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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, \$2.00 per year; United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Fair and moderately cold to-day. Wednesday fresh south to west winds, milder with light local snow.

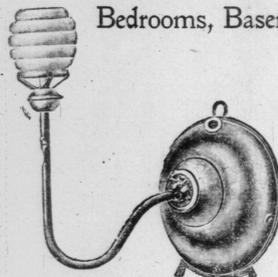
VOLUME 1, No. 17.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

The Little Beauty Night Lamp.

Will Stand or Hang. The only perfect Lamp for Halls, Bathrooms, Bedrooms, Basements, etc.



It burns ordinary kerosene oil, and from one filling (which costs less than 1 cent) will burn 40 hours without odor. For entries, doorways, stairways or anywhere. Each lamp is provided with 21 inches of wick, and with ordinary care this wick will last several years. The lamps are made of brass, handsomely nickel plated. They look like an electric light when lighted. Hang it up when retiring and it will afford a steady light throughout the night.

Extra Globes and Wicks, 7c. each. Price 75c. or 80c. Post Paid.

STEER BROTHERS.

Columbia Records By Laughing BILLY WILLIAMS

"WHEN BILLY LAUGHS WE ALL LAUGH."

10 inch Double-Sided 75c. each.

- 2102 Call Me Early in the Morning. Oh! for Another Day at Margate.
- 2103 The Ragtime Wedding. The Worst of it is I Like it.
- 2104 I Come Fra Scotland. Mr. John MacKenzie, O.
- 2225 Jean Loves all the Jockies. All the Ladies Fall in Love With Sandy.
- 2226 Giving a Donkey a Strawberry. Let's Have Another One Together.
- 2227 There Must be Something Nice About the Isle of Man. She is My Best Girl Now.

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO. Graphophone Department.

OUR NEW 22-Cal. Rifle

HITS THE BULLS-EYE EVERY TIME!

Selling at the Remarkably LOW PRICE of

\$2.00
and
\$2.25

ALSO CARTRIDGES TO SUIT SAME

Martin Hardware Co.

Mr. Coaker Preaches Sermon In Decorum To Hon. J.C. Crosbie.

Gives Member For Bay de Verde Stinging Castigation For His Unseemly Conduct.—Hospital Affairs Aired.

Petitions were presented by Hon. C. H. Emerson from English Harbor West asking to be made a port of call; by Mr. Moulton from New Harbor on the same purpose; by Mr. Jennings from Twillingate asking for the appointment of a Road Board; by Mr. Stone from New Melbourne and Mr. Targett from New Chelsea on the subject of breakwaters; by Mr. Hickman from Bay de Verde District, asking that a date be appointed for the picking of partridge berries; by Messrs. Lloyd, Stone and Targett from Trinity District, on same subject.

When the House opened yesterday few thought the session would prove so interesting or exciting. After the usual batch of petitions had been presented.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the estimates.

Mr. Kent started the ball rolling and showed up the short comings of the votes for salaries, making a special plea on behalf of the firemen and policemen.

He showed that the estimates were very poorly prepared. He also pointed out the error of the Government last session in voting the surplus estimated them at \$150,000, for every and any purpose including the expenses of the elections, which time had shown to be wrong; for instance, \$150,000 surplus, had been estimated and it only amounted to \$115,000, and before one cent had been expended on the elections \$126,000, or \$11,000 more than the surplus had been spent by the Government and they were now compelled to bring in a supplemental vote to cover the \$11,000 over-expended and the whole cost of the elections.

Premier's Reply.

The Premier replied in his usual bluffing style, talking loud and long, without making anyone anything the wiser.

He was followed by Dr. Lloyd who in a half hour's speech, picked the Premier's speech to pieces and sent many of his statements into the melting pot.

Mr. Moulton had a few remarks to make and made them in his own peculiar way which showed that he possessed an independent view of what was being done by the Government, all of which did not meet with his strong approval.

Mr. Coaker then claimed the floor and spoke from 6 to 6.30 when the

House adjourned to meet at 8. Mr. Coaker then spoke until 8.45, delivering a splendid speech upon the votes for the several services, especially condemning the payments of large salaries to sub-collectors in outports where little or no work had to be done.

He referred to such stations as Botwood where a Magistrate was drawing \$500 with nothing to do, who could easily perform a sub-collector's duty and save \$500 for the Treasury.

