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The Daily Mail

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given in the communication.

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 16, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.**IT IS TO LAUGH.**

No man with a spark of humor in
his make-up can restrain a hearty
laugh after reading the panegyric on
Richard Anderson Squires which ap-
peared in the editorial columns of
The Daily News on Saturday.

Of course it's all very nice and fine
for Editor Robinson to get off his
pretty little piece just at this time.
Richard Anderson could stand quite a
deal of back-patting from party as-
sociates after the ridiculous showing
he made in Trinity District last fall.
It was extremely unfortunate for him
that the electors did not hold him in
the same esteem that the Editor of
The Daily News professes for, if the
verdict of the polls be accepted as
worth anything at all, Trinity voters
emphatically did not consider that he
had "well and worthily won his spurs
in the public life of the Colony."

And the facts are all against Editor
Robinson on the other counts men-
tioned in his editorial. "Grandmaster
Squires," asserts The Daily News,
"has proven himself in times of crisis
in the past; he has demonstrated to
the public the sincerity of his con-
victions and the wisdom of his actions."

And now the public in general, and
the members of the Orange Order in
particular want to know just when
this modern Solomon made such a dis-
play of wisdom unexcelled. Where
and when and how did any crisis arise
that caused Richard Anderson to de-
monstrate his "Sincerity" and his
"Wisdom"? Too bad that he should
have had such an eclipsing attack of
false modesty immediately afterwards.

The only "Crisis" that we have ever
heard of Richard Anderson coping
with occurred when the Grand Orange
Lodge of British North America was
in Session in this City a few months
ago. On that occasion he was lauded
by our papers for closing down a
store run by B. J. Short, who, by the
way is a native of the District that re-
jected the most excellent Richard An-
derson last fall.

The Grand Master on that occasion
—three or four months before the
General Election, by the way—pro-
fessed to be desolated because B. J.
Short was selling Orange pictures,
depicting scenes that might not meet
with the approval of the uninitiated
and disposing of songsters containing
poems couched in language that
might rouse up opponents of the L.O.
A. to the pitch of active anger.

But there are several facts which
make his action look suspiciously like
an attempt to use his official position
to appeal to a certain section of our
electors. In the first place, the people
from whom it was said trouble would
likely arise are not allowed by their
religious superiors to enter stores de-
voted exclusively to the selling of

Orange goods, nor are they permitted
to peruse Orange handbooks. So it is
somewhat difficult to understand just
how they were going to be "rousted
up" to the pitch of a dangerous riot.

And, in the next place, if these pic-
tures and books were too offensive to
be permitted public sale in this city,
they are equally unfit to be allowed
transmission through our mails. Yet
we have heard of no move at all being
made to have our postal authorities
put a ban on this class of literature.

All of which suggests to us that
Richard Anderson's spectacular de-
sest on the store of B. J. Short was
not inspired by altogether laudable
intentions. So, his action in this
"Crisis" may have been "wise and
cautious" from the standpoint of a
party politician, but we fail to see
where it proved any excess of loyalty
to the Order of which he was chief of-
ficer.

More than that his brethren of the
L.O.A. are not so sure that the cir-
cumstances at the time called for the
employment of such strong measures.
H. C. Hocken, an officer of the Su-
preme Grand Lodge attended its ses-
sions in this City. Mr. Hocken has
been twice-elected Mayor of Toronto,
a city whose population of 450,000 in-
cludes scores of thousands of Catho-
lics. We may be sure, therefore, that
he would countenance nothing likely
to cause a religious riot. But Mr.
Hocken did not approve of Richard
Anderson's action for, writing editori-
ally in the official organ of the Orange
Association he said: "None of the
goods which Bro. Short had on sale
at St. John's would have been ob-
jected to any other place where it would
have been possible to hold the meet-
ing of the Grand Lodge of British
America."

More than this, if we remember
rightly, the local papers stated during
the "time of crisis" that B. J. Short
was not a member of the L.O.A. and
we presume that R. A. Squires was
the source of their information. But
now that Mayor Hocken refers to him
as "Bro." Short, this fact seems to
give the lie direct to these allegations.

