

**The Daily Mail**

Issued every week day from the office of Publication, 167 Water St., St. John's, Nfld. The Daily Mail Publishing Co., Ltd., Proprietors, and Union Publishing Co., Ltd., Printers.

**Subscription Rates.**  
By mail, to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year.  
To the United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

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.  
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., APRIL 9, 1914.

**NOTHING CONCLUSIVE.**

To-day's cable message from London conveys the intimation that Mr. Asquith has been re-elected for East Fife by acclamation.

The British Premier's move in assuming the duties of the Secretary of War during the recent Army crisis and then appealing to his own constituents for a renewal of their support has been acclaimed as a masterpiece of politics.

His reporters have repeatedly declared that his re-election would settle once for all the question as to the attitude of the people of the United Kingdom towards the protesting province of Ulster.

But has it?  
Mr. Asquith is again parliamentary representative for East Fife, but who can claim, with any show of reason, that he was re-elected on the strength of his attitude towards the Irish question?

As a matter of fact, the situation is now as it was before Mr. Asquith dramatically appealed to his constituents to continue him in his office as Premier.

There is still the fact to reckon with that in the last three years the Unionists have won thirteen seats from the Government on almost exclusive Home Rule issues.

If we are to accept the cabled information as correct, Mr. Asquith did not campaign along this line in East Fife.

We are told by press correspondents in our official messages that he laid particular stress on altogether different issues.

The Army versus the People's Parliament was one line along which he appealed to the East Fife electors, and, of course he represented himself and his Government as champions of Parliament against the Army.

Then, again, it was represented to the electors of East Fife that the Army crisis had been brought about purely and simply by certain officers, who were members of the aristocracy and who as such had set themselves to do defiance to the people's will as expressed by the majority of their representatives voting in parliament.

Home Rule played an absolutely secondary part in the campaign.  
The cries harped on were these: likely to cause the people to believe that they must vote to retain Mr. Asquith in power if they would maintain themselves in charge of administrative affairs in the United Kingdom.

It was made a pure and simple issue of class against class—the most effective line any politician can adopt, if his position be represented to be that of champion of the democracy against the aristocracy.

Mr. Asquith has acted all through the recent developments on the Irish Question as a master of political strategy.

His own resignation had the effect of taking the edge off the parliamentary controversy, inasmuch as his resignation removed from the House of Commons the chief responsible figure in the whole question.

His campaign cry of the People versus an Aristocratic Army has proved a most effective red herring—it has drawn aside many opponents of Home Rule, as proposed by the Liberals, from keeping on the trail of the Asquith Government.

The situation in the United Kingdom appears to be identical with that obtaining in all parts of the British Empire.

There is no objection whatever to Home Rule for Southern Ireland. The people of that portion of the Emerald Isle have demanded it through their representatives in the parliament of the United Kingdom.

It is theirs, as British subjects, to decide by just what form of government they will have their affairs administered.

But there is just as decided an opinion that the Northern portion of Ire-

land—the Province of Ulster—shall not be coerced into accepting a form of government that they so strenuously object to.

Southern Ireland should have Home Rule, on the score of democratic privileges; of distinct local characteristics and ideas.

And, as members of the same democracy and possessors of the same privileges; as separate and distinct from the South in point of origin and of characteristics and ideals, the people of Ulster should also be allowed absolute choice in the matter.

**TO THE EDITOR.**

**RELIGIOUS PORTITUDE AT THE ICEFIELDS**

(Editor The Daily Mail)  
Dear Sir,—Of all the pathetic stories of the terrible disaster which have been published by the papers during the last week, the saddest is that in *The Daily Mail* this evening, which tells of the death of poor Morey and how his chum went to his aid and helped him make the sign of the cross.

This incident, Mr. Editor, goes to show that the Saviour is helper of all, and that Morey's last moments were spent in preparing his soul to meet his maker. He knew he was dying, and when he recited his act of contrition in which he said he would sin no more, absolution was his and he was as the angels—sinless.

I have read the story over and over, and I must read it gain. It contains lessons which all of us might well learn. Poor Morey has won his crown, and Hearn, too, will receive his reward for helping the soul before entering paradise.

I have thought so much of this incident since I first read it this afternoon, that I could not help penning you these few lines.

—SYMPATHY.  
April 7th, 1914.

**"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.**

**THOSE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. KEAN**

(Editor The Daily Mail)  
Dear Sir,—Your article to-night in defence of Captain Abram Kean, has done favor with many.

I feel that when the captain arrives he will be able to prove that your story is correct. I know Captain Kean for a good many years and like you, I cannot believe that he would turn men out in a storm. Many have been blaming him, but until he is proven guilty, I don't think he should be condemned.

