

The Daily Mail

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All correspondence on business and editorial matters should be addressed to Dr. H. M. Mosdell, Managing Editor.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent be given in the communication.

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ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., MARCH 21, 1914.

FACTS AGAINST HIM

"We have," said Sir Edward Morris, "stabilized industrial and commercial enterprise."

Unfortunately for this country, neither Sir Edward's actions nor his utterances in his public capacity err on the side of sanity, responsibility and good judgment.

Sir Edward Morris made a peculiar move in the direction of "stabilizing industry and commerce" when he fathered that \$380,000 reduction in taxation the year of the elections.

We do not hesitate to claim that that action was dictated more by considerations of party political interest than by any desire to benefit those "least able to bear the burden of taxation."

Why, otherwise, was this matter left over to the eleventh hour?

Sir Edward Morris's government year by year, during his first term of office, laid claim to surpluses that aggregated close on One Million Dollars.

Yet nothing was done to redeem the Morris promise of reduced taxation until the very eve of the election. And even then, whatever merit there might have been in reducing the tariff on the poor man's necessities of life, was more than offset by the confusion created in commercial circles by the manner in which that reduction was undertaken.

Scores of small shop-keepers all over the island were badly hit by the change of which they had little or no notice.

And now within four months of the election we have another sample of irresponsible tinkering with the tariff.

This time there is a revision upwards and the poor man suffers again.

Ten per cent' is clapped on an already high tariff, and not only is the 1913 reduction of \$380,000 entirely wiped out, but almost \$4,000 in additional taxation is imposed.

Ask any of the business men on Water-Street what they think of Sir Edward Morris's sweep-claim of having "stabilized industry and commerce."

The universal position taken up by those who know, is that by their ill-considered and apprentice-like tariff tinkering the present Government have done more to unsettle the trade and commerce of this country than any previous administration.

And we are confident that adverse popular opinion on this matter would at the first opportunity lead to the consigning of the Morris Party to that limbo of political oblivion where they most properly belong.

HOME RULE.

Some newspapers, public men and private individuals this side of the "Herring Pond" are making far too much haste to take sides on the Irish Home Rule question.

Our contention is that no opinion on this subject except from parties on the spot or from those thoroughly familiar with Irish local conditions, is of the slightest value.

Outside opinion must, necessarily be based on Home Rule as we know it in Newfoundland or as it is known in Canada.

But conditions in Ireland may and, doubtless, do differ, from conditions in the two self-governing Dominions just cited and any measure of Home Rule granted the Emerald Isle must, therefore be adapted to these special conditions and circumstances.

Practically the same preliminary difficulties were met with when the Confederation of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada was advocated and a good many of the arguments that now pass current on Irish Home Rule were used in opposition to the formation of the Canadian Federation.

There was, however, a great deal of wise compromise on the matter and

eventually it became an accomplished and a commendable fact.

Under Canadian Confederation today the various Provinces have independent control of local affairs while the Federal Parliament at Ottawa deals with questions that concern inter-provincial relations.

Why should not some such plan be adopted in Ireland—modified, of course, to suit special conditions in that country?

Ulster would then have its own provincial parliament, as would also the other provinces and each would really be an independent government as far as local affairs are concerned.

But, granting that Ulster objects to even this form of Home Rule, why should not that province be given independence?

There is no demand made by the people of the protesting province for independence of the British Empire, well, then if a conclusive majority declares it would prefer to either have its own local parliament or to continue sending representatives to the parliament at Westminster, why not allow it to do so?

But, it has been contended, that would tend to a divided Ireland.

Well, why agree to a divided Ireland for six years longer?

Is that concession merely granted to allow the opposition to general Home Rule to cool down?

Is it contemplated that at the end of the period of probation the province shall, willy nilly be transferred to the administration of the parliament at Dublin?

That is the consummation that the people of Ulster fear. And it is because of this apprehension that they are objecting to a definite period of exclusion being set down in the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Now the persistent opposition of the Nationalist Party to any concession that will leave Ulster independent as long as that province cares to remain so, contradicts the claims they set up on behalf of the Home Rule measure.

They claim that, under Home Rule, Ireland will become a better and a more prosperous country.

If this contention be correct, surely within a very short period of time Ulster herself will see the desirability of casting in her lot with the other provinces of the Federation of Ireland.