As to Richard Anderson's re-elec-
tion to the office of Grand Master of
the L.O.A. in Newfoundland, that has
absolutely no significance as far as
his general popularity in this Country
is concerned. Local lodges, to their
credit be it stated, usually send their
delegates to the Provincial Grand
Lodge, without reference to their
party politics and a great many of the
members of the Grand Lodge of 1914
represent the political views of the
present Government. If it came to a
question of the general individual
views of Orangemen, R. A. Squires
would be more likely to find himself in
the same position after the Grand
Master's election as he was after the
General Election in Trinity District.

The point is this—there has been
quite enough of this manipulating of
the Orange Association for party po-
litical purposes. It failed outright in
Bonavista District last fall and all
the gush and flattery Editor Robinson
can crowd into his editorial columns
regarding Richard Anderson Squires
will meet with no greater measure of
success.

REPRESENTATIVE!

So A. W. Piccott is to attend the
sessions of the M.W. Grand Lodge of
British America at Regina next May
as "representative" of Orangism in
Newfoundland. And verily, while the
lamp holds out to burn the farthest
wanderer may return.

But is A. W. Piccott a man "repre-
sentative" of the best the Orange As-
sociation has in Newfoundland?

Let us see. It is not so very many
years ago that this man, then a Pro-
vincial Grand Lodge officer, a mar-
ried man and an active worker in re-
ligious matters, was condemned in a
court of law for ruining a young girl.
It did not appear in the indictment,
but he also brought such deep sorrow
into a Brother's home as can only
come when a child goes so far astray.

Of this offence, A. W. Piccott was
convicted by a Magistrate who was
afterward his colleague on the hust-
ings and in the House; and for this
grave breach of the Constitution of
the Orange Association he was strip-
ped of his offices and honors by the
Grand Lodge of Newfoundland.

A. W. Piccott goes to Regina to re-
present Orangism in Newfoundland,
but does he represent the best,
the highest, the noblest to be found
amongst L.O.A. members in this
Country?

He is not "representative" of ideal
Orangism, for in this Country there
are thousands of Orangemen to be
found who have continually walked
uprightly and who have no such bar-
 sinister blotting the escutcheon of a
well-spent life.

A. W. Piccott goes to Regina to
figure as "representative" of the best
that the Loyal Orange Association
holds in Newfoundland.

But is he?
When the election campaign was on
last fall he stood on a political plat-
form at Riverhead, Harbor Grace, and
pointed to W. F. Coaker, a brother
Orangeman, as preaching such prin-
ciples as actuated Matthew Here to

shoot Bishop March on the altar steps
in the Cathedral at Harbor Grace.
Such an act could not but deal an un-
manly blow at Gordon, Gosse and
Mosdell, three brother Orangemen,
who as followers of Coaker and Bond
sought the suffrages of these people.

Is a man who has been guilty of a
grave breach of the Constitution of the
Order in which he held high office, the
best type of Orangeman Newfoundland
can send to a gathering of the nota-
bles of the Order in British Amer-
ica? If the obligations of Orange-
men count for anything then A. W.
Piccott who regarded not the reputa-
tion and the well-being of brothers of
the Order could easily be replaced by
men to whom Orangism is a reality,
an inspiration and a guiding star in
the ordering of the actions of their
lives.

Still A. W. Piccott goes to Regina as
"representative" of the Orangism of
this Country.

NEXT!

Mr. P. F. Moore grew "hot under
the collar" in the House of Assembly
the other day as he repudiated the
idea that he poked fun at a Union
member for wearing a Salvation Army
coat in our Legislative Halls, and
those who were present looked, lis-
tened, and—knowing P.F.—smiled.

And now P. T. McGrath is on the
"penitents' seat." He "meant no in-
sult" when he made that remark about
Union members and dress suits in
connection with the Governor's din-
ner to members of the House of As-
sembly.

Now if Moore and McGrath will
kindly move up and not crowd the
bench they'll likely make room for M.
P. Cashin to explain that he meant
somebody else when he applied the
terms "ignorant," "illiterate" and
"cullage" to the men who voted for
Union candidates last fall.

But the moral of these hasty de-
nials of apparent insult to Union
members is that Sir Edward Morris
and his party recognise the worth of
the men elected on the F.P.U. ticket
and have been forced to recognise
that W. F. Coaker and his following
are to-day the greatest political pow-
er in the land and are on the highroad
to the capture of administrative
power and authority.

