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Jan 20, s, tu, th

The Daily Mail

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 24, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW.**HIGH VS. LOW.**

In the theological war between the
High Churchmen and the Evangelicals
of the Church of England in Great
Britain all the honors so far have
gone to the latter. For the High
Churchmen were particularly insis-
tent that the Bishops of Mombasa
and Uganda should be impeached for
heresy and this Dr. Davidson, Archbishop
of Canterbury, has refused to sanction.
The Archbishop, wisely, makes no
personal pronouncement of the ques-
tion, but has referred it to the Court
of Bishops, a consultative body, which
will meet in July. This court will be
asked to decide whether, in actively
supporting inter-communion with non-
conformists, the African Bishops did
anything contrary to the principles of
the Church of England. The decision
arrived at will, therefore, represent at
least the voice of the majority of the
leaders of the Church and not the
opinion of the Archbishop alone.
In the meantime, as a correspondent
remarks, we must wait patiently to
hear whether the Church of England
is more interested in the promulgation
of theological tenets than in whole-
hearted efforts to spread Christianity
in collaboration with other Protestant
denominations.

PUNY LEGISLATION.

Yesterday's feature at the House
was the introduction by Sir Edward
Morris of an act respecting combines
and monopolies.

The act provides that whenever
deemed expedient the Governor in
Council may appoint a commission, to
enquire into the workings of any al-
leged combine. It also provides that
the commissioners shall have power to
summon before them witnesses and
compel them to give evidence, as in
any court of law.

There are but three sections in the
act, the first describing what is meant
by combines according to the act, the
second section providing for the ap-
pointment of a commission, and the
third defining the powers of such com-
missioners.

The act is a weak-kneed one in al-
most every respect, and is simply in-
tended to throw dust in the eyes of
the people. It has every feature of a
characteristic Morris bluff. The idea
is taken from Sir Robert Bond's Mani-
festo, also from the platform of the F.
P.U., but in adopting the idea, Sir
Edward, has entirely disregarded the
substance.

The act provides for an enquiry, but
it suggests no remedy, and therein is
the weakness. It does not go far
enough.

The commission is not to be a per-
manent one, but a temporary one, ap-

pointed when thought expedient. The
commissioners may make enquiry,
but can go no further. There is no
court to which they may lodge com-
plaint or in which the findings of the
commission may be filed, except it be
the Governor in Council. There the
matter may drop fruitless to the earth.
Of what account are the investiga-
tions of a commission, when no pen-
alties or remedies are provided? It is
known now, without any commission
of enquiry, that combines do exist
here, but the knowledge is worthless,
so far as a remedy is concerned.

Sir Edward's bill does not in any
way meet the requirements of the
case, but it meets Sir Edward's re-
quirements, as it provides a bluff, to
fool people into thinking that he is
grappling with the monster which is
throttling industry and trade, and
forestalls opposition by taking out of
their more capable hands a plan they
had proposed.

By adopting the measures which
formed the policy of the Opposition,
Sir Edward has stultified them and in
some respects rendered them worth-
less, for he has not the courage to
carry them out, as their projectors
had planned, and in that manner has
robbed the Country of beneficial leg-
islation.

MEXICAN TROUBLES

While the United States is not di-
rectly responsible for the killing of
W. S. Benton, a British subject in
Mexico, still a great deal of the onus
of the execution attaches to the Gov-
ernment of the American Republic.

World opinion has been calling
loudly and insistently for inter-
ference in the revolution-ridden South
American Republic. But the Monroe
doctrine, prohibiting European inter-
ference in this country prevented that
public opinion from making practical
manifestation of itself.

The United States Government,
which reserves to itself the sole right
of interfering, stood passively by
while disorder and blood shed became
rampant. American citizens have
been murdered and foreign subjects
have disappeared or, as in the case
of Benton, have been done to death.
So much for the results of this
"passive" method of dealing with the
Mexican situation. The British House
of Commons, however, is apparently
in no mood to allow American dilat-
toriness to play havoc with British
property or to menace British lives.
Now that human lives have been sac-
rificed the U.S.A. will doubtless make
haste "to investigate" and, maybe, to
act.

POEMS OLD AND NEW.**"Collier's Weekly,"
UNSEXED**

By Berton Braley
It doesn't unsex her to toil in a fac-
tory
Minding the looms from the dawn
till the night;
To deal with a schoolful of children
refractory
Doesn't unsex her in anyone's sight;
Work in a store—where her back
aches inhumanly—
Doesn't unsex her at all, you will
note.
But think how exceedingly rough and
unwomanly
Woman would be if she happened
to vote!

