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THE DAILY MAIL.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Strong winds and gales from East and South, with occasional rain or sleet.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

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SENATOR DEcriES REPEAL OF THE TOLLS ACT

Characterises the Attempt as an Offering to Appease Foreign Powers Regarding Mexico.

CALLS ON THE SENATE TO FAVOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

Says that to Repeal the Tolls Act Would be Merely to Play into the Hands of Canadians.

Washington, March 19.—A return to skirmishing on the Panama Canal (this controversy will occupy the Senate today as a result of an effort made yesterday by Senator Jones of Washington to have passed his resolution calling upon the president for information as to what Foreign Governments have protested against toll exemption for American coastwise ships and for the correspondence between United States and foreign powers relating thereto.

In urging his resolution Senator Jones charged that the exemption repeal was the price to be paid by the United States for non-interference in Mexico and that President Wilson's plea to Congress for the repeal followed negotiations with Great Britain whereby that nation had agreed to support the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Jones assailed the views of the President in this matter, declaring that to revise this policy of the Government would be a humiliating and craven action.

He argued that the repeal would be a great economic blunder and that it would benefit Canadian interests and transcontinental roads and no others, and injure more or less every other interest in this country.

"Suffragette" Slanderous Name

Cologne, Mar. 18.—For calling a woman school Principal, a suffragette, the wife of a physician in a neighboring village was to-day convicted and fined on a charge of slander, according to The Cologne Gazette.

Decisive Defeat For General Villa

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 18.—Mexican refugees, belonging to President Huerta's political following, last night claimed that General Villa had been decisively defeated at Escalon.

Dr. Grenfell is now lecturing in England. He leaves on April 18th by the Mauritania for New York, and will spend a few weeks in the States. He is expected to reach St. John's about May 1st.

Former Canadian Minister is Dead

Passing of Wm. Paterson, One-time Controller of Customs Under Laurier.

Brantford, Ont., Mar. 19.—Mr. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs in the Laurier Cabinet, is dead in his seventy-fifth year.

The late Mr. Paterson, statesman and manufacturer, was recognised as one of Canada's leading platform orators.

He first entered the Canadian House of Commons in 1872 as member for North Grey and represented that electoral division for twenty-four years.

Subsequently he was elected from North Grey and from North Wentworth.

He entered the Laurier Cabinet in 1896 as Controller of Customs and in this capacity had much to do with the framing of Canadian tariffs of 1897 and 1907.

He was one of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Colonial Conference in London, 1902 and has served on a number of important commissions. More recently he was associated, in 1911, with Mr. Fielding in negotiating a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States.

ULSTER LEADERS MAY BE ARRESTED

This is Inferred From the Fact That Large Forces of Constabulary are Being Drafted to Northern Stations.

London, March 18.—The temporary relief of the Irish situation when Asquith's proposals were offered to Ulster has now been dissipated, the effect of Churchill's speech at Bradford being to harden both Government and Opposition forces. The atmosphere in the Commons yesterday was full of foreboding and rumors concerning Government interference in Ulster by the arrest of the leaders of the Volunteer movement, against whom charges of conspiracy may be laid.

This belief seemed to arise from the fact that a large number of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been drafted to northern stations.

Eva Booth Back in Harness Again

Toronto, March 17.—Though but recently recovered from an acute attack of bronchitis, tonsillitis and peritonitis, Miss Booth has again started on her lecture tours. She spoke for the first time since her illness in Detroit. Last week she addressed her second audience in Massey Hall, and though she has not yet entirely recovered her former strength, she feels able and anxious to speak.

GREAT BRITAIN IS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN NAVAL SUPREMACY

Winston Churchill Makes a Two-and-a-half Hours' Speech in Introducing the Naval Estimates

POINTS OUT IMPORTANCE OF NAVY TO THE EMPIRE

Says It is the One Great Force That Assures Our Own Safety and the Peace of the World.

London, Mar. 18.—In introducing the navy estimates in the House this afternoon Mr. Churchill said it was the largest estimate for the navy ever presented in the British Commons, but it was to be remembered that except in one respect to which he would refer later, there was no change of policy from that adopted two years ago.

Churchill drew attention to the fact that the growth in expenditure was due to increases in the pay and number of the personnel of navy; to increase in the number of large guns and to the increased cost of ammunition.