POEMS OLD AND NEW.**AT THE FAMILY ALTAR**

Before Thee, Lord of all, we bow,
Who givest us another day;
And round this hallowed altar now
Our heart-felt thanks we pay.

Ah! some did vigil tapers burn,
Who but for Thee were sore dis-
tressed:
But as to life we safe return,
Gladness is still our guest.

We bless Thee for the tasks that wait
For us at home, abroad, at school,
These help us do, eager, elate,
And mind the golden rule.

Guard and keep pure from every
stain,
Both those who toil and those who
play.

Till even unites us all again
And here we kneel to pray.
—Alexander Louis Fraser.

**Up Against It!**

That's what the man is who meets
with an Accident this slippery weather
and who hasn't yet handed me his
Five Spot for that

Accident Policy.

DON'T ALLOW ME TO BE IN
A POSITION TO SAY:
"I TOLD YOU SO!"
"A FIVE Spot and it's worth it."

P.-E. OUTERBRIDGE,
137 Water Street
TELEPHONE 60.

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FOR RESULTS

**GLEANINGS FROM
MR. COAKER'S SPEECH
ON THE SEALING BILL**

Some Facts and Figures Re-
garding this Important
Industry.

REMEDY NECESSARY.
Some Problems to be Solved,
If the Industry is to be
Preserved.

Seals about March 17th grow about
5 lbs. per day and if a patch contained
200,000 seals they would increase 450
tons in 24 hours, equal to 25,000 prime
young seals or a good trip for one
steamer.

The largest number of men engaged
in the sealing voyage in one year
was 14,121, which happened in 1861,
when 262 sailing vessels cleared for
the fishery.

The largest number of vessels en-
gaged sealing in any one year was
400, taking 13,000 men which occurred
in 1857 when 500,000 seals were taken
valued at \$1,250,000.

In 1831, 686,000 seals were taken,
which is the largest catch on record.

The catch now averages 250,000
annually, but time was when the sail-
ing vessels brought in twice that
quantity.

According to Mr. Chafe there have
been 12 catches exceeding 500,000
seals.

Year.	Catch.
1838.	558,000
1831.	686,000
1832.	508,000
1835.	557,000
1840.	631,000
1843.	651,000
1844.	585,000
1848.	521,000
1851.	511,000
1852.	534,000
1853.	521,000
1858.	507,000

In 1871 the catch numbered 486,000,
or a falling off of 200,000 seals in 40
years, as the catch of 1831 was 686-
000.

The average catch for the ten years
preceding the introduction of steam-
ers—say from 1860 to 1870—was 232-
000, there being 10 steamers engaged
in sealing in 1870.

From 1870 the steamers controlled
the fishery and the annual average is
as follows:

1870 to 1880.	244,000
1880 to 1890.	220,000
1890 to 1900.	227,000
1900 to 1910.	286,000
1910 to 1913.	250,000

The largest number of steamers
went out in 1882 when 25 cleared for
the seal fishery.

The increase from 1900 to 1910 was
59,000 annually over the preceding
period of ten years. The falling off
since 1910 is due to the poor catch of
1912.

The steel steamer period began in
1909 when five of these ships cleared
for the seal fishery. For the five years
—1909-1913—the total catch number
1,353,000, of which 268,000 were taken
in the Gulf—or an average of 270,000.

For the five years preceding the in-
troduction of the steel ship period—
1904-1908—the total catch amounted
to 1,260,000, or an average of 252,000,
consequently the steel ships have
taken over 18,000 annually more than
the average of the wooden steamer
period for the five years immediately
preceding the introduction of steel
ships.

We desire to protect the hood seals
as we fear the steel ships will clean
up the herd every year, as they are
powerful enough to reach the hoods
every year, whilst the wooden ships
sometimes were unable to reach the
hoods owing to ice conditions and lack
of sufficient forcing power.

I wish to show that the wooden
ships—which this year will only num-
ber five on the front—would not suf-
fer much if a close season period of
two years was adopted, for out of 92-
000 old and young hoods taken the
last five years the wooden ships on
the front took a little over 20,000.

Here are the figures:

Year	Ships	On Front	Taken
1913	7,500	3,000	10,691
1912	16,000	400	21,730
1911	15,000	17,300	35,000

1910—Out of 10,000 taken wooden

ships on the front brought in
150.

