

The Daily Mail

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 28, 1914.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Objection is made in some quarters to an entrance fee being charged to Sunday concerts.

Will some one kindly try to explain just how it is justifiable to hire out a hall as a whole for Sunday Concert, but unjustifiable to hire the same hall in sections of one seat each?

Maybe we are unusually dense in this matter, but we fail to distinguish between the righteousness of accepting money for a hall to be used for any purpose on Sunday and the sin of charging individual entrance fees to Sunday events held in the same hall.

QUESTION OF JUDGES.

Surely the least that the Liberal Government can do for Ulster is to permit the province to choose its own judge in the matter of Home Rule.

The Government virtually says John Redmond shall decide whether or not Ulster shall eventually be coerced into accepting Home Rule.

The people of Ulster however ask that the question be submitted to the High Court of the electorate and that their fellow-citizens of the United Kingdom be allowed to decide between Ulster Covenanters and Irish Nationalists.

A general election is by no means necessary; let the Home Rule question be referred to the electorate of the United Kingdom for approval or disapproval.

Carson and his colleagues are prepared to stand by any decision so expressed.

The Liberals on their part would be relieved of the responsibility of making a final decision on the matter and the adoption of the referendum instead of the general election would not subject the Government to any unnecessary risks while at the same time it would prevent the Home Rule question becoming obscured by the many political issues now before the electorate of the United Kingdom.

A referendum would be an easy and effective way of settling the whole matter and preventing an appeal to arms that will precipitate a civil war of the most disastrous kind.

THE POLITICAL CRIPPLES.

Home Rule and kindred affairs are taking up so much of the public attention that one might almost be pardoned, in view of the lively interest therein, in overlooking domestic affairs altogether.

But it would be most impolite to wink out of sight the fact that before one goes abroad house-cleaning, especially if uninvited, it would be consistent to first set one's own house in order.

Hence we again call the attention of our readers to the sad case of our two political cripples Richard Anderson Squires and Sydney D. Blandford.

Two marvellous men these—if Government newspapers are to be heeded. Richard Anderson Squires, in whom all the graces and virtues of a public man who came to his own and they received him not, their estimate of his desirability as a representative not according very well with that of the editor of our morning contemporary.

Then there was Sydney D. Blandford to whose many desirable characteristics as an administrator the people were also sadly indifferent—he also fell, by the way in the political race and the Government/organism made great mourning and lamentation there over.

And then the Government in its wisdom; in its solicitude for these unfathered politicians decided that the proper place for them was in the Legislative Council.

Time was when to get such an appointment was prized as a recognition of public worth; of public duty well and conscientiously performed.

ferred into a Convalescent Home for lame political ducks.

John Alexander Robinson is there—he tried and tried but could not succeed in persuading the people that he would be a desirable member of the Assembly so a paternal Government sent him up higher.

And M. P. Gibbs—"Alas! poor Yorkie, we knew him well,"—his endless unavailing struggle for recognition at the hands of the elector. He also is at ease in this political Zion—by the gracious favor of the party.

And of the "Honorable" band who had to be helped over the legislative style is also P. T. McGrath, the measure of whose confidence in himself was always far, aye exceeding greater, than the mustard seed of trust reposed in him by party and people.

Ah, well, we are still safe in considering: "Tites the servile courtier's lean reward, Sometimes the pay of virtue, but more oft."

The hire which greatness gives to Slaves and sycophants."

And in the case of Richard Anderson Squires and of Sydney D. Blandford the frown of the people gained for them the smiling benefactions of the Government.

Their twin honors could scarcely be claimed to be "broad-based upon the people's will" when we consider the fact that their political opponents picked up majorities running far into the thousands.

And it was the "People's Party" that offered this twin insult to the Country. The insult of making of the Legislative Council a party convenience; the insult of doing despite to the declared will of the electors of two of our most important Northern districts.

But in politics as in other departments of life:

"By whatever name we call The ruling tyrant, Self is all in all."

So with this nondescript collection of politicians, self-styled "People's Party." They conjured with a name to gain their selfish ends and now they cling to that name still although it sits as appropriately on them as a title of courage on an ass in a lion's skin.

For the people's name was exploited by a band of politicians to obtain power which—oh, the irony of fate!—has in this instance particularly been employed in setting at naught the decrees and in flouting the will of the people.

The Frankenstein of fable created a monster that devoured its creator; the people of this Country elected to power a Government that gives them about the same degree of consideration.