The Admiralty sought to complete eight battle squadrons by the time the next strongest naval power had completed five battle-cruisers.

There would be a proper proportion of destroyers and other craft and ships for foreign stations which did not come into the calculations. He considered these standards of establishment were reasonable and moderate.

Not Completed.

He was glad Admiral Von Tritpit had taken occasion to say that no nation had completed its naval organization. That was quite true. It would be possible for Britain to complete her developments at a somewhat earlier period than was now proposed.

The development of Germany's fleet organization had not been so rapid as was contemplated two years ago when it was thought the new third German squadron would be completed by the end of the financial year of 1914-15, but, apparently owing to manning difficulties the second squadron would be reduced by three ships temporarily so there were three less ships in the organization of the German fleet than had been anticipated and the British Admiralty had postponed the completion of the Gibraltar squadron which now consisted of four ships. Every delay accidental or deliberate by next strongest power said Churchill will be watched by us and we shall only complete our organizations as or when needed.

Will Be Lower

He thought it reasonable to predict that the absence or any new departure from the policy of the estimates of 1915-16 would be substantially lower than present estimates.

Discussing various contributory causes for the increase in expenditure he mentioned the use of oil. Churchill emphasized the advantages of oil

NAVAL SUPREMACY IS INDISPENSIBLE.

Our naval strength is the one great balancing force we can contribute to our own safety and the peace of the world. Causes which might lead to a general world war have not yet been removed. The world is arming as it was never armed before, and all attempts at arresting it have been ineffectual.

"Often situations occurred which made it necessary that the forces at their disposal should be such as could be rapidly counted upon on such occasions."

"The responsibility resting upon the Admiralty comes home with brutal reality to those responsible, and unless Britain's naval strength were solidly, amply and unswervingly maintained, the Government would not feel they were doing their duty to the country."—Winston Churchill.

for ships, and said there was no difficulty in obtaining oil. The difficulty was to get it at a good price. The Admiralty must look for sources which are independent of the existing combinations and to the development of the home production of oil. The principle upon which they were proceeding was that oil would be used as the sole fuel only for small craft, light cruisers and capital ships of exception speed. But for line of battle-ships coal would remain the motive power.

Approves of Air Craft.

Turning to air craft, Churchill affirmed the value of seaplanes for scout purposes, and said they would also be extremely useful for watching the coast while the heavy seaplanes which the Admiralty were now developing would carry heavy explosives.

Regarding airships, he said there were fifteen vessels now built or building of which ten were of the larger or medium size, with a speed of forty-five miles an hour.

He hoped to bring six of them to cruise over the House of Commons the coming summer.

He must, however, avow his belief in the future of the aeroplane, although the airship had a greater radius of action, greater carrying power and was more effective at night time.

Plenty Men Available.

In regard to the manning of ships, the First Lord declared that if war broke out to-morrow every ship could be sent to sea with its full complement. The increase of five thousand

Outlines a Big Programme for the General Expansion of the British Naval Forces.

NEW WEAPONS OF WARFARE HAVE BEEN ADOPTED

Appeals to all the British Overseas Dominions to Back Up Mother Country With Contributions.

men provided for in the estimates was for the war fleet of 1915-16. There was no difficulty in obtaining men.

Dealing with the question of promotion from the lower deck and also with promotion generally, Churchill announced it was proposed to introduce a series of regulations for accelerating the retirement of senior officers. In future a lieutenant of eight years service would be termed a lieutenant-commander.

He also declared himself increasingly convinced of the power of the submarine.

Merchant Vessels Armed.

Already forty merchant vessels had been armed, and by the end of 1914-15 seventy would be armed, but only for defensive purposes against attack by other merchantmen.

Touching on the question of the seizure of private property at sea, Churchill said there was no reason to suppose that a single torpedo boat less would be built by foreign powers, if the policy of Great Britain were changed.

Churchill then came to the main question, namely, the building standard relating to the construction of capital ships. There had been various disputes as to what should be included in that standard. Two years ago he said he gave a whole series of future programmes and after a full survey of the position the Admiralty were satisfied that the provision for new ships was sufficient.

Independent Guardian.

He now asked the House to confirm in the third year the proposal which he submitted in the first year. He declared, with emphasis, that Great Britain should remain the independent guardian of her interests in the Mediterranean. The Government proposed to place in the Mediterranean during 1914 a battle squadron of eight ships, six of which would be Dreadnoughts or Lord Nelson's centered on Malta.