1909—Out of 14,000 taken wooden
ships on the front took 2,000,
while the Florizel alone
brought in 11,000.

Capt. Kean, in a report on the
seal fishery made to the Fishery De-
partment, advocated a close season of
three years for bedlamers and he
points out how easy it is to kill whole
families of hoods in case they are
reached before the young take to the
water, because the mother hood will
stand by its young even to death.

I will now show the proportion of
young and old hoods taken and the
number of old harps and bedlamers
and will prove that since the steel
ships have taken charge of the front
seal fishery that the number of old
harps and bedlamers taken has in-
creased.

From 1909 to 1913, the number of
young hoods brought in amount to
66,000; old hoods, 26,400. Total, 92,000.
During the five years preceding the
steel ship period the figures are:
Young hoods, 49,500; old hoods, 22-
200. Total, 72,000. The average for
the steel ship period is 18,400, while
the average for the same number of
years—five—immediately preceding
the steel ship period is 14,400. Al-
though the wooden ships on the front
are getting but 33 per cent. of the
hoods taken, the annual catch of
hoods have increased 4,000 during the
past five years.

From 1909 to 1913, 63,000 bedlamers
seals were taken, as against 54,000 for
the period from 1904 to 1908; while
39,500 more old harps were taken dur-
ing the period of 1909-1913 than for
the period of 1904-1908. Consequent-
ly the increase for the steel ship pe-
riod is nearly 10,000 bedlamers and
40,000 old harps over the wooden ship
period of five years from 1904 to 1908.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, with-
in 10 years it will be found that a
trust will be formed embracing the
whole of the steel ships, and that
trust will control the wooden ships
and send them all to the Gulf or keep
some of them in port; but the steel
ships alone will control the front. The
fleet will be placed under a commo-
dore. He will give every captain a
course to steer and will be in constant
communication with each ship by
means of wireless telegraphy. Each
will be given a different course, and
one or more of them must strike the
harps, when the whole fleet will im-
mediately be notified and the result
will be a clean sweep of all to be
found on the ocean, a close season
will then become necessary.

I have taken some trouble to ascer-
tain the increase quantity of vege-
tables, &c., consumed by the sealing
fleet since the Sealing Agreement
made between the Steamer Owners
and the F.P.U. came into operation.

Those figures are in addition to
what was put on board for use in the
cabin:

Beans (sacks)	360
Potatoes (barrels)	1,800
Turnips (barrels)	360
Onions (sacks)	180
Flour (barrels)	260
Beef (barrels)	180
Pork (barrels)	180

The fleet now use about 720 hrs.
flour, 720 hrs. pork, 360 hrs. beef,
1,500 bags bread; against about 2,700
used prior to the introduction of soft
bread. The coming season the hard
bread supply will be reduced to about
1,000 bags, as all the wooden ships
will have to supply soft bread if the
Sealing Bill is passed.

Advertise in The Daily Mail, the
Brightest and Best Paper in New-
foundland.

**NUMBER OF STEAMERS
GOING OUT THIS YEAR.**

There will be one more than
last year, but only 30 more
men will be taken.

The sealing fleet will number one
more this year than last. The Beo-
thie, Terra Nova and Fogota will be
added; while the Lloydens, which was
sold across the water after her return
from the seal fishery, and the Labra-
dor, which was beached at Branch
en route to Channel last March, will
know their place no more in the New-
foundland sealing fleet.

The Terra Nova will take 202 men,
the Fogota about 80 and Beothic 270.
The Lloydens and Labrador took 248,
therefore the number of berths—if the
Beothic is included with last year—
will be about 30 more than last sea-
son.

If all go well and all the ships get
away safely, about 3,910 men will sail
to the icefields the coming spring.

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75 barrels Fam. Mess Pork

150 barrels Boneless Beef

100 barrels Ex. Family Beef

—AND—

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Robert Templeton's.**Seal Fishery. Spring 1914.****S. S. SOUTHERN CROSS**

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3rd March, and sail on the following day to Port-aux-
Basques.

S. S. BLOODHOUND

Will Sign Crew on Tuesday, 3rd March, and Wednes-
day, 4th March, and sail on the following day to
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WORTH \$650.00 BUT WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN
HALF PRICE IF PURCHASED SOON.

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