Surely that would be a greater triumph for the cause of Home Rule than could ever be gained by any measure forcing Ulster into the Federation against the will of the majority of its people.

Anyway, any such measure of compulsion would be contrary to the spirit of democracy that is supposed to preside over the government of British peoples, inasmuch as it would set up a form of administration that does not accord with the wishes of the people subject thereto.

Another objection to any measure compelling Ulster to throw in its lot with the rest of Ireland is the effect such an act of compulsion is bound to have on the people of that province.

Nationalists object to the exclusion of Ulster on the score that it would prevent Home Rule effecting an "United Ireland."

What unity could there ever be between a province forced into Home Rule and the other provinces who accept it of their own free will?

Surely the inevitable result would be to accentuate the differences between the protesting province and the rest of the country.

Apparent "unity" there might be, but in such an undesirable event there could never be that unity of spirit; that co-operation; that patriotism by means of which alone Ireland can become great and prosperous.

Surely this Home Rule question can be settled in a manner that will not result in a violation of the sentiments of any large or important section of the Irish people.

If it be "settled" any other way trouble is bound to result and the last state of the Irish people must inevitably be worse than the first.

POEMS OLD AND NEW.

INVOCATION.

Care-charming Sleep, thou easer of all woes,
Brother to Death, sweetly thyself dispose
On this afflicted prince; fall like a cloud,
In gentle showers; give nothing that is loud,
Or painful to his slumbers; easy, light,
And as a purring stream, thou son of Night
Pass by his troubled senses; sing his pain,
Like hollow murmuring wind or silver rain;
Into this prince gently, oh, gently slide,
And kiss him into slumbers like a bride.

—John Fletcher. (1647).

TRY A WANT ADVT.

IN THE DAILY MAIL.

OUR DAILY MAIL

IF I WERE PREMIER.

(Editor The Daily Mail.)

Dear Sir.—If I were Premier immediately after this session of the House I would open two Protestant Districts and in many fashion face defeat or success in filling the vacant offices of Justice and Agriculture and Mines.

If successful, I would utterly abolish and wipe out of existence the useless agricultural policy, open up our coal and peat areas, and if a better dredge could not be obtained I would sell the Priestman dredge now existing for the best price offered.

I would then investigate the recent prospectus affairs and dismiss from my Cabinet those found guilty.

If I were Premier, I would dismiss from the Post Office every second man, the Custom House should get a thorough examination and those not wanted discharged. I would not permit pensions paid any man more than that paid worn-out tollers. I would not permit pensions paid school-teachers under seventy years of age. I would also add six cents per pound duty on all cube sugar.

If I were Premier, I would dismiss "Tobacco" Cashin and "Spar" Crosbie from the Legislature. I would urge another of my defeated Ministers to go in quest of the loan required, accompanied by the man without the memory, broomed for sale. If a good sum was realized for the forgetful creature I would deposit one-half in the Savings Bank to buy gasoline engines for the fishermen of Bonavista District, remainder to be distributed among women upwards of the age of sixty years as pensions.

I would erect more bait depots around the Island. Further, I should try to whiten the hills with sheep. Lastly, I would fasten a bell-buoy on the dangerous Harries' off Cape Bonavista and then after four years I would retire from public life considering myself the dullest Premier yet—the man who taxed the frog.

—SUGGESTION.

Flat Isld., B.B., Mar. 10, '14.

CONCERNING TRINITY MATTERS

(Editor The Daily Mail)

Dear Sir.—During the last session of the Legislature we have seen by The Daily Mail and The Advocate papers how President Coaker and other members of the Opposition Party have debated questions with the Government side of the House and have shown to them that the Opposition (Union) members are not dummies, as very likely a good many of the Government members were expecting them to be. But though elected by ignorant and illiterate voters, as M. P. Cashin has classed them, he has found at this session of the Legislature that they can express themselves in discussions in a manner worthy of the honor of the House.

Practical Men

We have men in the Assembly that are fishermen, and I claim that we as fishermen need such men. These hon. members know more of the needs of the fisherman than their predecessors, who in both Trinity and Bonavista Districts were usually lawyers. These men representatives of the people! No, I say they were mere acting as such, to their own advantage. The salaries that they got from the public treasury prove them such.

We are glad to have such a man as Mr. Coaker member for our district as we know he is the back bone and vitality of the Union organization.