As to the two newly advanced "Honorable" we beg to commend to their attention the philosophy of the accompanying lines:

"The fame that a man wins himself is best; That he may call his own. Honors put to him Make him no more a man than his clothes do, And are as soon taken off; for in the warmth The heat comes from the body, not the weeds; So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds."

A FALLACY.

The editor of The Daily News makes an absolutely fallacious statement when he says: "Ireland is a nation."

He, of course, simply parrots the declarations made by the Irish Nationalists that Ireland because of her alleged separate nationality will never be satisfied until she is administratively separated from the United Kingdom.

They harp on this fictitious aspect of the question; to wit: passionately demand its consummation.

This is as far as they can go. They cannot claim that Ireland is either robbed or oppressed.

They can find no grounds for charging that it is exploited in the interests of British financiers or English taxpayers.

Nor is there any grievance on the score of representation in the parliament of the United Kingdom for, as a matter of fact, Ireland has more than her fair share.

In matters financial the Island has been extremely well treated.

If, therefore, we admit that Ireland is a nation, the national grievance must be of a somewhat unusual type. It certainly is not on the score of oppressed nationality.

But Ireland is not a nation and never was.

Ireland never possessed a distinct nationality with all the institutions peculiar and incident thereto.

Yet, if one were to heed the statements made by Home Rulers, Ireland is a kind of modern Poland deprived by its powerful neighbor of its constitution and its independence, two great boons that are now demanded at the hands of the Parliament, at Westminster.

But the position is a fallacious one. Ireland was not deprived of a national organization for the very simple rea-

As to language Ireland is identical with England and the splendid efforts of Irishmen in the fields of oratory, of literature and of law have resulted in the embellishing of the English language.

And as to a parliament, the greatest boon of all demanded by Nationalists, that too is a purely English institution conferred upon Ireland by England and later abolished as a failure at the request of an overwhelming majority of the Irish themselves.

This much is absolutely beyond peradventure—the English invader, whatever other crimes he may have been guilty of, found nothing and destroyed nothing in the Ireland of seven or eight centuries ago that could by any possibility or with any advantage be restored to the Ireland of to-day.

So that the plea of the Nationalists, adopted by The News that Ireland deserves Home Rule on the score of distinctive nationality has no foundation in fact—is indeed an entirely fallacious one.

Nor can any better case be made for Home Rule by references to race or geographical position.

As to the latter Ireland is in point of rapid transit nearer England than she was centuries ago and this question of geographical separation is emphatically not a consideration on which to base a separate administration.

As far as race is concerned, the difference between English and Irish is by no means as marked as the differences that distinguish the Englishman from the Welshman or the Highland Scotchman, yet nobody proposes administrative independence for the latter on this score.

In reality everything points to this fact that the demand for Home Rule is inspired by nothing more deeply grounded or reasonable than an illogical hostility to everything English.

QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCE.

The Daily News is somewhat unfortunate in its historical citations when it refers to "the immortal Gladstone, father of the Home Rule movement."

Gladstone was for many years the most rabid anti-Home Ruler of the Empire.

When first confronted with Home Rule, even in the mild and constitutional form in which Isaac Butt advocated it in 1870 Mr. Gladstone promptly and emphatically declared that Ireland's place was in the Union.

"Can any sensible man, can any 'rational man,' he indignantly asks, 'suppose that at this time of day, in this condition of the world, we are going to disintegrate the great capital institutions of this country for the purpose of making ourselves 'ridiculous in the sight of all mankind and crippling any powers we possess for conferring benefits on the country to which we belong'?"

And for fifteen years, in power and in opposition, Mr. Gladstone preached and acted on anti-Home Rule doctrines.

But there came a time (1885) when Mr. Gladstone discovered, that the votes of Mr. Parnell and his eighty-six colleagues were necessary for his own return to power as Prime Minister—and Mr. Gladstone became a Home Ruler.

Gladstone made a political football of the vital question and Asquith is doing the same.

Gladstone needed the support of the Nationalists so he fell in with their Home Rule views to gain that support.

Asquith cannot do without Redmond and his following, so Asquith is perforce prepared to chime in with their ideas, even to the extent of coercing Ulster.

QUESTION OF RELIGION.

The Daily News heads its Home Rule editorial: "A Civil Issue; not a Sectarian One," and in the course of the article the editor declares: "We refuse to regard the Home Rule problem as a Sectarian one;" "We decline to discuss the question as a religious issue."

