

The Daily Mail

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 31, 1914.

EMPIRE'S LOSS.

In the resignation of Sir John French, the Army in particular and the British Empire in general, have sustained a great loss.

Field Marshal French is one of the most dashing, energetic and successful officers of modern times.

By no means an old man he has seen much active service and has carved his way to the highest honors with his sword.

He will be particularly remembered for his record in the South African War when the exploits of his cavalry brigade did much to turn the scale in favor of the British forces.

It was during the course of this conflict that he was created a K.C.B. and shortly afterwards, successively K.C.M.G., G.C.B., and G.C.V.O.

Having given so much of his life, of his time, his thought and his energies to the interests of the British Army—its re-organisation and its perfection in discipline and the other military attributes that go to make a force effective, it would be sheer nonsense to charge Marshall French with deliberately setting himself to undo in a few days the work of a whole lifetime.

And for what? The abiding pleasure, say Home rulers, of seeing the classes triumph over the masses; of having the aristocracy overthrow the democracy.

When men of such record and such standing deliberately resign offices to which they have won their way by merit rather than direct the military arm in coercive measures against Ulster, it is surely conclusive evidence that they approve of the stand taken by the protesting Covenanters.

ASQUITH'S RESIGNATION.

Colonel Seely, the Secretary for War in the Liberal Cabinet of the United Kingdom, has been made the scapegoat for the ill-advised attempt of the Asquith Government to coerce Ulster into accepting Home Rule on the "argument" of military forces.

So Colonel Seely has resigned, but there are very few who will believe that his action in ordering the movement of the Army in Ireland on Ulster was unknown to and unapproved by his colleagues.

And now comes the further announcement that Premier Asquith himself has resigned.

The reason advanced for this step is that, having decided to act as Secretary of War himself, Mr. Asquith is resigning to seek re-election at the hands of his constituents in East Fife, Scotland.

All of which leads us to the conclusion that Asquith is pre-eminently a politician.

During the last three years the Unionists have won thirteen seats from the Liberals in bye-elections in which particular attention has been paid to outstanding points of Government Policy.

The more recent contests have hinged on the Home Rule question and have mostly been decided in favor of the anti-Home Rulers.

As a result the Unionists declare that the general opinion of the people is dead-set against the Liberal Home Rule policy.

This has caused much embarrassment to the Government, but Asquith apparently, has determined to put a giletus on these allegations.

So he goes to a bye-election himself. He appeals to the electors of East Fife for a renewal of the support given him at the last General Election.

Asquith has represented East Fife since 1886—a period of twenty-eight years.

His majority at the General Election of 1910 was almost eighteen hundred.

So he goes to a district which he has represented for almost a genera-

tion and his party regards his return as pretty much of a "sure thing."

In case of a re-election his party will acclaim it as a victory for Home Rule.

It is a clever political move on Asquith's part but his re-election by East Fife as Secretary for War will add nothing definite to our knowledge of the attitude of the general electorate of the United Kingdom toward Home Rule.

GROUND LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

A public meeting to consider land tenor in this city was held in the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday afternoon, called by a committee of the Board of Trade, appointed some time ago to consider this matter. The Hon. A. F. Goodridge was called to the chair. Short addresses were made by R. F. Horwood, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, Mr. J. P. Scott, Mr. A. McDougall, Mr. Wm. Munn, Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., and Councillor Martin.

In the course of the discussion it appeared that a very large amount of money is annually paid in this city to landlords who reside outside the Colony, and that a very large proportion of the most valuable property in the city, especially on the water side, is not owned by the occupants. Difficulty arises from time to time in settling the terms of leases. Another effect is that the betterment of the city incurs no the advantage of those who do not pay for it in many cases; that is to say, what economists call the "unearned increment" of the landlords is very considerable.