If blame can be traced to anyone it will come out in the evidence.

—EVIDENCE.  
April 7th, 1914.

**THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOKSTORE FOR "PEPITA"**

—THANK YOU

(Editor The Daily Mail)  
Dear Sir,—As a regular reader of *The Daily Mail* and a great admirer of its style, I want to congratulate you on your paper. *The Mail* has jumped ahead of the others. The 'extra' Saturday night would do credit to many of the big papers abroad. I have some knowledge of their facilities, and I am certain they could not have done better than you.

Let me wish you every further success.

—COMMERCE.  
April 5th, 1914.

**POEMS OLD AND NEW.**

**BROTHERHOOD**

I come to lift the soul-destroying weight,  
To heal the hurt, to end the foolish loss,  
To take the toiler from his brutal fate—  
The toiler hanging on the labor-cross.

I make an end of life's stupendous jest—  
The merry waste of fortune by a few,  
While the thin faces of the poor are pressed  
Against the panes, a hungry, whirlwind crew.

All wise men saw the star of my desire,  
All-wise men knelt before my hidden flame,  
From Brotherhood they drew their sacred fire—  
I am Religion by her deeper name.

—Edwin Markham.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL

**ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.**

(BY DR. H. RENDELL.)

2. If the smaller settlements are to be reached, it must be largely by water travel, except in winter when it will have to be by slides and dogs or ponies.

3. During the winter the Postal Telegraph services constitute the only means of keeping in close touch with patients in more distant places.

**Medical Men.**

4. There are about one hundred medical men stationed in the island. As these have located themselves in the more populous centres, their usefulness in a Tuberculosis Campaign must be limited, even if they had the time and inclination to engage in such.

5. The Reid Sanatoriums will not be able to deal directly with more than one-eighth of the consumptive population.

6. The climate is healthy; the winter months, though cold, are bright and exhilarating. There is a damp period between winter and summer. The winter cold is not nearly so severe as that of Canada. The summer is temperate.

It is then evident that some special plan of campaign must be devised in order to effectively cope with Tuberculosis in Newfoundland. To establish a sufficient number of large sanatoriums throughout the island is impractical, owing to the prohibitive expense and also on account of the impossibility of getting patients to them during the winter months, and in the ear stage of the disease; but the chief objection is that such a scheme would not touch the home of the consumptive, our great source of infection. The idea of organizing a corps of travelling physicians, was also considered and abandoned. Various other schemes were reviewed but had to be dismissed. Finally it was decided to attempt to adapt the "Edinburgh System" to the whole island.

**Proposed Scheme.**

The following is an outline of the proposed scheme; it will embrace:

1. A governing centre for the whole island—the St. John's sanatorium.
2. A staff of nurses.
3. The District Sanatoriums.
4. One or more travelling physicians.

The Governing Centre will have 1. Local, and 2. General Duties.

- (a) Treat patients in the sanatorium.
- (b) Take charge of consumption in their homes.
- (c) Deal with infected houses.
- (d) Examine suspects and contacts.
- (e) Keep a watch over discharged "arrested" cases.

**General Duties**

Exercise a general supervision over the whole work throughout the island.

Keep a full and complete up-to-date and accessible record of all consumptives, suspects, and infected households in the island, including a general record of local hygiene conditions.

Train nurses for the work throughout the island.

Keep in constant and instant touch with the work of every nurse through the postal and telegraph services.

Issue popular literature, arrange lectures, and travelling exhibitions, etc.

**The Nursing Staff.**

This staff will consist almost entirely of young women belonging to the Colony, and therefore familiar with local conditions.

It is proposed to divide the island into a number of districts according to the distribution of Tuberculosis; nurses, especially chosen on account of their fitness for such positions, will be placed in charge of these districts.

It is probable that the headquarters of these "district inspectresses" will be the cottage sanatoriums. Each inspectress will be given a sufficient number of nurses to enable her to work her district satisfactorily, and she will be answerable to the Chief Medical Officers for the efficiency of the work done in her district. Each nurse will send at least bi-weekly reports to the District Inspectress of all work done by her, such reports to be in fullest detail, and copies of the same are to be sent to St. John's, there to be systematically filed for immediate reference when necessary, and comment by the Chief Medical Officer.

It will be the endeavor to give these nurses some training in physical diagnosis as well as in broad general lines of treatment.

When in doubt, the nurse or inspectress may obtain the advice of a local physician if available, or communicate directly with the central station by post or telegraph.

