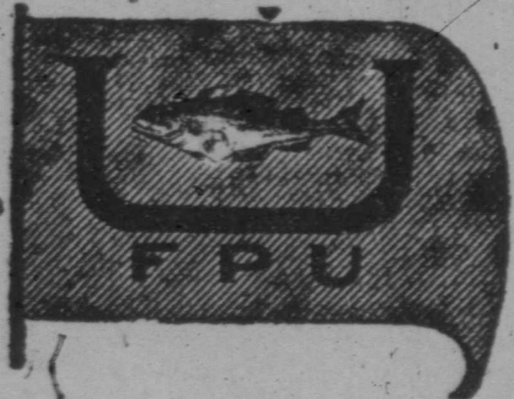


Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

### The Mail and Advocate

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The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions therein expressed.

ST. JOHN, N.F.L.D., MAY 2, 1914.

### OUR POINT OF VIEW.

#### THE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

The Government recently appointed J. A. Robinson, M. P. Gibbs and Dr. Lloyd as a Commission to investigate conditions at the Hospital.

Last January Mr. Coaker asked for such a Commission and for the purpose for which the recently appointed Commission was empowered to enquire into. Yet Sir Edward then horrified the House by stating he had never heard a word of any friction at the Hospital, that what Mr. Coaker said was the first he had heard of it—statement that carried a falsehood in the face of it.

Now the Government is taking action and proving that Mr. Coaker was right and what he wanted done three months ago is what is now being done.

The fact is the Commission has been appointed now chiefly to counteract the public feeling which has been aroused over the massacre of 78 human lives on the ice floe.

It's object is clear in view of The Herald's suggestion to take evidence and publish it from day to day? What else can be mean by such a suggestion?

The Disaster Enquiry, what about that? Let it drop? Let public opinion, which is now so pronounced slack off? What is there to gain by showing up who caused 78 men to die on the ice floe? They are only 78 ignorant and cullage fishermen. They are from the North where the F.P.U. has turned our darling—Squires and Blandford—down with such contempt.

Let us make another move in order to draw a red herring across the track. Let us spend weeks to locate why three nurses resigned at the Hospital. These are the prime factors in the latest Dodge of the Government.

There is no need of a Commission to enquire into Hospital matters. A business-like Colonial Secretary like Mr. Bennett should have been able to clear up matters at the Hospital in 24 hours.

The whole trouble is the Government are too cowardly to do what is right at the Hospital. They have a man there supposed to be Superintendent in charge and his power is such as to enable a head nurse to defy him when she may and he is told by the Colonial Secretary if he complains that he must not interfere.

Only one thing is needed and no Commission is needed to order it. That is give the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital full and complete control over the Hospital, or appoint two Superintendents—one to control the treatment and care of the patients and another Superintendent the business part of the institution—and institute a system of book-keeping that will enable the public to know anything it need on any point in connection with the institution.

Let the Government give Dr. Keegan complete control over doctors, nurses, patients, etc., and place a business auditor like Mr. Sheard of the Fishermen's Institute in charge of the business end of it and do for the Hospital what he has done for the Fishermen's Institute, and there will be no further complaints.

This brilliant conglomeration known as a Government were asked three weeks ago to appoint a Commission to

enquire into sealing conditions and the two sealing disasters of 1914, and all we have heard is they intend to appoint such a Commission.

Let them do something the people want done and that is appoint at once the Sealing Commission and let it get down to work and not trample public opinion and the feelings of thousands under foot by opening an enquiry into a row between two or three nurses at the Hospital and thus making themselves a laughing stock before the country at this momentous crisis and turning the feeling of indifference manifested so long against the Government into a feeling of hatred and utter contempt.

Dear Sir.—I suppose you know that in the Newfoundland disaster I lost my son; my two brothers each lost a son also, and you may imagine how I feel about it, and I wish to have something to say about the way it happened. It seems to me that the lives of our people are not taken into account at all. It seems as if they were put on the ice to perish and no one to lift a hand to save them.

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I am getting statements from all the survivors and if you wish to have them just let me know, and I will send them on to you.

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### TO THE EDITOR.

#### WOFUL DISAGREEMENT.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Captain Kean said in his evidence that when he saw the Newfoundland's men coming, he steamed towards them. At the same time he gave orders to his "chief cook" to get dinner ready for them.

What about the chief steward, isn't he the one to whom such orders are usually given? But then "chief cook" is bigger sounding, and shows that Captain Kean took such a fatherly interest in the men that giving orders through an intermediary could not satisfy his idea of how men should be looked after.

What a pity the "dinner" should embrace so humble a menu as hard tack and cold, unsweetened tea, and an order to hurry up, and get out of the ship!

Surely the Premiere Chef excelled himself and did honor to the great occasion. Fancy Captain Kean going to meet the men and then after having them on board a few minutes to fairly boot them out on the ice again seems like the fearful inconsistency of some poor demented being.