It was suggested that the water side property around the entire harbour should be purchased by the government of the Colony, handed over to a Harbour Commission, and the interests on the purchase assessed on tenants in the form of rentals; in other words, that the occupants of premises should pay interest on the amount which their premises were purchased for from the landlord.

The legal ownership of this property could be put in the name of a Harbour Commission. Such commission would then proceed to develop unused portions of the harbour, and generally to improve conditions.

With regard to other property occupied by tenants in the city, and unoccupied property generally, it was proposed that a Land Court should be instituted which would have the power of arbitrating between tenants and landlords and a tenant who desired to become the owner of his property, the general principle being that all tenants should as far as possible become owners.

It is necessary that accurate information should be obtained, and for this purpose it was suggested that a committee nominated at a public meeting, might be appointed a commission by the Government of the Colony with power to take evidence on oath.

Hon. M. P. Gibbs signified the general sympathy of the Government with the objects in view. The report of the Commission could be followed by adequate legislation which the Government could undertake to put through the Legislature.

The meeting was well attended, but it was thought desirable to have an evening meeting, to give an opportunity for many persons to attend who found an afternoon meeting inconvenient. Those in charge were authorised to call such a meeting.

Much interest was taken in the proceedings yesterday afternoon, but the question is one of difficulty and complexity.

POEMS OLD AND NEW.

HOPELESS DAWN.

(In the Gate Gallery.)

The breakfast table, spread by loving hands,
Walteth in vain the fisherman's return;
And after a long vigil still there stands
A candle's remnant that doth dimly burn.

A tardy morn succeeds a night of storm—
A boat is missing from the village fleet,
The brae shall never see that snowy form
Hasten, his children at the gate to meet.

I see a shrunken mother, white with years,
Who saw the night out in the old arm-chair,
And, pillowed on her knee, a wife in tears—
A moving, perfect picture of Despair!

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Precepts and maxims are of great weight, and a few useful ones at hand do more toward a wise and happy life than whole volumes of cautions that we know not where to find.—C. Simons.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

(By Dr. H. Rendell)

The Edinburgh System is one which co-ordinates all known means of combating tuberculosis, it is like the several parts of a large army which, working separately, can accomplish little as compared with an organised harmonious working of the whole force. It has been graphically represented in a diagram which shows, in the centre, the dispensary radiating its influence in all directions and have co-operating closely and harmoniously with all other recognised measures for combating the disease, these are: (1) The Public Health Department; (2) The Hospital for advanced cases; (3) The Sanatorium, and (4) The working colony. Also associated with the Dispensary, though not a part of it, is the valuable Samaritan Committee of the Charity Organisation Society. There are other auxiliaries such as school inspection and open-air schools which may be considered; but first the functions of these several parts of the system will require explanation.

1. The Tuberculosis Dispensary:—It has been shown that this measure has been widely adopted. One therefore concludes that in all parts of the world it was realised previous measures had proved insufficient, that it was necessary to search out early cases and prevent them ever reaching the advanced infectious stage, also that the home conditions of the poor must be supervised, and by such means, as well as by educating the patients and their friends, prevent the spread of the disease; and lastly one infers by general adoption that the dispensary was the only institution which filled these requirements.

Each country has so modified the dispensary as to best suit its own needs, but all recognise the great outstanding fact that the home is the key to the whole problem and acknowledge the dispensary to be the best known method of reaching the home. The greatest spread of infection occurs in the home and upon home conditions will largely depend the course and duration of the disease. In short the home can only be satisfactorily and thoroughly dealt with by dispensaries, hence though Sanatoria, General Hospitals, and Hospitals for advanced cases, have important functions, their work will be handicapped without the aid of the dispensary.

The Royal Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh, being the first of its kind, it is only right that one should first give Sir Robert Phillips' views on the subject.