Accepting the incontrovertible logic of fact we are driven to the conclusion that The Daily News is abandoning all discussion of the Home Rule question.

In a message specially cabled to The Montreal Daily Star by its Correspondent in Belfast and republished to-day on our front page, the remark is made that "It seems inconceivable that in the twentieth century there can be 'precipitated a civil war which will involve the whole Empire in what is 'really a religious controversy.'"

In the face of these facts where's the sense of the editor of The News setting up his own particular line of discussing the Home Rule question? It would be far better for him to leave the matter alone for they are few indeed who accept his dictum that the issue is not a religious one and still less who will believe that he means what he says.

Let him prate all he likes about the Ulster-Covenanters being "Carsonites." What man of normal intelli-

Roman Catholic—who does not know that the Ulster-Covenanters or the "Carsonites" are the Orangemen of the Province?

The editor of The News avows his adherence to Home Rule principles. All very well and good; he and every other British citizen has a perfect right to hold and to express his opinions, conscientiously or otherwise.

But what good end is to be gained by an attempt to misrepresent the anti-Home Rule movement?

He can never deceive an intelligent public into believing that the protest of Ulster which is echoed by tens of thousands of sympathisers throughout the British Empire is the emanation of a mere party faction led by Sir Edward Carson.

Yet that is the impression the reader equipped with the ordinary "horse sense" would conclude he attempts to make by employing the term "Carsonites" when referring to protesting provincials.

The editor The News is infallibly bound to lose in both dignity and influence by this attempt to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds."

As to the Ulster position, it has its basis in religion.

The province was settled with Scotchmen by Cromwell many centuries ago. The newcomers differed from the native Irish in origin; in ideals and in religion.

A certain amount of enmity from the Irish was incurred by the manner of their settlement on the land by the heavy-handed Protector. More was caused by differences in customs and in religious beliefs.

In later years Ulster lined up against the rest of Ireland in certain political troubles that arose and the breach was kept open.

True to-day most of the differences between Ulster and the other Irish provinces are merely founded on the traditions of the past; still they are kept very much alive and religious differences enter largely into their composition.

So to-day we have party divisions in Ireland mapped out along the lines of distinctive creeds.

It is true that neither party is entering the conflict to do despite to the religious beliefs of the other—God forbid that the day should ever come when any such conflict shall rend our Empire asunder—nevertheless opposing religious beliefs account for the origin of the trouble.

The Ulsterman takes no exception to the distinctive theological doctrines held by his Roman Catholic countryman—he has absolutely no right to, anyway. Still by an accident of fate the Ulsterman is Protestant and the rest of Ireland Roman Catholic. They have been lined up against each other time and again throughout Ireland's unhappy history and have dropped into habits of mutual distrust, gradually sifting their differences down to the religious basis.

These are the facts—unfortunate, maybe,—nevertheless facts that must be faced and handled in wise, and in cautious, in statesmanlike manner.

We do not excuse; we do not attempt to palliate but we do most emphatically object to the Editor of The News, by the dicta "We decline" and "We refuse," presenting the situation in Ireland in an altogether different aspect from that which really exists.

It is sad to contemplate the fact that religious beliefs founded on the Gospel of peace are so often the cause of strife and dissensions between subjects of a common Empire. Still it has been so since the beginning and our highest wisdom is to promote tolerance of spirit and liberty of conscience.

It is for these great principles that the Union Jack, the emblem of British Imperial nationalism stands.

Maybe that is why the men of Ulster prefer it to any other flag that may fly over an independent Ireland.

ULSTER'S POSITION.

Ulster is not prepared to accept Home Rule along the lines desired by the Nationalists and Ulster is prepared to go to any length rather than be separated from its administrative connection with the United Kingdom.

We support Ulster's position because we are of opinion that the province has right and reason on its side.

As for Home Rule for the parts of Ireland outside Ulster, we raise no objection to its consummation. If the majority of the people of these provinces are satisfied that it is desirable to be independent of the parliament of the United Kingdom, who shall say them nay? They have every right to demand such a measure, however undesirable outsiders may consider such a step.

But Irish Nationalists have absolutely no right to coerce Ulster into accepting Home Rule as they approve it.

An article will be found on our front page which gives some enlightening facts and figures regarding the standing of the protesting province.

This article proves conclusively that the administrative connection of Ulster with the United Kingdom has fostered the commerce and industries of

Ulster, therefore, prefers to maintain this connection.