Exploits and Fogo also came in for strong condemnation. Gambo, he thought, might go to a doctor whom the people desired to have established in that section. They were not able to raise enough money from fees, but if the Government would make a doctor the sub-collector and give him \$500 salary and perquisites, which total \$600, it would be the means of conferring a great blessing upon that section of the district which now had to depend upon a doctor a hundred miles away to come by train.

Condemned Increase.

He condemned the increase of \$200 to the sub-collector at Greenspond who was a cousin of the defeated Tory candidate—Mr. Blandford—and said the people would deeply resent the giving of \$500 to support the occupant of the office. If \$300, with pickings, was enough for him since 1909 it was enough still. There was no need of having a sub-collector and magistrate at Greenspond. Either had but very little work to do and the magistrate could very easily attend to the duties of the two offices.

Mr. Coaker showed that he was once a civil servant doing the work of three offices, and he did not have 20 minutes work to do in a day. He had to give it up as it was ruining him as a man of energy and industry for had he remained one year longer in that job he would have become by force of habit a loafer and unfit for any other labor or work.

Three able bodied men had been employed to do the work of the three offices before he took over the job of running the three and he had no doubt but what the same story could be told of almost all the jobs in the civil service.

King's Cove, Twillingate, Nipper's Hr., and Pilley's Island also were spoken of.

He showed that a sub-collector at Salvage worked for \$15 and he had no

doubt but what that official did just as much work as many that were paid \$500. If Salvage could get along with a salary of \$15 so could many of those places he mentioned.

Thousands of dollars were wasted in keeping political friends in public positions and there was no justification for the huge expenditure made in connection with such jobs.

The Premier wanted to know where a beginning could be made at reform in the civil service but he in reply to Mr. Coaker would not consent to accept suggestions made to him in view of introducing such a reform.

PRIVY COUNCIL WILL SETTLE THE LABRADOR BOUNDARY.

The Law Lords of The Empire to Decide Between Quebec and Newfoundland.—The Case Has Been Up Since 1898.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 30.—The long-standing dispute between the Province of Quebec and Newfoundland over the boundary line between Quebec and that portion of the territory subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, which is to be dealt with and adjudicated upon by the Imperial committee of the Privy Council.

It is probable that when the case comes up it will be watched on behalf of the general interests of the

302 WERE KILLED BY AUTOMOBILES IN NEW YORK, 1913

This is an Increase of 81 Over the Fatalities of 1912.—108 Fatally Injured by Street Cars and 132 by Waggons.

New York, Feb. 2.—In the year 1913 according to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, made public to-day, 302 persons were killed by autos in New York City. This is an increase of 81 over the 1912 figures. These figures and others show for the same period 108 fatally injured by trolley cars and 132 by waggons.

The quantity of iron ore mined in the United States in 1913, is estimated to have been between 58,000,000 and 60,000,000 long tons.

Asquith Tries Conciliation.

Is Reported Willing to Make Advances to Ulster.—Redmond Holds the Key to the Difficult Situation.

London, Feb. 2.—John E. Redmond the Nationalist leader, and Augustine Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, were closeted with Premier Asquith at his official residence this afternoon.

It is understood that the Government is determined to make another effort to conciliate Ulster, before heated debates in Parliament stir into flame the admittedly dangerous situation in the northern province of Ireland. It is generally thought that Redmond holds the key to the position. In some quarters it is pointed out that if he is willing to go the same lengths as Asquith and members of his cabinet, and is ready to make advances in order to placate the north of Ireland, civil war may be avoided.

The Unionists say they would not be surprised to see Asquith riding for a fall, before the Home Rule Bill is again reached, in case the Irish leaders should refuse to make the concessions considered necessary. They say that if Redmond should agree to the exclusion of Ulster, even for a term of years, an agreement might be reached.

men dying on the Labrador or French Shore are to be brought to their friends at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Coaker's remarks were received by the House with close attention, and the visitors showed their sympathy. He spoke carefully and moderately and appealed again and again to the Premier to consider his ways and be wise, and the Premier to do him justice did listen attentively to the apostle of the "new gospel," and in his heart wished he had such a man as an associate,—one who so intimately knew the wants and requirements of the people.

Castigation for Crosbie.

At the close of his speech Mr. Coaker referred to the attack made upon him on Wednesday night by Hon. J. C. Crosbie, and in language that astonished the House—which listened in dead silence—he rebuked the member of the Executive Council for his unbecoming conduct and for the insulting and ungentlemanly language indulged in by the member for Bay de Verde.

(Continued on page 4.)

Canadian Commission Makes Important Report On The Lobster Industry.