Made Many Charges

The F.P.U. has brought about some great changes that were little thought of by the (so called) People's Party, when that little band of nineteen members at Herring Neck was constituted and from that small beginning the F.P.U. has spread to some two hundred branches in all parts of this country.

Again, the Opposition Party has claimed the right to know, how all Government moneys have been expended, and the public have been informed through the columns of The Daily Mail and The Advocate who have had the good fortune of spending these moneys.

We notice a law has been enacted by the Assembly for all localities to have Municipal Boards. This has been a move in the right direction, as now all bondholders from the taxes of the poor tollers will have to cease.

—XTIAN.

Port Blandford, Mar. 17, '14.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

The shortest way to do many things, is to do only one thing at once.—Montaigne.

HEALTH REPORT.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported during the week. One death occurred.

There are now in hospital one scarlet and eleven diphtherias.

One diphtheria case is being nursed at home.

JUDGE ON GRILL WHO CONDEMNED LABOR LEADERS

His Character as a Citizen and Jurist Involved.

TWENTY-FOUR CHARGES FILED.

Washington Banker Puts in Lime-light Man Who Sentenced Three Unionists to Jail.

(Editor The Daily Mail)

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly publish the enclosed clipping taken from a recent issue of the "Weekly News Letter," of Washington, D.C., U.S.A. It will give your many readers who have heard of the trial of the three Labor Leaders, Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, an idea of the fitness of this man who is called a "Judge" to try Labor Representatives.

—M. J. D.

Washington, Mar. 14.—Charges involving his character as a citizen and as an occupant of the bench have been filed against Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by Wade H. Cooper, president of large banking institutions in this city. The charges, twenty-four in number, declare Justice Wright guilty of both private and official misconduct, and numerous incidents are alleged where this official is declared to have used his position for private gain. In his letter to President Wilson, Mr. Cooper says:

Has the Facts.

"I am a banker, and, therefore, naturally conservative, and would not make a statement unless I thought the facts would support it. I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of this judge is a disgrace to the judiciary of the nation and he should be promptly impeached."

Mr. Cooper insists that the facts he has gathered show Justice Wright has no regard for the dignity of his position; that he accepts favor from attorneys practicing before him; that street railway attorneys have endorsed his notes for several hundred dollars while defending their clients in his court; that he threatened a certain attorney with grand jury investigations and then permitted his note for \$1,500 to be presented to this attorney for discount; that he practices law and receives fees in violation of United States statutes; that he sacrificed personal estates because of personal friendships for certain attorneys; that he violated law to appoint personal friends attorneys for bankrupt institutions; that he committed larceny by taking his note for \$1,000 out of the assets of an insolvent company; that he uses his office for personal gain; that he intimidates lawyers practicing before him; that he is a tyrant in the trial of cases before him; that he alters his charges to the jury to prevent reversals by higher courts; that he contracts bills and refuses to pay them and his creditors are helpless and afraid to sue for fear of being mistreated by him as a judge should they have litigation before him.

Sensational.

Sensational charges are made that Justice Wright used his office to secure election on boards of directors of banks and other corporations. It is also charged that Justice Wright appoints his personal friends trustees or receivers, in practically all cases where such appointments are required, and Mr. Cooper expresses the belief that an investigation will verify persistent rumors that Justice Wright receives a division of the fees retained by said trustees or receivers.

In proof of the charge that Justice Wright uses his office to further personal dislikes, Mr. Cooper says that on one occasion a party who forced the payment of a bill was compelled to do jury duty for several weeks, despite protests, that he was in no physical condition. An "equivalent to uttering forged paper" is the term used in describing Justice Wright's method of juggling court records.

Charges Prejudice.

Mr. Cooper affirms the repeated statements made by President Gompers and his associates that Justice Wright was prejudiced, and therefore incompetent to sit in the contempt cases against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, when he pronounced jail sentences of twelve months, respectively, on these trade unionists. Mr. Cooper comments as follows on this incident:

"That the said Wright, as Judge, as aforesaid, unlawfully, wrongfully, and corruptly, and grossly abused his discretion in hearing said proceedings, as he was an interested party; that he grossly abused his discretion in pronouncing sentence upon said Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, as the penalty imposed was grossly excessive, and oppressive, and cruel, and unusual, the issue in the said contempt proceedings finally being not so

much over whether the defendants had done anything meriting punishment, but as to whether they should apologize to Judge Wright or not.