Progress and prosperity has to a marked degree, come to the province under the Union. Home Rule would be for its people a leap in the dark—an abandonment of the certainty of a continuation of this desirable condition for an experiment in administration that may quite possibly result disastrously for them.

Who, then, can blame Ulster for refusing to drop the bone of certainty to snap at the shadow of the uncertainties of Home Rule?

TO THE EDITOR.

DR. RENDELL'S POSITION.

(Editor The Daily Mail)

Dear Sir—I feel myself reluctantly compelled to reply to your comments regarding my work and do so solely in the interest of the tuberculosis movement.

Long experience has given me a fixed conviction that little good has ever been accomplished by a discussion of professional subjects in the lay press, with such strong conviction you will, I am sure, appreciate my reluctance to reply to your criticisms even though, as an energetic newspaper man, you do not agree with me.

On the other hand I fully recognise the importance of the point you raise as to my being a public servant and as such open to public criticism, such is an enunciation of an simple elementary principle. But I go further in this respect than you and believe I have no right to reply to criticisms of my public work in any other way than to the Government of the day and then only when called upon to do so, if it were otherwise the public service would quickly pass into a chaotic condition; briefly then, as a public servant I contend I should properly submit in silence to public criticism.

In this particular instance I am so sure it will serve no good purpose to remain silent that I am induced to put aside my personal feelings; I trust your readers will pardon these personal references.

Turning now to the Tuberculosis Campaign; bearing out my contention as to the unwisdom of discussing professional matters in the lay press, I feel sure any casual reader of your articles would conclude we were as wide as the poles apart on this question when actually we are in very close agreement, for the methods which you advocate are those which I am using and hope to extend to the whole island in time; we only differ about the details.

You give Education first place in a Tuberculosis Campaign, so do I, and I am I think making preparation for a thorough educational campaign far beyond what we have yet attempted, though we have not been idle in this respect.

Of almost equal importance I give Segregation of advanced cases the next place, but I recognise the difficulties opposing a large measure of Segregation, and I suspect it was because you also recognised them that you made no reference to Segregation.

As with you I also relegate "Treatment" to a much less prominent position, but indirectly it is of great importance as without its aid I think a Tuberculosis Campaign will fail. You state this "can be left to the general physicians of the country" that is a point upon which we must differ unless happily I should persuade you to abandon your views; at present a large number of the tubercular patients we have under treatment have been sent us by the city physicians (we also have some from the out-ports), there must be some good reason for this and I am led to conclude that the Tuberculosis Service is re-utilised because it is recognised we are able to give an amount of time and attention to such work beyond the power of the busy general practitioner.

Next you state "What is needed is a campaign of educators and a number of qualified nurses" if you will only include a physician to supervise and direct these nurses we will again be in full agreement. You would import these nurses ready made so to speak. I think we should train and employ our own people; experience leads me to believe local material is better adapted to the work and may be obtained at less cost.

Thus on the broad question of nurses we agree, we differ (possibly not) on the point as to whether they should be of local manufacture and material or be an imported article; your method is the quicker and more expensive, mine has the advantage of opening another field of remunerative employment to the young women of Newfoundland.

Lastly we reach the vexed question of Sanatorium—I rather you view the Sanatorium solely as a hospital for consumption, if I held this view, I should like you condemn them as un-

go far beyond this in considering a Sanatorium one of, if not, the most valuable auxiliary we possess in our educational campaign; the St. John's Sanatorium will be the training school for the corps of nurses who are to carry the campaign of education into every harbor, cove, and settlement in the island (i.e. if I succeed in carrying out my ideas); also, every patient in whom the disease has been "arrested" will there be tested as to his ability to return to work, need I say that such patients become invaluable, if unpaid, missionaries in the spread of education.

Such then, Mr. Editor, is a very brief and imperfect reply to your articles, but, imperfect and all as it is, I ask you to say candidly is there much difference in our views? We both advocate education carried out largely through nurses whom I place under a physician; you advise that these nurses be imported, I recom-

mend our own people; in the long run I question whether there will be much difference in cost; either method will certainly yield good results.

Having taken up this matter I should like to continue it, therefore, with your permission, I propose to make use of your widely circulated paper to convey to the people of Newfoundland, in a series of articles, the plan of campaign I have recommended to the Government. I believe such articles cannot fail to do good or if they do the blame must be laid upon me.

Meantime I very sincerely invite you to come up and examine into our work for yourself, and give us of your knowledge of out-port conditions and needs which have such great interest for me and those of my nurses who will this summer start on their out-port campaign.

—H. RENDELL.

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