

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, \$2.00 per year; United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (midnight)—Northwest to northerly winds, gradually decreasing in force; a few local snow furies; generally fair and very cold to-day and Thursday.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914.

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Three Coronations Set Down For 1914. The King of Greece, The Shah of Persia And Emperor of Japan To be Crowned This Year.

London, Feb. 7.—King Constantine's coronation in May, at Athens, is not the only affair of the kind that is scheduled for this year.

A royal commission has been formed there for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangements for the ceremony. But it has been resolved not to invite foreign governments to send special embassies for the occasion.

Great Spectacle

The coronation, however, will be a spectacle well worthy of a trip to Teheran by tourists from this country who have the necessary means and the leisure; and I would draw the attention of the moving picture concerns to the fact that one of the features of the coronation festivities will be a grand Durbar, at which the provincial Governors and Chieftains from all parts of Persia, with their retinues, will each in turn offer their homage and their tribute to the young "King of Kings," who will be seated for the occasion on the famous jewel-studded peacock throne.

Japan's New Ruler

Still another coronation set for this year is that of the new Emperor of Japan, which is to take place in the fall, on which occasion the United States, like the other Great Powers, will be represented by a special ambassador. The ancient regalia of the Japanese Empire, which dates back some twenty-five centuries, have never included anything in the nature of a crown, so it is doubtful whether there will be any actual coronation, unless a crown is manufactured for the occasion.

Ancient Regalia

The Japanese regalia consist, first and foremost, of a mirror, then of a sword, and also a tusk-shaped jewel; all of which are said to have been bestowed upon Jimmu, first Emperor of Japan, by his mother the Sun Goddess, six hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era.

"Look upon this mirror as if it were my own spirit, and reverence it as you would my own presence. For centuries upon centuries, shall thy descendants rule this empire. Govern this country with purity, like the light that radiates from the surface of the mirror. Deal with thy subjects with the gentleness typified by the bland and soft lustre of the jewels. Combat the enemies of the empire with this sword."

CROWN YOSHIHITO NEXT NOVEMBER.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—The coronation of Emperor Yoshihito has been fixed for November 10.

The influence of the regalia upon the Japanese people is phenomenal. Coming from the Gods to Jimmu, the first Emperor, himself a descendant of the Gods, the existence of the regalia dates from the very foundation of the Japanese Empire.

The whole tradition of the dynasty is bound up therewith, and the possession thereof bestows sovereignty, by Divine right. In fact, the instinct of the Japanese people is to acknowledge no man as Emperor, unless he possesses these sacred symbols of Japanese sovereignty.

FIRST WOMAN JUDGE IN THE DOMINION.

Mrs. Jamieson Appointed to Juvenile Court at Calgary.—Will Try Offenders Under Eighteen Years of Age.

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 9.—The first woman judge to be appointed in Canada, is Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, President of the Local Council of Women of Calgary, who has been appointed by Attorney-General Commissioner of the Juvenile Court in Calgary.

Seeks Permission to Proceed Against Quebec Archbishop.

Also, it is asserted that the decree issued by His Grace, has caused the petitioner's marriage to be regarded by her co-religionists, and by the public generally, as illegal, loose and prejudicial.

Permission Granted to Madame Hebert's Lawyers to Take Steps to Attempt to Compel R.C. Dignitary to Set Aside Decree.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—The Hebert case is on the move again. A petition was asked for from Mr. Justice Greenshield, in Chambers this morning to enable George V. Cousins, attorney for Mrs. Hebert, and Arnold Wainwright, counsel to proceed against His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, to the end that the marriage contracted between Marie Emma Cloutier (Mrs. Hebert), and Eugene Hebert, be declared legal, and that the decree in contradiction of this, issued by His Grace, on November 12, 1909, be declared null and void, and be expunged from the records of the Church.

The petition states that His Grace, either in his ecclesiastical capacity or otherwise, was, and is still, without right or authority to declare null and void, or to pronounce on the validity of a marriage, and that he acted "illegally and without competence, jurisdiction or right in issuing, publishing or recording the said decree," and also, "that the decree is libellous and defamatory in nature."

WILL GIVE ALMOST ALL ULSTER ASKS

Glasgow Herald Declares That the Government Will Grant the Province the Fullest Possible Concessions.

Glasgow, Feb. 4.—Concessions of the most sweeping description are to be made to Ulster in connection with the introduction of Home Rule in Ireland, in the course of a statement to be made by Premier Asquith on the reassembling of Parliament, according to to-day's Glasgow Herald.

The concessions, says the newspaper, are to cover practically everything short of the exclusion of Ulster from the provisions of the Home Rule measure.