Nurses will also instruct the people regarding simple hygiene and dietetics.

The District Sanatoriums will treat patients.

Act as sub-centres to carry on work

similar to that of the central station. Be an object lesson to the district in the matters of treatment, prevention, etc., in short a rallying point for the district.

The Travelling Physicians will: Continuously move from place to place, examining patients and directing treatment.

**Consult Inspectress.**

Inspect and aid the work of each nurse. Deliver lectures, examine local hygiene conditions, report to the central station, etc.

**Motor Boats Needed.**

One or more able, sea-going, cabin auxiliary motor boats would undoubtedly enormously increase the usefulness of these physicians by enabling them to get quickly from place to place; such boats would also increase the scope of the nurses' work.

Briefly stated the scheme consists of a staff of highly trained nurses (in constant and instant touch with a central station, presided over by a chief medical officer) carrying on a campaign of education and treatment in the homes of the poor.

In the central station will be a filing system, containing latest information of everyone under treatment or observation, every infected household, and an report of the general hygienic condition of every settlement—the whole to be embodied in a large scale map.

The difficulties attached to the winter are recognized, yet it is believed the kindly fisher-folk will be always ready and willing to aid the nurses in getting from settlement to settlement by means of dogs and sledges, etc. The work will thus in some measure be continued even during the winter months; it is, however, recognized that during these months the nurses must, for the most part, remain in the larger settlements. But, even with these disadvantages, the work will go on steadily and continuously for seven or eight months in each year.

**Rights of Private Doctor**

The rights of the private physician will be carefully protected. A nurse will not be permitted to look after a patient unless he is without a physician; she will also be instructed to offer her services, free of cost, to the physicians in the district, to render them any assistance in the care of tubercular patients, and it will be optional with the physicians to employ her in this way; further, a nurse will be permitted to ask the local physician for assistance in any case about which she may be in doubt or in emergencies, and in such instances, the physician will be paid for his advice by the Government.

Sir Robert Phillip, in a letter to me, expressed his full approval of the foregoing scheme and, at the same time, strongly urged that the cottage sanatorium should undertake all the duties of a dispensary in its own district, in addition to those properly belonging to a small sanatorium.

Such then, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of what has occurred in the past.

**Established a Dispensary**

On my return to St. John's in the autumn of 1912, I found there was no immediate prospect of a sanatorium in St. John's, and therefore without delay established a Tuberculosis Dispensary as a temporary centre for the work not only in St. John's, but for the outports generally. This temporary measure has proved so valuable that I think it will have to be made permanent; it has not only enabled us to deal with a large number of patients but, by putting us in touch with the home, has permitted of an amount of preventive work which, though not possible to state in figures, must, I am convinced, yield large results in the future. The Dispensary has also enabled us to prepare for in active extension of the work to the outports by giving an opportunity of training nurses for that work. Also we have had considerable correspondence with the outports, have delivered addresses, prepared popular literature for general circulation, and been busily engaged in preparing a course of lectures and general instruction for the nurses.

**Formidable Undertaking**

This last work, I may say, has been a much more formidable undertaking than that one would imagine at first glance; it was quickly brought home to us that it would not be found sufficient to send nurses throughout the island who were trained to deal with tuberculous only; to gain and retain the confidence of the poor, these nurses must be in a position to intelligently advise upon all questions pertaining to sickness and, if necessary, be able to render valuable first aid in cases of accident, etc. One dislikes anything approaching egotism in this matter, but I think it is a duty to the movement to state that, though I have been a very busy general

practitioner for over thirty years, I have never worked harder than during the last two years, midnight rarely sees the day's work finished.

I think, in the foregoing will be found answers to most of the queries made in your columns regarding this work, but I am open to publicly answer all fair questions to the best of my power.

In concluding this article I beg to thank you for the large amount of space you have given me, and, especially, for your valuable aid in assisting to spread a knowledge of what has already been done and of what we hope to accomplish in the future.

**"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.**

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	Alert House, for washout on mail route to station	50.00
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	Joseph Green, for bridge over South West Brook	30.00
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	Wm. J. Frost, for repairs to main line road to Adeyton	10.00

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	Matthew Eville, for repairs to Jones' road	100.00
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	Matthew Eville—	
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For repairs to bridges	30.00
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Robert Morris, for Hurdle, Fleet and King's Road at Cuckold's Cove	10.00
Robert Morris, for special repairs to roads	100.00
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Samuel Hussey, J.P., for well at Hogg's Nose	25.00
1913-14—	
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(Signed), J. WALLACE WHITE, Adjutant S. Army.

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Jan 21, 3m, w, f

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