

H. M. M. S. D. S.

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# THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.  
Toronto (noon)—Moderate westerly winds; fair to-day and on Saturday. Saturday a little higher temperature.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914.

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## GOVERNMENT IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE HUGE SUM OF \$2,360,000 FOR MANY AND VARIOUS PURPOSES

Two Million Required to Pay For Branch Railroad Construction.  
AND THE END IS NOT YET.  
Three Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars to Meet Needs of Departments.

Yesterday was a busy session of the Assembly. The greater part of a long session which lasted until midnight, being taken up by speeches on the Loan Bills which were under consideration. The Bills are two in number. A local loan for \$360,000 to be raised by the sale of debenture bonds, and required for the fast-end of accounts already overdrawn or to finish work in hand. The various amounts asked for in this loan. \$140,000 for the extension of the telegraph system; \$45,000 to complete lighthouses and fog alarms; \$175,000 for the construction and improvement of public buildings. \$275,000 of the amount of this loan which the Legislature had to vote yesterday has already been spent. A loan of Two Million Dollars has also to be raised for Railway Construction purposes. Doctor Lloyd gave the House a lot of information on the manner in which the public accounts of the Colony have been 'boxed up' to permit of this wild financing, and the Finance Minister made a very weak attempt to justify the financial juggling which the explanations offered by the Finance Minister disclosed. Virtually all of the charges which the loan bill was to cover could have

### CRISIS UNPARALLELED IN BRITISH HISTORY.

London, February 19.—The London Times, in an editorial on the Irish question, strikes the following grave note: "The speeches of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and of Sir Edward Carson in the city and the letter from Sir Frederick Harrison to the Prime Minister, must deepen the growing sense of thoughtful men that we have entered upon a crisis without a parallel in our history since the day of the Long Parliament. They warn us how near we are drawing to a calamity so unspeakable that the nation even yet is but beginning to think it possible. "It has become the first duty of all who realize what that catastrophe means, and how close to us it is, to warn the public to fix their thoughts upon this one issue without being diverted from it by minor questions which arise from day to-day. Important though many of these may be in themselves, they sink into insignificance compared with the menace which has arisen to our civic peace. "Time, it must be borne in mind, is of the essence of peaceful settlement and time is fast running out."

been foreseen, but the whole truth of the matter was last year was election year and a loan bill would not be popular. The present loan was in the nature of an indemnity bill for expenditures which should not have been made without the authority of the Legislature. We have been racing along, piling up the public debt at too rapid a gait. Since the present Government came into power, the public debt has been increased by over \$10,000,000 (Ten Millions of Dollars). About 2,350,000; had been added over and about the \$8,000,000 for railway construction; the total gross public debt of the Colony was now in the neighborhood of \$32,000,000; of local loans previously authorized by the legislature during the past 4 years; \$395,000 remained unsubscribed and it was time to call a halt. Mr. Kent surprised the House and started the Minister of Finance and Customs when he made the statement that Government Debentures could be bought to-day at less than par. Mr. Cashin had heard this for the first time that afternoon; but he was assured by the Leader of the Opposition that the statement was only too true. Looking at the facts that were disclosed in the Budget Speech on Wednesday and at the same time the rapid rate at which the public debt was being heaped up there was every reason for the most scathing criticisms from the Opposition. The money asked for in this loan is required to meet money spent on overdrafts to relieve the surplus trust or on exchequer account. No Authority. The Auditor General had no authority whatever to approve of these expenditures for the purposes to which

### FIFTY THOUSAND JAPANESE PERISH OF STARVATION

Victims of Starvation in the North of the Island Empire of the East.

#### GOVERNMENT RELIEF SENT.

Many Others Are Also at Death's Door From the Same Awful Cause.

Toki, Feb. 25.—That more than fifty thousand men, women and children have perished in the northern section of the Empire, where millions are starving as a result of the failure of the rice crop, was the information brought here in advices received from Government investigators. The methods of relief afforded by the government have sufficed to relieve distress in a great measure, but an epidemic of disease has broken out, and nurses and physicians sent to the stricken section have been unable to cope with the situation. Volunteer doctors and nurses are now being enlisted. The Sakura-Jima volcano is still throwing out lava and many earthquake shocks are felt.

dreds of thousands of dollars were scattered on needy members of parliament and greedy supporters of the People's Party. That thousands had been dished out in the form of Family Grants to debauch the electorate and so destroy every ideal of public honesty and morality, when a general election was to be fought and won without conscience and without price. Dr. Lloyd feeced the financial experts of the Morris Government, and showed to the House that the operations of the Government especially during the past year were more on the lines of Faro Bank than the deliber-

(Continued on page 4)

### PRESIDENT OF MEXICO IS RIDING FOR A FALL.

Sets the Great Powers at Defiance Regarding the Executed Foreigners.

#### HE IS FACING BIG TROUBLE.

Intervention Likely by the United States in the Near Future.

Chihuahua, Feb. 26.—General Villa to-day reiterated that he would permit the examination, but not the removal of the body of Benton, which, he asserts, is buried here. He said that representatives of the British and American governments, and the widow would alone be permitted to view the body.

#### WARN SUBJECTS TO LEAVE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The possibility that Britain, Germany, France and other Powers may follow the lead of the United States and warn their subjects to leave Mexico is discussed in official circles here to-day, as a probable outcome of the execution of Benton.

#### GERMAN WAS EXECUTED.

El Paso, Feb. 26.—It is believed that Bauch, the German-American, was executed in Juarez on Friday last. Witnesses, who saw him being led to the place of execution, have been found by U. S. Secret Service men. Bauch's sister declared that she believes him to be dead, and that she will avenge his death, if she has to do it herself.