UNCLE SAM TAKES UP THE TASK OF APPEASING ENEMIES ABROAD.

Will Endeavor to Adjust Differences Which Have Caused Estrangement.—Panama Tolls Included.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee have taken the first step in the programme which President Wilson has outlined for relieving the United States of some of the embarrassments now confronting it in its foreign relations.

Panama Canal Tolls

With the arbitration treaties disposed of, the Administration will direct its attention to the Panama Canal tolls question. The President already has indicated to members of the Foreign Relations Committee that he is against the granting of free tolls to American coastwise ships, and believes some legislative action ought to be taken which will remove Great Britain's ground of complaint that the Panama Canal Act constitutes a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

The Administration and members of the Senate have been stirred to action

Wireless Has Saved 4000 Lives

According to Marconi's Estimates of Rescues At Sea Through the System.

London, Feb. 7.—No provision of the convention agreed to by the International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea has created such interest as that enforcing the equipment of all vessels, carrying fifty or more persons with wireless.

William Marconi, when interviewed on the subject, agreed that the new provision marked a great stride forward and said: "I have been trying to make an approximate return of the percentage of British ships fitted with wireless apparatus. If you take steamers of 100 tons and upward on Lloyd's register, you will find that less than 6 per cent. have wireless installation. Roughly, there are about 10,000 vessels of more than 100 tons and fewer than 700 of these have wireless.

AGREE ON SAFETY AT SEA RULES

Canada Will Legislate at an Early Date Along the Lines Suggested by International Congress.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—When the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, communicates to the House on February 16 as arranged, the conviction respecting measures for the safety of life at sea, it will doubtless be accompanied by the announcement that Canada will adopt such legislation as is necessary to give effect to it.

The recent conference in London was attended by representatives of thirteen countries, and the fact that each signed the agreement implies that its undertakings will be implemented with action by way of ratification.

The terms of the Convention will not be made public until the date agreed upon, but among the subjects dealt with are rules for more careful navigation, for a greater number of water equal to the number of passengers and tight compartments, lifeboats and rafts crew, and high power wireless equipment with operators constantly on duty.

It will also be required of ships that the speed at night be slackened, that the iceberg zones be avoided by southerly courses, and that special men shall be carried on crews to handle or direct lifeboats.

Japan and Mexico

Efforts have been made here in official quarters to minimize the significance of the Japanese activity in connection with the Mexican situation, but the fact of the matter is that this subject was seriously discussed between the President and the Foreign Relations Committee the other night, and it has given the members of the Senate more worry than any other feature of the foreign relations situation.

SAYS SPEAKING ENGLISH DEFORMS THE MOUTH

London, Feb. 8.—Lord Ashbourne, in a speech at a meeting of the Gaelic League in Fermoy, declared that speaking English deforms the mouth.

He described Englishmen as having thin, prominent lips, long front teeth, and the general appearance of a measly rabbit.

Are Against Carson

But all the same, it is not easy to go sober English people—and especially in the classes which make up the Tory party—to lend their countenance to violent resistance to the law. They are restrained by party discipline, of course, from expressing

TORY LEADERS ARE DIVIDED REGARDING HOME RULE PROBLEM.

T. P. O'Connor Declares That There is Only Ireland Left As a Political War Cry For The Unionists.

THE LIBERALS HAVE THEIR OWN DIFFICULTIES TO FACE.

There is a Strong Feeling Amongst The Rank and File of the Party Against Increased Naval Expenditure.

London, Feb. 8.—The Tory leaders are divided in their minds, apparently, as to whether they want a settlement or not on the Home Rule Bill. Perhaps I might be putting it a little differently if I were to say that they feel at the moment that the only settlement which will do them any good is a settlement which would be so much of a triumph, and especially for Sir Edward Carson, that they might hope to get a good deal of political profit out of it.

On the other hand, the Tory leaders have their difficulties also if no settlement be come to. It will be a serious thing for Sir Edward Carson if there should be disturbances in Ulster, for he would be bound to be there and to risk both life and position by doing so. He is a strange being with moods of utter despondency, natural to men of high-strung, nervous temperament and of uncertain health. I am sure that he has had many disagreeable hours and many sleepless nights during the last two years. But on the other hand, nobody doubts that he is a man of resolution and that though he may not want to face the worst, he is the man to do it rather than face the ridicule which would come upon him if he shirked the issue he has provoked.

Nor is it altogether easy even for Mr. Bonar Law to face the consequences of backing up Ulster in whatever resistance she may determine to make. He is, of course, himself, a very reckless and a very short-sighted man, and he does not understand either Englishmen or English politics. Son of a Ulster Presbyterian clergyman, and brought up in that part of Canada where Orange feeling finds a certain amount of support, Mr. Bonar Law was just the kind of man to be played by Sir Edward Carson, and that part of his game, Sir Edward Carson has played with much skill.