To sweat in a laundry that's torrid
and torrid
Doesn't subtract from her womanly
charm;
And scrubbing the flags in an echo-
ing corridor
Doesn't unsex her—so where is the
harm?
It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with
bravery,
Loosing death's hand from its grip
on the throat;
But ah! how the voices grow quivery,
quavery,
"Wailing: 'Alas, 'twill unsex her
to vote!"

She's feminine still when she juggles
the crockery,
Bringing you blithely the order you
give;
Toll in a sweatshop where life is a
mockery
Just for the pittance on which she
can live—
That doesn't seem to unsex her a
particle,
"Labor is noble"—so somebody
wrote—
But ballots are known as a danger-
ous article.
Woman's unsexed if you give her
the vote!

Not a day passes over the earth but
men and women of no note do great
deeds, speak great words and suffer
noble sorrows.—Charles Reade.

There is no right without a parallel
duty, no liberty without the supre-
macy of the law, no high destiny with-
out earnest perseverance, no great-
ness without self-denial.—Lieber.

**HOUSE PASSES
THE COAKER
SEALING BILL**

**Gets Its Third Reading Without Any
Amendments**

LOGGERS' BILL READ

**Provides for Minimum Wage for Men
Employed in the Woods**

(Continued from page 1)

independent outfit for the manufac-
ture of seal oil would be a great
blessing to our hardy toilers.

Objects to Them

The hon. member for Bonavista
did not believe in strikes except as
a court of last resort, and insisted
that the Act now before the Com-
mittee should go much further; if
after a commission had reported it
was found that a combine or monopoly
did exist then some legal action
should be taken and a penalty pro-
vided.

Price of Coal

The price of coal was next dealt
with by Mr. Coaker. The coal sold
here by the F.P.U. the present winter
was not sold at a loss, and he had
paid 25c. per ton more at Sydney than
was paid by large coal dealers who
get a drawback of 25c. per ton.

Sir Edward Morris repudiated that
the present Act was merely the first step,
but an honest effort would be made
to correct abuses if they existed, hav-
ing regard to the equities of both par-
ties to the contract always in view.

Dr. Lloyd also contended that the
Act did not go far enough, but was
prepared to admit a move in the right
direction was being made. The techni-
cal meaning of the first section of
Bill defining the word combine, caused
some discussion, and it was made
clear that by no stretch of the imagi-
nation could the wording of the Act
be applied to the Fishermen's Pro-
tective Union. On this point the
Prime Minister gave an unqualified
opinion. The Colonial Secretary also
spoke strongly in favor of the prin-
ciple of the Bill and scathingly de-
nounced monopolies which he be-
lieved had existed and do exist in this
city.

Made Fortunes

Mr. Coaker contended that although
certain firms went down in the 'Bank
Crash', others sprang up and named
seven or eight firms north of St.
John's to-day worth from a quarter to
three quarters of a million dollars,
every cent of which had been made in
profits off the fisheries.

Mr. Grimes did not agree with some
of the economic deductions of the
Prime Minister, and pointed out to
the Committee that the cost of living
had gone up in other countries in a
very much larger proportion than
could be accounted for by reason of
the raise in the workingman's com-
pensation for his labor.

The Act to amend the Workingman's
Compensation law with respect to in-
juries suffered in the course of their
employment was given a second read-
ing. The purpose of the amendment
is to include loggers and log drivers
who may be injured within the pro-
visions of the Act.

Second Reading

Mr. Coaker's Bill to regulate the
employment of men engaged in log-
ging was given a second reading. The
introducer went into the various sec-
tions of the Bill with great detail.
The condition under which men men-
go to the lumber camps to seek
employment have been obliged to exist
were graphically portrayed; to those
who have not witnessed for them-
selves the treatment the logger has
received, at the hands of the lumber-
man in the past years, and to lesser
extent at the present time, the recitals
of the Bonavista member may seem
almost incredible; but in many cir-
cumstances he told but half the truth;
the horses were given better care than
the human beings who were com-
pelled to go to the lumberwoods to
earn a dollar. Much had been done
for several years past by the A. N. D.
Co., Mr. Crowe and other big employ-
ers of this class of labor; but the
time has now come when the natural
rights and the health of our men must
be put beyond the realm of caprice
and a uniform law passed which will
compel the employer to give the em-
ployee a square deal and a fair wage,
in proportion to the work done.

Section 1 and 2 of the Bill are the
real bones of contention, and an in-
teresting debate will likely take place
when the Bill reaches the Committee
stage.