Sir Robert insists on the need of taking a broad view of the whole problem; he says that cure, though important, does not constitute the only object and aids "The object I had in view in proposing the establishment of dispensary for tuberculosis was the foundation of a central institution to which persons of the poorer classes, affected by tuberculosis should be invited or directed. It seemed thereby that access would be readily obtained to existing foci of disease, not merely in affected individuals under examination, but also in other members of the same household, and in affected dwellings." He further states the programme of the Victoria Dispensary thus:—

"1. The reception and examination of patients at the dispensary, the keeping a record of every case, with an account of the patient's illness, history, surroundings and present condition, the record being added to on each subsequent visit."

"2. The bacteriological examination of expectoration and other discharges."

"3. The instruction of patients how to treat themselves, and how to prevent or minimise the risk of infection to others."

"4. The dispensing of medicines, sputum bottles, disinfectants, and, where the patient's condition seems to warrant it, foodstuffs and the like."

"5. The visitation of patients at their own homes by (1) a qualified medical man, (2) a specially trained nurse, for the double purpose of treatment and of investigation into the state of the dwelling and general conditions of life and the risk of infection to others."

"6. The selection of more likely patients for hospital treatment, either of early cases for sanatoriums or of late cases for incurable homes, and the supervision, when necessary, of patients after discharge from Hospital."

"7. The guidance, generally, of tuberculous patients and their friends, and for inquiries from all interested persons on every question concerning tuberculosis."

The duties of physician and nurses are further elaborated by Sir Robert Phillips as follows:—The physician in addition to work at the dispensary and his domiciliary visits with the nurse notifies the city authorities of all cases of tuberculosis which he meets. He advises regarding the disinfection of houses during illness and after the removal or death of the patient. He supervises treatment of patients at their

own homes when this is desirable. He selects suitable patients for the sanatorium. In co-operation with the city authorities, he drafts the more advanced or dying patients to a hospital now dedicated to such cases in the neighbourhood of the city."

Of the nurse he writes "A nurse who has been carefully trained in modern open-air methods, . . . visits the homes of the patients. She readily wins their confidence by interest in their welfare. She instructs the patients, or their friends (wives, mothers, &c.) both as to treatment and prevention. In co-operation with the physician, she reports regarding the patient's residences and other conditions according to a Schedule of Inquiry."

"A volunteer Samaritan Committee of ladies, in conference with the doctors, take charge of more distressing cases, where, through prolonged illness, the financial conditions have been much reduced. In many cases they visit the patients' homes. With the assistance of the numerous charitable and parochial organisations which exist in the city, they are enabled to adapt the relief necessary to the particular case."

"The organisation of the dispensary is thorough. Each part of the system is closely related to the rest, so that a large amount of work is expeditiously and inexpensively undertaken. From first to last we have found no difficulty whatsoever in relation to the nurse's house-to-house visits. On the contrary, these have been most gladly welcomed by all types of patients, and her inquiries willingly answered. There can be no doubt that the system of domiciliary visitation by a specially trained nurse, in co-operation with the doctor, has been a sanitary agent of great importance."

"It has sometimes been maintained that such a dispensary is impracticable, as running counter to the interests of, and therefore likely to be opposed by, the medical practitioners of the place. This has not been the experience of the Victoria Dispensary. From the first, a large body of doctors co-operated with the promoters of the movement. Now that the aims of the institution are thoroughly understood, the great body of the profession avail themselves freely of its resources."

"The Dispensary Ideal:—The tuberculosis dispensary should be, for every city or district, the visiting point of all other agencies. It should not be a isolated institution, but form an integral part, indeed the centre, of a great network of operators. To the dispensary, tuberculous patients of the poorer classes, and patients with chronic colds or persistent ill-health, should be invited. Tuberculosis patients presenting themselves at infirmaries, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, should be directed to the tuberculosis dispensary. Employers of labour and heads of public works should be apprised of the existence of the dispensary, so that invalid employees may be directed thither. The public should be made aware that the dispensary is prepared to answer all enquiries regarding tuberculosis, and to advise, in a given case, what is best to be done. The dispensary should constitute a centre for the dissemination, in the widest fashion, of information regarding prevention and treatment."