They would make the British fleet for Mediterranean consist of eight ships and four large armoured cruisers.

The First Lord avowed a preference for aeroplanes instead of airships, but admitted that the latter possessed a greater radius of action and carrying power, and were more effective at night.

It is the intention of the British (Continued on page 5.)

Two Drowned At The Wreck

Two Stevedores Are Thrown Into the Water and Lose Their Lives.—Ship Going to Pieces.

Halifax, Mar. 19.—Two stevedores, named Burns and Snow, of here, were drowned last evening by the upsetting of a dory, while engaged salvaging cargo from the wrecked City of Sydney.

Outside of deck fittings, practically nothing has been saved from the ship. She will likely go to pieces to-night, as a heavy storm with rain is raging.

Makes Sealing Prognostications

Thos. O'Neil, of Whitney Pier, an old Newfoundland sealer, was talking to the Sydney Record recently of this season's prospects. Northern seals, Mr. O'Neil says, will be found this year along the Labrador coast, but will be principally young. Gulf seals will mainly frequent Anticosti.

Wonder how near the truth his forecast will prove to be.

ANOTHER WOMAN IN THIS CASE

Shooting of the Parisian Editor Seems to Have Been Inspired by Motives of Jealousy

Paris, March 18.—Mme. Caillaux's act in killing Calmette, appears to have been dictated by other motives than her desire to shield her husband's political reputation.

Besides being one of the ablest financiers in Europe, Caillaux enjoys the reputation in Paris drawing rooms of irresistible gallantry.

A great beauty is said to have stood between Caillaux and Calmette and this is said to have accounted for the relentless attacks of The Figaro on the Finance Minister.

Calmette's avowed purpose, it is said, was to stop at nothing in his campaign against his rival.

This is given as the secret of the most startling political tragedy in France since Charlotte Corday killed Marat.

Canada Claims Sum of \$6,000,000

Washington, March 16.—Numerous cases of importance, involving mooted questions of international law, are to be decided by the International Tribunal of Arbitration, which is now in session in Washington.

The commission, created by treaty to adjust all outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, is expected to hear argument on twenty-six cases, ten American and sixteen British, involving damages aggregating nearly \$6,000,000.

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PREACHER SCORES SOME IMMORAL TENDENCIES

Mons. Roche Preaches an Impressive Sermon at the R. C. Cathedral On Some Modern Evils.

IMMORAL TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE AND DANCES

Some Present Day Practices Tend to Destroy Our Young People, Body and Soul.

"Ho, ye who scandal; it would be better that a millstone were tied around your necks, and you were cast into the depths of the sea."

The above was the text upon which Rt. Rev. Mons. Roche preached a powerful, impressive and timely sermon from the pulpit at the R. C. Cathedral last night before a large congregation.

The Reverend preacher for fully half an hour held the closest attention of his hearers whilst he denounced the sins that are daily committed by scandalous. Those who commit them, stated the preacher, are but the servants of the devil. They are as a people of wolves in sheep's clothing, and through these sins alone innumerable souls are being cast into hell.

He implored those inclined to indulge in scandal or to speak ill of others to desist and divert their attention to other matters. They, in most cases, commit crimes that are irreparable, as in so doing they bring sin along to others with the result that it may mean for them and their victims eternal damnation.

Immoral Literature

The Reverend preacher also dealt with the practice of buying reading, or in any manner dealing in immoral literature, which is finding its way into many homes and ruining the body and soul of man, who was made into the image and likeness of God.

War is waged against such papers or periodicals in every civilized country, and even in our island home we are afflicted with the curse which has caused the downfall of many.

The Monsignor also referred to the introduction of immoral dancing which he termed sinful and disgraceful. These dances have lately come amongst us and have been practiced in the public ball-rooms, but he was pleased to state not to any great extent. Like scandalism and bad literature such dances are a menace to the healthy body and soul, and must not be tolerated.

By referring to it at the present time he thought that he might prevent further sin in this respect. These imported dances are but the forerunner of a coming evil, and by thus bringing them under notice he hoped that those who are familiar with them would discontinue their practice, and also those who as yet have

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Bringing Up Father.-

By Geo. McManus