#### WON'T ADMIT GUARD.

Mexico City, Feb. 26.—President Huerta to-day refused permission to the United States government to send 2,000 American marines as guard for the legation here. This information came direct from Huerta himself. Huerta says he was asked by Washington to agree to the despatch in addition to the American one of 1,000 men made up of Americans, English and French. To all this he had returned a negative reply on the grounds that there was no need for such precautions. The States' charge d'affaires refuses either to confirm or deny the information.

### HAYNES FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER OF ATKINSON

Sentenced at Sydney, N.S., to be Hanged on May 8th For His Crime.

Sydney, Feb. 26.—Frank W. Haynes has been found guilty of the murder of Benjamin Atkinson in August last, and was sentenced this morning by Judge Drysdale to be hanged on May 8th.

### 50,000 TON OCEAN LINER IS LAUNCHED

Embodies Many Progressive Ideas For Human Safety at Sea.

#### SHE IS DOUBLE SKINNED

And Will Float Even if Her Six Compartments Should be Flooded.

Belfast, Feb. 26.—The launch to-day of the Britannic, the 50,000 ton White Star liner, marks an important development in constructional safety, so far as engineering ingenuity can ensure it. The Britannic is intended for trans-Atlantic service, and had only just been laid down when the Titanic disaster occurred. As the result of that accident the plans for the Britannic were almost completely remodelled, which accounts for her long stay on the stocks. She is a triple screw steamer, 900 feet long. There has been introduced into her construction almost every device for ensuring safety. A complete inner skin extends to a considerable height above the load line, the most vulnerable portion of a vessel. The number of bulkheads are increased. It is claimed that the Britannic will be able to float with any six compartments flooded.

### TEN BRITISH SHIPS FOR MEXICAN WATERS

London, February 18.—England is going to increase her fleet in Mexican waters to ten ships, is the report current in Government circles.

### GERMAN OFFICERS FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Comrades of a Regiment Have a Duel Ending Fatally For One of Them.

Metz, Feb. 26.—Lieut. Haage, of the 98th Infantry, stationed here, was killed to-day in a duel with Lieut. Von La Valette St. George, a comrade in the same regiment. The encounter was brought about owing to a gross insult, according to the official report, which does not say who was the insulted, nor does it give any other details.

### THE DAILY MAIL CONTAINS ALL THE LATEST SPORTING NEWS

### ELEMENTS MAKING UP ASQUITH'S CABINET.

London, February 25.—In general, it is true to say that the most advanced social reformers in the Cabinet are also the most determined advocates of retrenchment as regards naval and military expenditure and also the most thorough-going of Home Rulers.

But to this general rule there are notable exceptions. Among the most enthusiastic of social reformers in the Cabinet of twenty members must be reckoned Lord Morley, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill (on his record), Sir John Simon, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Birrell and Mr. McKenna.

Lord Morley is thorough-going for all—for social reform, for retrenchment, for Home Rule. So is Sir John Simon, and so are Messrs. Masterman, Birrell and Wood. But Mr. Churchill seems to be no "retrencher," and goes farther than most of his colleagues in his desire to meet the views of Ulster, while Mr. Lloyd George, though social reformer and foe to big armaments, is popularly supposed to be far from averse from the exclusion of Ulster as a solution of the Irish question—a solution which the most thorough-going Home Rulers do not favor.

Lord Beauchamp, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Harcourt are generally supposed to lean towards that brand of Liberalism which is known as "moderate." But some of them are yet strongly in favor of the utmost economy in naval and military expenditure. But Mr. Harcourt is an out-and-out Home Ruler.

Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Samuel—all three Balliol men—are what is known as Liberal Imperialists, the two former having been among the founders of the Liberal Imperialistic League. The Premier's influence in his Cabinet, however, is an extraordinarily unifying one. And his authority is unique. No fewer than six members of his Cabinet are under forty-four years of age—that also is unique in the history of British Cabinets.

### SAID TO HAVE GIVEN WIFE AWAY

S. Thomas, Feb. 26.—George Draper, an employe of the Bell Telephone company, was arrested here at the request of the Bracebridge police and has been taken back to that place. Draper, it is alleged, recently agreed at Bracebridge to turn over his wife and three children to a man whom she said she loved better, and even went so far as to help the latter get a license, and acted as best man at the wedding. Then he cleared out, but the father of the woman had both men arrested.

### WHITE WOMAN SCARES THE COBALT MINERS.

Cobalt, February 25.—Cobalt has a ghost. Two Finlanders working in a drift on the 600-foot level of the Timiskaming Mine were scared almost out of their lives by the apparition of a female figure in white which advanced upon them threateningly.

They fled, and a committee went down to investigate and found nothing. But the scare continues, and the whole camp is talking about it. That the apparition was first seen on Friday, February 13th, is regarded as significant.

Once the news became common property it appeared that the spook was peripatetic and that she had been seen underground at three or four other mines in the district.

The men of another mine came with their teeth chattering after an alleged visit of "the lady in white," and the manager went below to look for the trespasser. But he had not the seeing eye, and came up sceptical.

Mine managers are entirely dubious, but the apparition is nevertheless now the one subject of conversation among miners. It is reported that a considerable sum of money has been offered to the first miner who has pluck enough to ask the ghostly visitant her business on earth.

More Toes Than Eyes; Why Not? : : : : : By "Bud" Fisher