Section 1 provides that all loggers
of one season's experience in logging
shall receive not less than one dollar
per day, in addition to food and lodg-
ings, and wages shall be paid month-
ly, and in cash. Section 2 reads: "No
man shall be engaged logging at less
than 80 cents per day with food and
lodgings, paid monthly, and in cash."
The principle involved—a minimum
wage—a wage below which a laboring

man cannot keep himself and family
provided with the necessities of life,
and below which he cannot live, is a
question that must be fixed sooner or
later.

Will Face It

The Leader of the Opposition told
the Committee yesterday that he was
not afraid to face the principle after
a careful and impartial investigation
had been made, but we must act pru-
dently, so as not to disturb our eco-
nomic conditions to the detriment of
the best interests of the Colony.

The Bill providing for the enlarge-
ment of Twillingate passed in the
House last night, and was sent to the
Legislative Council for concurrence.

The F.P.U. Memorial to the Govern-
ment on the matter of a Re-distribu-
tion Bill and one man districts, has
borne fruit. The Prime Minister
stated that the general principle of
one man districts commended itself
to him, but the greatest care would
have to be taken with a view to pre-
serve as far as possible the denomina-
tional status of the various denomina-
tions. As far back as 1887 a com-
mission had considered this matter,
but when the report came in such
difficulties were found to exist, that fur-
ther consideration was dropped, and
since then no attempt had been made
to deal with the subject.

Mr. Coaker was pleased to hear that
the F.P.U. resolutions for redistribu-
tion and one man districts had been
considered by the Government, and
trusted that an honest effort would
be made by both sides of the House
to bring about this reform. An im-
mense amount of good would result;
a better class of man would be in-
duced to take part in the public life
of the Colony and members would be
able to attend to their respective dis-
tricts in a proper way.

Favored It

Mr. Jennings also spoke in favor
of one man districts. So far as he
was concerned it mattered little to
him, how a man worshipped so long as
he was a man; but the principle of
one man districts, he thought, must
result in great good to the whole
country.

The Bill to enforce the law of Eng-
land in this Colony in relation to the
suppression of what is known as the
White Slave Traffic, passed through
the Legislature without debate.
The Prime Minister moved the

House into Committee of the Whole
to consider certain Resolutions in re-
lation to the amendment of the Crown
Lands Act, respecting saw mills. A
lengthy discussion followed in which
the Prime Minister, Mr. Kent, Mr.
Coaker, Mr. Jennings and Mr. Young,
the junior for Harbor Grace, entered
the debate.

But the most notable feature of
yesterday's session, was the passage
into law a few minutes before one
o'clock this morning of the Coaker
Sealing Bill.

A vigorous attack had been made to
kill the salient features of the mea-
sure; particularly so the clause relat-
ing to cooks; but the F.P.U. had given
the lobbyists notice that they would
prefer to withdraw the Bill than have
it mutilated beyond recognition and
despite the wire-pulling, of certain
captains and owners, the F.P.U. won
out.

Free Exhibition.

The junior member for Hr. Grace
succeeded in converting the House in-
to a Nickel for three quarters of an
hour, much to the disgust of his col-
league, the Minister of Marine and
Fisheries, who afterwards, in a brief
speech, supported the Bill.

Mr. Coaker was heartily congratulated
on the passage of the Bill, which
means so much to the comfort and
success of our hardy toilers. It now
remains for the Upper House to pass
the Bill without amendment.

The Minister of Finance and Customs
gave notice of Resolutions for a
further Railway Loan Bill and a Tele-
graph Extension Loan, when the
House adjourned to meet again this
afternoon at three o'clock.

FIRE AT PLACENTIA

At 3 a.m. yesterday the house of
Mrs. Margaret Morrissey, a widow, at
Placentia, was almost totally destroyed
by fire. It was caused by a de-
fective stove pipe.

The fire spread rapidly and Mrs.
Morrissey, the sole occupant, who was
in bed at the time, barely escaped with
her life. Neighbors quickly re-
sponded and rendered valuable aid.

A meddlesome woman is had enough
but when the meddling bee gets into
a man's bonnet it is time to stand
from under.

HOCKEY VOTING CONTEST.

Here is an Excellent Chance for all Interested in the Lively and
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Jan 31, tu, th, sat, ff

Seal Fishery. Spring 1914.**S. S. SOUTHERN CROSS**

Will Sign Crew on Monday, 2nd March, and Tuesday,
3rd March, and sail on the following day to Port-aux-
Basques.

S. S. BLOODHOUND

Will Sign Crew on Tuesday, 3rd March, and Wednes-
day, 4th March, and sail on the following day to
Wesleyville.

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