

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (midnight) — Decreasing westerly and north-westerly winds; generally fair and cold.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1914.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS DEALS WITH WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Bill is up for the Third Time Before a British Parliament.

LORDS THREW IT OUT.

Provisions of the Bill which has Provoked so much Opposition.

London, Feb. 17.—The House of Commons last night debated the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. An amendment was introduced by Hon. William Ormsby Gores, Unionist M.P. for Denbigh, regretting that the Government intended to put the Bill through, and alleging that there was no popular demand for such a line of conduct.

Balfour, in a calm, impressive speech charged the Ministers with having attempted to distract public attention by offering a new measure to obscure the present one. General opinion is growing hostile, he said, to the seizure of religious funds, in order to divert them to secular purposes.

On division the Government majority fell to sixty-two.

Third Time This is the third time that Welsh Disestablishment has been put before the House of Commons as a concrete proposal. It was brought into Parliament in 1912 and 1913 and was passed by the Commons on each occasion, but the House of Lords voted it down. Now, like the Home Rule Bill, it is again sanctioned by the House of Commons, it will become law whether the Peers assent to it or not.

The Bill is in two principal parts providing (1) disestablishment and (2) disendowment. As to the former, the Church of England in Wales would thereby lose its present legal status as the state church, ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and the four Welsh Bishops would lose their seats in the House of Lords.

Disendowment As for disendowment the Bill provides that the Welsh Church is to be stripped of its revenues and property, and the measure provides to the ultimate disposal of both.

A body representative of church interests is to be set up, and in it will be vested all affairs relating to cathedrals, churches, deaneries and parishes, as well as a certain portion of the endowments and any plate or furniture used for purposes of worship.

The income of the Welsh Church estimated at \$1,250,000 a year. Of this \$900,000 a year represents model endowments—that is, benefactions made since 1662. This will be handed over to the Representative Body, which will also administer an income of \$350,000 a year, which a present come to Wales from English sources.

This will make the income of the disestablished church \$450,000 a year.

Will Retain Incomes In addition, all existing incumbents will retain their present incomes until death or retirement; in the latter case they will be entitled to an allowance of their regular stipends. This provision is estimated as being equivalent to an additional amount of \$300,000 a year.

The balance of \$800,000 of the total income of \$1,250,000, remaining after the grants to the Representative Body have been made, represents ancient endowments and this will be taken away from the church. The sum of

\$130,000 now devoted to the maintenance of the Bishops and the Cathedral Chapters, will be handed over to the University of Wales, which will devote three-fourths of the amount to its three constituent colleges, and one-fourth thereof to the Welsh National Library and the Welsh National Museum.

Disposal of Balance The balance of \$670,000 will become the property of the Welsh County Councils, each Council receiving the amount derived from land within its borders liable to the payment of tithes. The Councils are to spend the money on public utilities, such as hospitals, dispensaries, public halls, libraries and institutes, or for the encouragement of technical and higher education.

To distribute the property of the church a special Commission is to be created, their functions to exist for three or five years.

The Bill has met with much opposition, even from Liberal members of Parliament, objection being especially made to the clauses providing for disendowment. A distinguished group of Liberal churchmen has also shown marked disapproval of it, prominent amongst them being the Bishop of Birmingham and Dr. C. T. Fry, Dean of Lincoln.

Opposition The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed two large meetings against the Bill last year—one at Carnarvon and the other at Cardiff, two big Welsh towns. In June of last year there was a procession of Welsh churchmen through the streets of London, followed by a great gathering in the Albert Hall addressed by Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party.

On the other hand the Welsh Liberal members are very desirous to secure the enactment of the measure and the bye-elections in Carmarthen borough and East Carmarthenshire, two Welsh constituencies, showed that it is a popular measure in Wales or the Liberals secured the former seat with a majority of 1281, and the latter with a majority of 2728.

TARIFF REFORM IS TURNED DOWN.

Liberals Vote Against it in British House of Commons.

London, Feb. 17.—Tariff Reform and Welsh Disestablishment are subjects on which two amendments to the speech from the Throne were offered in the Commons last night. On the former the Unionists again gave evidence of adherence to Chamberlain's anacapa policy; on the latter the government's majority was only 62, which was gained by the help of the Nationalists. The significance of the vote is that if the votes of English members alone had been taken into consideration, the Government would have been defeated on this point.

Amendment Defeated Captain Tryon, member for Brighton, and Page Croft, M.P. for Christchurch, presented an amendment regretting that the Government had refused to modify the fiscal system by imposing a moderate tariff on imported goods, manufactured in a foreign country, with a preference to British Dominions by the admission of imports therefrom at lower rates.

Capt. Tryon twitted Sir John Simon, the Attorney-General, for his action in stumping the country and holding divers funerals over the remains of tariff reform. It had not been killed by the Attorney-General and his consorts, and it was far from dead yet. Page Croft attacked the Free Trade arguments and in the course of a lengthy speech attempted to show that while Germany had tripled its output of manufactured articles during the last thirty years, England on the other hand had only doubled her output of such articles during the same period, and stated that Tariff reformers are deliberately out for higher wages.

BOISTEROUS WEATHER ON N. ATLANTIC

Many Steamships Disabled By the Terrific Storms Last Week.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Wellsfleet, Mass., Feb. 17.—Captain Garva and four seamen of the Italian barque Castagna perished, when the vessel was thrown on the outer bar of Cape Cod, near the wireless station, just before dawn to-day.

The first mate and seven sailors were rescued by life-savers. One of them, Captain Tobin of Cahoons Station, was badly injured by the overturning of the surf-boat.