As In Newfoundland, Its Money Value Has Increased, While The Catch Has Declined.—Conclusion Arrived At.

Halifax, Jan. 31.—The Report of the Dominion Shell-Fish Commission contains some important observations on the Lobster Fishery as prosecuted in Canadian waters and makes some deductions as to the decline in the number of lobsters caught each year.

The wonderful productiveness of the Canadian sea-shores is such, says the Report, that the lobster industry is still carried on on a vast scale, and the total money value of the lobster fishery is greater than ever, but the annual returns are really misleading, because, while the supply of lobsters is declining, the price has so materially advanced that the total value is greater to-day than at any previous period. Thus, in 1880, lobsters brought \$5 a case, whereas last year the price realized was nearly four times that amount.

The following points are worthy of attention in considering the present condition of the lobster industry:

1. The size of lobsters has materially declined, great catches being of very much smaller average size than in former years, while the fishing operations are being carried on over a very much larger area, and with greatly increasing number of traps and in deeper water, and, in some districts, with the assistance of motor boats.

2. The traps used are more effective and destructive than formerly, and the parlour and other forms of trap have replaced the lobster pot used in past years.

3. There is a tendency in some localities to increase the small canneries and, in such canneries, to either pack the fishermen's catches on shore or to pack them for the fishermen, charging a rate agreed upon for the cost of cans and the labor.

4. While the size limit has been ignored, and was practically a dead letter when various size limits were in force in the different lobster districts, the fishermen realize that the taking of small lobsters has been detrimental. In such localities as the shores of Grand Manan island, a large size limit seems to have been observed. It is a widespread opinion that, by returning small lobsters to the water and marketing only the large lobsters, the value of the catch has been increased. But, in general, fishermen do not favor a size limit, and some canneries would, for a time, be closed were the eight or nine-inch limit enforced generally. All, however, are convinced that the berried lobster—the female lobster carrying eggs—must be protected.

THREE QUEBEC MEMBERS ARE FORCED TO RESIGN.

As The Result Of Charges Of Bribery And Corruption Preferred Against Them By "The Montreal Daily Mail."

Quebec, January 29.—The biggest sensation of the day in connection with the charges of bribery and corruption launched against members of Provincial Government by the Montreal Daily Mail, broke this morning when it was announced before the investigating committee of the Assembly that Mr. J. O. Mousseau, chairman of the private bills committee, and the only member of the Lower House involved in the graft charges, and Messrs. Bergevin and L. P. Bernard, Legislative Councillors, had tendered their resignation to the Prime Minister.

The Quebec Legislature is now busy investigating charges of bribery against three of its members, in which it is said six others with seats in the legislature are implicated. The charges were made by the Mail, the

new Montreal Daily, which claims that some six thousand dollars were distributed in bribes to get a certain company incorporated. The president and the editor of the paper are appearing before the bar of the Assembly in response to the Speaker's summons. All the members involved are Liberals, but the Opposition are taking no part in the proceedings, Mr. Tellier, the Conservative leader, declining to act on the Committee of Inquiry. If the managers of the Mail fail to prove their accusations, they are liable to heavy penalties which will undoubtedly be imposed, for the affair has created a furor in political circles in Quebec.

If the charges are substantiated, they will reveal a condition of political debauching never heretofore approached in any Canadian legislature.

Governor's Salary

He spoke of the increase of \$4,000 in the Governor's salary and expenses. He did not deny that such was necessary. He believed the Governor's expenses were very great and that he required the additional increases, but were we to announce to the Country that we were willing to increase the Governor's salary \$4,000, because he was influential and in a position that caused all to listen to his request, while there were hundreds of worn out widows receiving from \$15 to \$24 per quarter and hundreds of postal officials in outports who received \$3.75 for 3 months work handling mails, who had to find a room, fire, and often had to be up before daylight in order to accommodate couriers?

He mentioned a case at Newman's Cove where the postmaster had three mails weekly, had to find a room in his house for a post office, had to be up early in the morning to take the mail from the Bonavista courier, and who received but \$3.75 per quarter of a year for all this work.

He appealed to the Premier to consider the result of such treatment. He asked Sir Edward to give every widow 60 years of age \$30 a year as a pension and he would support the proposal to increase the Governor's salary as had been proposed by the Government.

Necessities.

Assistance to procure motor engines for fishermen, a grant for trade agents to open markets for fishery produce, proper treatment of the bodies of fishermen dying on the Lab-