"Every step in the gradual development of the Edinburgh scheme has strengthened my belief in the efficacy of the tuberculosis dispensary as a base for further operations. In this belief, I recommend to every considerable community the establishment of such an institution, which will serve at once as a development centre and uniting point of other agencies. It seems to me, indeed, difficult to over-estimate the value of the dispensary as an instrument of preventive medicine—whether as a bureau for receipt and distribution of information and assistance, or as a clearing house in respect of the vast amount of tuberculous material with which every community will find itself called upon to deal."

I have quoted thus largely from Sir Robert Phillips' writings because they so clearly and authoritatively show the importance of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and that in language far beyond my powers, and also because one can almost imagine they were especially written for our guidance. So far as St. John's is concerned, everything recommended in the foregoing has been done, except as regards the sanatorium, which is, I gather from statements made in the House of Assembly, to be shortly begun.

If the home be the key of the Tuberculosis problem the dispensary is the portal to the home.

SAID BY WISE MEN.

There is as much difference between genuine patience and sullen endurance as between the smile of love and the malicious gnashing of teeth.—W. S. Plumer.

DON'T DARE DOUBT IT!

One of the Best Paying Propositions to-day is an Advertising Contract space in THE DAILY MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE HEIGHT OF NONSENSE.

(Editor The Daily Mail.)

Dear Sir,—I have heard of many ridiculous things in my life, but the limit was reached by the Herald this evening when it suggests sending out a scout ship to locate the seals. What a splendid job for the St. John's Mar. P.T. is certainly the laughing stock of the city these days.

By the way, where is P.T.? Is he in the city, or has he made enough money out of the Printing Business and gone on another picnic in the footsteps of E.P.

P. P.

March 28th, 1914.

A FEW INQUIRIES.

(Editor The Daily Mail.)

Dear Sir,—Being a reader of The Daily Mail, I noticed the answer to Mr. Abbott's question, re the expenditures of public moneys in Bonavista District. I only saw of one amount of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) being spent at Lower A. Cove. Now Mr. Editor, where are all the other dribbles, given to other persons to dig Government wells in their own yards and put roads through their back yards? Where are the local and main line grants?

I remember getting thirty-two cents local money at one time.

And again, where are the Two Hundred Dollars spent to construct a branch road leading from Amherst Cove to Catalina roads, a road that's needed very badly, but was not finished.

Where are the amounts of money spent at Middle Amherst Cove, given out by the school master? Why don't these amounts come out in public print, so as the public can see for themselves? Probably some of it was given by the Morris party as snags to catch votes at the last election.

Another item I would like to refer to is the ferry, that runs from Amherst Cove to King's Cove during the summer months. I don't see any amount that's paid to run her.

This is something that's not necessary; it would be better if the said ferry be cut out altogether and the S.S. Dundee call at Amherst Cove.

I thought that a ferry-man's duty was to take passengers and not freight. I know of certain passengers that were leaving their homes to seek employment in different parts of the country, who sought a passage on the ferry as they wanted to connect with the S.S. Dundee at King's Cove, but could not get one as she was being filled with cod oil and fish, &c., something not fit for any decent passenger to sit among; so they had to get another boat and go across.

CAREFUL WATCHER.

Amherst Cove, B.B.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE

It is a popular error in England that penal servitude "for life" means in reality "for twenty years." Of course it is no such thing. Penal servitude for life means precisely what it says, neither more nor less.

True, all life sentences are reconsidered at the end of twenty years, and if the convict's conduct has been all that it ought to be during the whole of that long period he may be tentatively released on a ticket of leave. But obviously that is a very different thing from letting him go free altogether. He is still a convict and will remain one to the end of his days. He has to report himself every month until death frees him, and if he swerves from the narrow path ever so little—and is found out—he goes straight back to jail without even the formality of a trial, to be released, as a general rule, never again.

