arrived yesterday.

The schr. Lorna Doona, Captain J. Parsons of Newtown, with another full load of supplies for Newtown Union Store is awaiting a favorable time.

The schr. Annie C. Hall, Capt. Ed. Elliott of Change Islands, with 1800 qtls. fish and 60 casks of cod oil from Change Islands Union Store, arrived on Tuesday and is discharging at Harvey's. The Annie C. Hall will lay up here for the winter.

The schr. Betty, Capt. White of Greenspond, arrived with 1100 qtls. fish and 50 casks of oil from Joe. Batt's Arm Union Store, on Tuesday and is discharging at Baird's.

The schr. Camperdown, Capt. Thos. Barbour of Newtown, has just finished discharging at Baird's a part load of fish from Newtown store.

The schr. Lavrock, Capt. Thos. Rideout of Newtown with 1000 qtls. of fish from the Union Store is discharging at Monroe's.

The schr. Ocean Bride, Capt. J. Perry of Newtown, is discharging a load of fish from Newtown store at Baird's.

The schr. Oakland, Capt. Dan Bragg of Shambler's Cove, with 500 qtls. of fish from Greenspond Union Store, arrived on Tuesday.

The schr. Cabot, Capt. E. Barbour of Newtown, with 1000 qtls. of fish from Newtown Union Store is discharging at Harvey's.

The schr. Undaunted with a load of fish from Winterton Union Store is discharging at Long's (Shea's premises); and the schr. Dorothy, Capt. M. Sheppard, has just finished discharging at Long's a cargo of 1100 qtls. fish from Dotting Cove Store.

TRINITY BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council will be held at Winterton to-morrow. President Coaker has received a very warm invitation to attend, but owing to the unusual rush of business at this season, and the presence of a large number of outport friends and schooners and other pressing duties he will not be able to accept the invitation of Winterton Council to be present. We trust the meeting will prove a success.

ROAD BOARD ELECTION TO-DAY

THIS evening the first election of Road Boards under the Local Affairs Act passed last spring, will take place all over the Colony. We are informed that in some districts which are represented by Government members a lack of interest is manifested and at several places no notice of meeting was given. Any shortcomings discovered in the working of the Act to-day will have to be remedied when the Legislature meets, but we believe the great majority of settlements will elect Boards to-day by secret ballot that will for the first time in the history of the Colony prove the free choice of the people and will in future prove exceedingly beneficial to the settlements and towns throughout the Colony.

Proposals To Import Frozen Fish

Mr. W. H. Brown, Great Yarmouth, writing to The Times lament the proposal of the Government to import frozen fish, says:

Perhaps a few words from one who has been over 40 years in the fish trade may be of some value in so important a matter to the fish trade and the public.

In the first place, I should think the idea a very good one. Fish was never anything like its present price before, and when the war is over it will never be cheap again, but will constantly be getting higher and higher in price on account of the constant exhaustion continually having to go further north, so that the importation of frozen fish would become of a permanent nature when once the trade got used to it.

There will be no difficulties to be got over, as in all new ventures. There must be facilities for cold storage, because the trade could not take more than they could dispose of from day to day. Of course the management must not expect frozen fish to make as much as our own fish. In the case of frozen salmon, on an average, perhaps, it makes about as much as English or Scotch fish, but at that price it pays the importers. The public would soon get used to the best way of treating it—namely, to thaw it in cold water.

However small his superlatives, a powder manufacturer doesn't care to read about his mills going full blast.

A VOICE OF REASON

AMERICANS will read with peculiar pleasure Viscount Bryce's recent words in the House of Lords. A swashbuckling peer, the Earl of Portsmouth, had called upon the Government to get rid of all the "rubbish" of the Declaration of London and prize-court law, to "sweep away all judicial niceties," and fall back on "the old sea laws of our ancestors" which gave them victory. To this, Lord Lansdowne, for the Ministry, made proper though moderate objection, but it was left for Lord Bryce to speak as a man of truly international mind. He contended that even in the heat and strain of a terrible war Great Britain could not afford to ignore the rights of neutrals. In this war England had come forward as the champion of international right and the defender of international law, and with what face could she now offer despite to either? It was impossible for the British to make of their own will and their own necessities the standard of belligerent action. "The plea of necessity," said Viscount Bryce, "had led to most atrocious crimes"; and it was not for England to resort to it to excuse even minor offences against neutral nations.

Now, in fact, almost all that has been said by the English press and English public men, in the way of comment upon the American note of protest against British practices on the sea, has sounded exactly this note of national necessity. It has not been put in the blunt German way, but the spirit of it is the same. "No doubt," said Sir Edward Carson, lately Attorney-General, the contentions of the American Government are "sound in law," but couldn't Americans see that England was fighting for her life? He seemed sublimely unaware that this was exactly the defence set up by Germans for the murder of non-combatant women and children on the Lusitania. Of course, there is a plain moral difference between seizing a cargo of meat illegally, and sending a thousand innocent people to the bottom of the ocean; but the justification of "necessity" is no better in one case than the other. Naturally, the English editors seek to place a humane gloss on their own violations of international law. They speak of the fight of the Allies being for liberty and security for the whole world, and ask plaintively how Americans can give any importance to legal irregularities in the process. And often they simply fall back on the sheer assertion that Great Britain cannot be blamed for resorting to any measures needful in her struggle for existence. Here, for example, is an extract from the leading editorial of the London Times on the American note:

"Behind all the arguments, which are most captious and sometimes inconsistent, against the exercise of our 'so-called blockade'—occasionally confused with our action to check contraband—there does, however, lie one broad principle. It is that while the Allies

are fighting for their lives, and for all that they and America hold most sacred, the United States possess a general right to enjoy their international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations. This is in effect a claim that they shall enjoy exemption from the inevitable consequences of a great maritime war."

Lord Bryce, on the contrary, has a vision which pierces beyond present exigencies. He looks forward to the time when England may herself be standing up for neutral rights. More than that, he sees the need which will exist after this war of restoring the shattered fabric of international law. In this forward-looking attitude Lord Lansdowne also placed himself. A great many things would have to be submitted to international congresses after the war," said Lord Lansdowne, is a subject which the nations could profitably discuss, and regarding which they might see fit to formulate new rules.

On this particular matter there has been an enormous amount of foolish and confusing talk. Most of it has come from Germany. The clear distinctions which we must bear in mind are (1) that in time of peace the freedom of the seas is already absolute; and (2) that in time of war the only changes which can be sought are in the direction of defining contraband and extending immunity to private property at sea. To read some German effusions, one would think that it was all a question of forbidding blockades in time of war, and of permitting the German fleet to overcome its "geographical handicap," and to free from attack until after it had sailed out the North Sea!

These follies will pass with time. So will the notion that this war has forever destroyed the sanctions of international law, and that the world will be governed hereafter only by brute force. A man like Lord Bryce looking before and after, is under no such delusion. He foresees law and order after the present ravaging. And in helping to prepare men's minds for restoration after all the destruction, voices of reason like his can not too often make themselves heard.—The Nation.

Codfish Leads Dried Fish in Chile

It is not possible to determine what proportion, but codfish is more generally sold than any other variety in Chile. Received in tin boxes of 11, 22, 25, and 51 lbs., packed in light wooden cases sufficiently reinforced to prevent breakage. Packed without having the spine removed are received in strong tin-lined boxes of 101 lbs. each.—Canadian Fisherman.

NOTICE

CLARKE'S BEACH COUNCIL intend holding their Annual Meeting, MONDAY, December 20th. All members in place at time are requested to attend.

S. J. WELLS,
Chairman.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after JANUARY 1st, 1916, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

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