Believe that for once the Cabinet is united against any very gigantic increase and that Mr. Churchill stands alone.

I believe that for once the Cabinet is united against any very gigantic increase and that Mr. Churchill stands alone. I do not think he will be foolish enough to throw up his office, and I believe that an accommodation will be found. But there is this difficulty undoubtedly. It will, I believe, be overcome, but it would be a mistake to underestimate the strong feeling of revolt there is in the Liberal rank and file against further vast expenditure.

their views in public, but in private no Tory man of business hesitates to express his disapproval and his disgust at the appeals of Sir Edward Carson. Such appeals are especially unwelcome at a moment when there is so much labor disturbance and when the militant suffragettes have brought a new element of violence into political agitation.

If the younger generations of Tories had a free hand, they would be quite ready to meet Lloyd George with proposals quite as drastic as his, but they are silenced by the vast vested interests and by the House of Lords and can do nothing except abuse Lloyd George personally.

The Tory party at this moment finds itself still rent in twain between the two sections who follow Mr. Austen Chamberlain and who follow Lord Derby. The one section, of which Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the leader, still insists vehemently that Protection without food taxes is a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. On the other hand, Lord Derby, the greatest figure in Lancashire Toryism, insists that with food taxes as part of the Tory programme, it is hopeless to go to a general election.

It is therefore evident that there is nothing left to Mr. Bonar Law but Ireland, and for that reason he is still, I hear, very stiff and still insists on making demands which no Liberal Government could think of accepting.

On the other hand, it would be futile to say that the Liberal party are entirely free from difficulties. The chief of these difficulties are undoubtedly caused by Mr. Winston Churchill. A few years ago, he was with Mr. Lloyd George, the chief opponent of bloated naval estimates and there was one conference when, if things had gone against them, they would have been ready to throw up their places and appeal to the Liberal party against the Liberal Government.

Since he got into the Admiralty himself, Mr. Churchill has undergone a great transformation. He has been swept away by the magnificence of the great machine of which he has become not only the titular head, but one of the most powerful motors. He is obsessed by the idea of building ships and more ships and bigger ships. He shrinks at no expenditure, and he presses for his estimates with passionate zeal. At some moments it looked possible that he would retire rather than see his estimates cut down even moderately. But the revolt against further naval expenditure has grown and grown, until now it is a very serious thing and might threaten even the existence of the Government.

I believe that for once the Cabinet is united against any very gigantic increase and that Mr. Churchill stands alone. I do not think he will be foolish enough to throw up his office, and I believe that an accommodation will be found. But there is this difficulty undoubtedly. It will, I believe, be overcome, but it would be a mistake to underestimate the strong feeling of revolt there is in the Liberal rank and file against further vast expenditure.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

22 Dreadnoughts Put In The Water by World Powers, 1913.

United States And Austria-Hungary Were Not Represented In 1913.

BRITAIN & GERMANY LEAD WITH 5 EACH.

London, Feb. 6.—Although not such a record year as 1911, when twenty-six dreadnoughts were put into the water, the total number of capital ships launched in 1913 nearly reaches this figure, and is a good deal above the average. The only naval Powers that have not put a dreadnought afloat during the last twelve months are Austria-Hungary and the United States, but for the latter both the Ne-

vada and Oklahoma may be launched early in the new year.

Including battle cruisers, the dreadnought record of Great Britain and Germany is the same—five launched for each country—two of the British war ships being of the 1912 programme, while the German total includes one of that date. France comes next with three capital vessels, all of the 1912 programme; Italy, Japan and Turkey, now that she has bought one from Brazil, have two each to their credit, and Russia, Chile and Spain have one each.

CLAIMS ON PROPERTY OF LATE KING LEOPOLD

His Three Daughters Have Made A Settlement With Government of Belgium.

Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 7.—A definite settlement was reached to-day of the claims of the three daughters of the late King Leopold in connection with the property left by him. A short time ago they unsuccessfully sued the government for the entire Congo property, valued at nearly \$14,000,000. Afterwards the state recognized that they were entitled to some compensation and made them an offer which they accepted.

PECULIAR IDEAS OF HUMAN VALUES.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 7.—John Simpson has been awarded \$1 in the Supreme Court for the loss of his wife when the steamer Cheslake went down a year ago off Vancouver harbor.

This award is in strong contrast to a verdict given in the same Court the previous day, when a woman was given \$6,000 for the loss of her husband in the same disaster.