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There are many Guarantee Four Cycle Engines in use for driving saws, hoisting and other land work, and every one is giving satisfaction.

These Engines can also be used with equal satisfaction to drive your fishing boat.

One man who owns one of the highly advertised engines, as soon as he saw the GUARANTEE, said: "I want to sell my . . . and buy one of these. It's the best engine I ever saw."

It can be used for more purposes than any other engine made. Ask about it from

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100 barrels Ex. Family Beef

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1/4 Sizes

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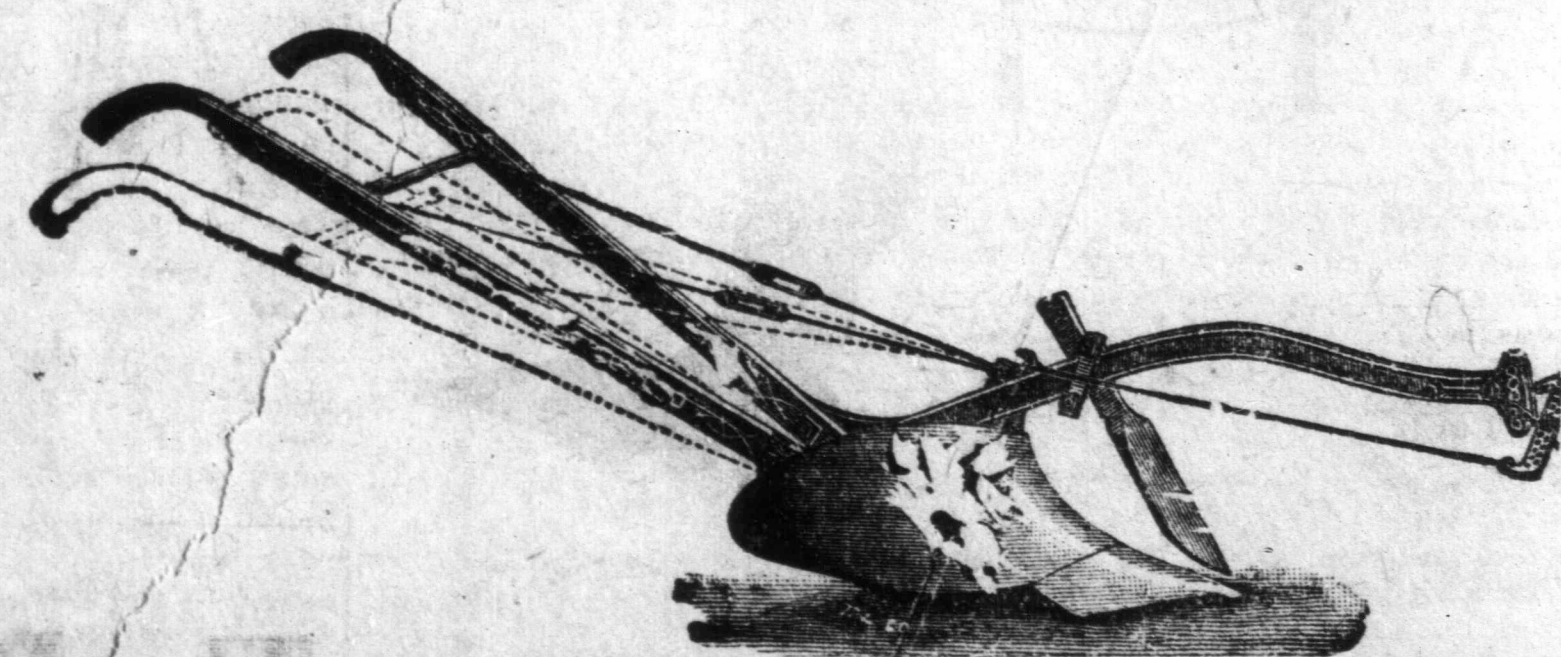
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