"Because the defendants would not apologize for what they had done Judge Wright adjudged them stubbornly contumacious, and proceeded to impose the above-stated cruel and unusual penalty. It is respectfully submitted that the above contempt proceedings were more in the nature of judicial persecution for the sake of private revenge than for the vindication of the authority of the court; and it is respectfully submitted that sentences seem so prejudiced and unfair as to bring the courts into contempt rather than to vindicate or maintain their dignity or authority."

President Wilson referred the charges to Attorney General McReynolds for investigation. That official later forwarded the papers to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives for action.

Justice Wright has retained Attorney J. J. Darlington to look after his interests. This attorney represented the Anti-Boycott association in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case, now pending in the United States Supreme court.

When this case was remanded to Justice Wright's court by the United States Supreme court, Justice Wright appointed Attorney Darlington on a commission to hear evidence and report to him, as "friends of the court," whether Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison had violated his orders. The unionists were found guilty.

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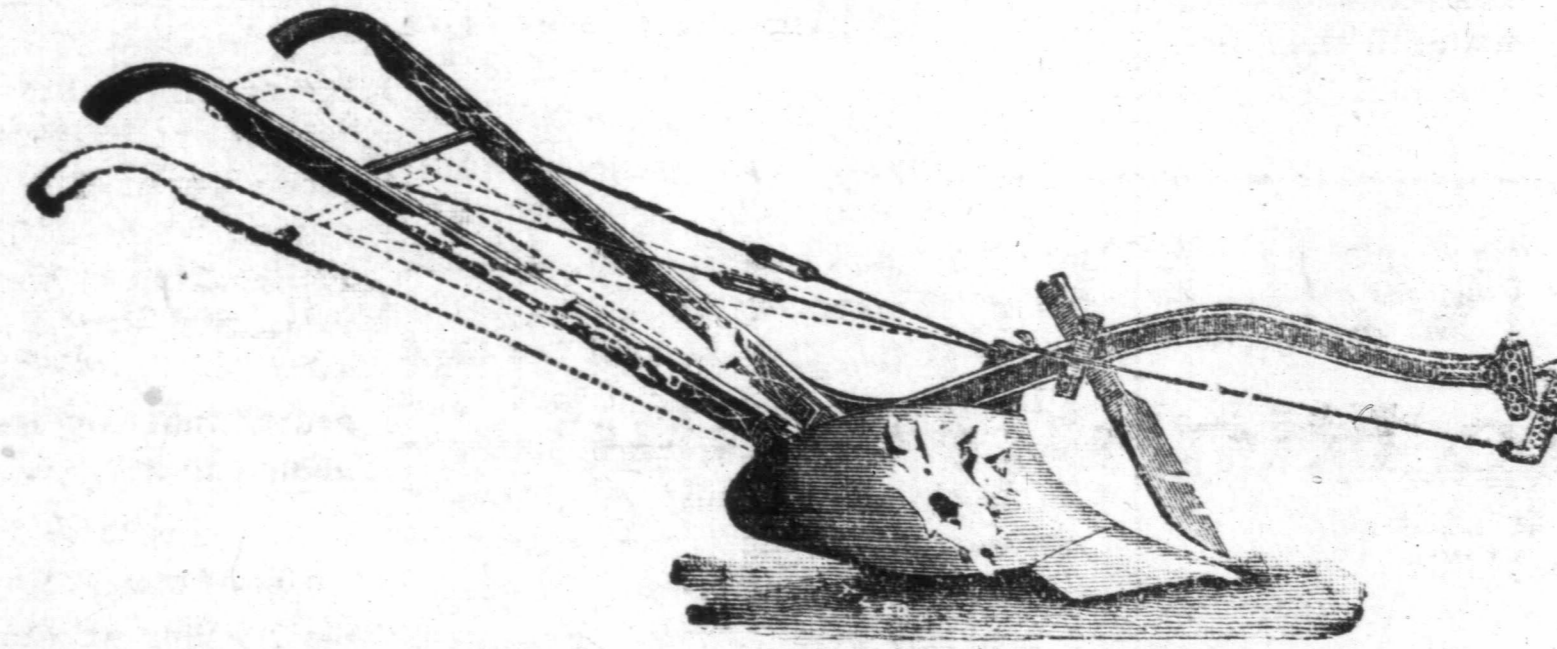
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