Captain Garva was washed overboard, three men were frozen to death in the rigging, and one died in the surf boat on his way to shore.

Queenstown, Feb. 17.—Such storms have prevailed on the North Atlantic during the past week, that many passenger steamers and cargo boats were unable to battle against the strong winds on their way to America, and have been compelled to turn round and run for shelter to ports on this side of the Atlantic.

Three large steamers are returning in a battered condition, including the Niagara.

The big Dutch oil tanker Rotterdam, when eight days out from Amsterdam to New York, lost her rudder and was forced to make for Queenstown in tow of a steam trawler.

Another steam trawler is towing the British steamer Croedel from Barry to Malta, which lost her propeller, off the Spanish coast, on Thursday.

\$1400,000,000 FOR THE NAVY

Great Britain to Spend Huge Sum to Maintain Naval Supremacy.

London, Feb. 17.—The parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Chronicle understands that the Naval Estimates for the next financial year will exceed two hundred and fifty million, over and above the fifteen million in last year's supplementary estimates.

Lord Crewe, who hitherto had been somewhat of a dark horse on the question of increase of armaments, speaking before the members of the Eighty Club, gave unqualified support to Winston Churchill's position.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER "KOMA" RUNS ASHORE

Woodshill, Mass., Feb. 17.—The French trans-Atlantic steamer Koma, with passengers and cargo from Spanish ports to New York, was reported by wireless as ashore at Normansland, a small island ten miles south of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard. Assistance has been sent.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIABLE

The social at the Congregational lecture hall this evening will afford no small measure of amusement to all who attend.

Geo. A. Lloyd, M.P. for West Staffordshire, pointed out the danger of the Dominions framing their own protective treaties, saying that it was damaging the unity of the Empire through the conflict of trade policies. Canada had made a chain of inter-Dominion trade arrangements. Australia was following the steady policy of Imperial preference.

The Solicitor-General characterized the policy reflected by the amendment as a rudimentary devitalized fragment of the broadest policy of Tariff Reform.

Bonar Law reiterated his intention of carrying out fiscal reform if returned to power.

The amendment was defeated by a Government majority of seventy-four.

MANY CHANGES IN TRADE METHODS OF LATE YEARS.

Stores are More Up-to-date and Customers More Expecting than they were a few years ago.

"Times have changed greatly since draper of many years' experience to I first went to serve my time," said a St. John's business man to The Daily Mail yesterday. "You have no idea, the difference, and one who does not know from actual personal experience can hardly believe the changes that have taken place in St. John's during the last twenty-five years, while if the veteran draper of half a century ago could spend a day in one of our large general stores on Water Street and make a comparison with his own times, he would believe that he had been transplanted to some larger city, for our methods now have practically nothing in common with that age."

Then we listened to some reminiscences of forty years ago, of the quality and quantity of the goods imported and sold, which were of the greatest interest. The variety then was exceedingly limited. There were two or three grades, and the maker or style was never asked or questioned.

Easy Matter. It was an easy matter to serve a customer those days, as there was a similarity in all goods of the same kind, and one was believed to be as good as the other. Now, the manufacturers have increased a hundred fold and alia ve some particular points in their wares which they claim make them better and superior to that of all competitors.

It was easier to judge the stability of goods in those bygone days, too. Patterns were so limited that very little could be gained by displaying them. Purchasers knew what they wanted and bought their goods. They were not actuated in their selections by what their neighbors or friends would say or think. Then the ladies dressed more alike, and the gentlemen, too, had more things in common.

Want to be Exclusive. It is an uncommon thing for a lady to select a coat these days, and before taking it invariably ask "Did you have many like this, has any one else got one?" and if told that that is the only one of that material and style she will take it, but if she should learn that there were three or four like it in the shipment, the chances are ten to one she will look for another.

This does not apply to the fair ones only. Some of the sterner sex are just as hard to please. Many of our tailors, for instance, import goods in one suit lengths, so that if the purchaser takes a fancy to it, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that no one else will have one like it.

These are two illustrations. The ordinary clerk has such matters brought under his notice almost every day.

Came in Spurts.

In the musty past the rush came in spurts. The Fall trade was the greatest. Not only Outport people procured their Winter supplies, but residents of the City as well. Money was scarcer and of greater value. Now people live from hand to mouth. Most buy their groceries weekly, and the idea of laying in a stock before Christmas is not dreamt of.

One has not to be past middle age to remember seeing two or three barrels of flour, a cheese, a ham, a half hundred weight of sugar, a keg of molasses and other edibles accordingly stocked in the larder at Christmas.

For the butcher's man to visit the door two or three times weekly was not thought of. One simply went to Pitts' or Clift Wood's and bought beef by the quarter and mutton by the carcass.

Beef would never be more than six-pence per pound for hind quarters and often less, while forequarters would fetch three or four pence per pound, and mutton could also be had for about three pence per pound, and if there happened to be a mild spurt after the shipment arrived, prices would be much lower. These were happy days.

It was not a hard matter to cater to (Continued on page 6.)

Advertisement for The Daily Mail with text: 'A WORD TO THE WISE!', 'To the Reader!', 'Keep Posted', 'To the Advertiser!', 'The DAILY MAIL St. John's, Newfoundland.'

Advertisement with text: 'IMPORTANT NOTICE! On Fridays The Daily Mail and The Fishermen's Advocate are issued together at One Cent for the two papers.'

Large advertisement with text: 'MAYO'S Good all the Time TO BAC'.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—Fire destroyed the village of Espinosa Caballeros, in the Province of Avila, last night. Several are dead and injured.

The flames broke out in the dead of night and were fanned by a strong wind, until every house in the place was on fire.