No Time For Politeness.

Whilst the welcome (?) guests were being so sumptuously entertained, the second Hand, acting under orders from the Commotore (?) got the ship under steam. The orders were to take the ship down to where a flag had been left in the ship's wake the day before as he intended to put the men in a batch of seals he had seen the evening before on his port bow.

According to Captain Kean's chart that flag was not much more than a mile from the Newfoundland. He says that where he put the men out was about two miles from the Newfoundland and by the rough ice and about three miles from the smooth ice.

As a matter of fact evidence goes to show that that flag was at least six miles from the Newfoundland, and I will point out in a very few words how it does.

Some of the men say they had been walking three hours before coming to that flag, after having left their ship two miles from the Newfoundland, and walking even under the most unfavorable conditions of the road, three hours at the rate of two miles an hour is six miles.

According to Evidence.

But, we have other reasons for hinking it was six miles. Captain Kean himself furnishes one part of the proof and George Tuff supplies the other.

Captain Kean tells us that the flag was left out in his wake the evening before.

Where was the Stephano on the evening of March 30th? Tuff tells us he says she was bearing from them S.W. by S. 6 miles.

According to Kean's chart the flag bore from the Newfoundland N.W. by W. approximately, one mile and a quarter. Further Captain Kean says he saw the patch of seals in which he intended to put the Newfoundland's men on his port bow.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with nautical terms I may mention that standing on the deck of a ship and looking towards the bow, the port side is on the left hand.

As it Follows.

Tuff says the Stephano was, on the evening of March 30th, 6 miles S.W. by S of the Newfoundland. That being so Captain Kean must have steered northward to reach a point N.W. by N. of the Newfoundland, which position he occupied at 5 o'clock on the morning of March 31st.

Unless the Stephano steered in through the heavy ice and very near to the Newfoundland he could not have had that patch of seals indicated on his chart, on his port bow on March 30th, or that flag in his wake. It is impossible to reconcile the evidence given with the chart produced by Captain Kean.

I have had the sailings of the Bella-venture, together with the indicated positions of the various ships on different dates, carefully plotted and I find a woful disagreement between Captain Randal's evidence and that furnished by the Captains of the Stephano and Newfoundland. The differ-

### FROM BROKENHEARTED FATHER

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### COMPLAINS OF "PORTIA"

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—With your permission I wish to let the readers of your paper know how the people of this place are treated with regard to the S. S. Portia. This boat, Mr. Editor, is scheduled to call at Lamaline, but she gives us the "go by" every trip. Now, Sir, no reasonable person expects her to call in heavy weather, but I claim she should do so when-ever possible.

At the present time any person wishing to go westward must take the Argyle and go to St. Lawrence to connect with the Glencoe, or else travel overland to Fortune to join her there. What are we paying subsidies for? Will someone kindly explain? Now is the time for our youthful M. H. A.'s, Messrs. Currie and DeFeuvre to show whether they are looking to the Bowring's interests or the interests of their constituents.

Mr. Currie especially, promised last fall, if elected, to do all in his power for the people here, and it is to him we look now to see that we get our rights.

—LAMALINE LOCAL COUNCIL.

### F. P. U. PARADE

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable columns to make a few remarks re our torchlight procession, held on April 20th.

The weather was stormy in the morning, but as the day advanced it gave promise of a fairly good night. At 7 p.m. all the F. P. U. members met at the C. of E. School, which we use for a hall. We then formed in line for procession, representing a steam ship at full speed, one mast head-light and two side-lights, and the following ranks behind, bringing up the rear with a glowing light held on a short pole.

Route of Parade

Leaving the school house we paraded up as far as our worthy chairman's residence. We then paraded on as far as Otter's Cove to show respect to one of our oldest inhabitants, a man of about 90 years old. We then returned parading as far as Burgoyne's Cove to visit one of our members, Levi Duffett, who is suffering from the incurable disease, consumption.

We then paraded back towards the school, where we all did justice to the most extraordinary teas and refreshments prepared by the willing hands of our lady friends. Some very interesting addresses on behalf of unionism were given by our visiting members from Lance Cove and Broad Cove. The Chairman of Broad Cove Council was one of the members who, when asked to give an address, said he couldn't say much, because his stockings were wet, but when he started to talk he seemed to forget wet feet being so full of blood and fire for the Union wet feet took no effect.

The Proceeds

The proceeds were reckoned which amounted to the sum of Fifteen Dollars, which we intend to put in aid of our F. P. U. Hall; also a special collection of Five Dollars on behalf of our bereaved friend, Henry Duffett.

We then brought our entertainment to a close by singing the National Anthem.

—ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Burgoyne's Cove,  
April 24th, 1914.

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By just exchange one to the other given;  
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss,  
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His part in me keeps him and me in one,  
My heart in him his thoughts and senses guide;  
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