

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.

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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.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 27, 1914.

FLAT ISLAND, B.B.

Ever since Flat Island, B.B., was renamed Samson the residents there have been continually agitating to have it rescinded and the old name placed.

The new name was never asked for by the people and they refuse to recognize it and once more an appeal has been made to the Committee to alter the name and adopt the old word Flat Island, B.B.

We support the prayer of the people of Flat Island and trust the Nomenclature Society will recognize the protest of the people, for whom does it concern if not the residents of that important settlement?

INVESTIGATIONS.

The whole country owes a meed of the deepest gratitude to President Coaker for the whole-souled way in which he threw himself into the fight for the fullest investigation of the recent sealing disasters before a competent Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Coaker expressed the wishes of the people in such forcible, persistent fashion that the authorities have felt themselves compelled to accede to the demand and have promised to have the Commission appointed.

The popular demand for this appointment was based on the feeling that somebody must surely have blundered, else four score of our best toilers had not suffered and died with sealing steamers.

Nothing will satisfy the people until it is definitely decided by men competent to judge as to where the fault lay. It sounds like sheer nonsense to say that the tragedy could not have been averted. To suffer such a contention to pass unchallenged and undisputed is really to set a premium on carelessness and incompetence and so to render the fishermen of this country liable to the recurrence of the dreadful event.

What Newfoundland wants to know and to know beyond peradventure is the extent to which Capt. Abram Kean is blamable. To what is his error in putting the Newfoundlanders' men overboard to be attributed? Did he show lack of judgment? Did he fail to take any necessary precautions? Was he overconfident in his expressed opinion that the men had won back safely to their ship on Tuesday? Should he have put in his time searching for the Newfoundlanders' men that afternoon, instead of picking up seals? Did he use every possible means at his disposal to make sure that they were not out overnight on Tuesday?

In fact, our people are anxious above all things to ascertain with all the certainty possible whether the victims of the Newfoundland tragedy met a fate that could have been averted, or at least mitigated. And here, too, the conduct of the leaders of the men on the ice must be carefully investigated and a decision made as to whether or not they proved incompetent in any way or are to be regarded as at all responsible for the great loss of life.

Our people have very little confidence in magisterial investigations. In the past they have amounted to little or nothing. We have known numbers of tragedies of recent years, some of them accompanied by considerable loss of life. But how often has a decision been handed down after a magisterial inquiry, stating in plain, definite terms just who should be held responsible therefor?

Fatalistic explanations have, too, too often, been advanced in connection with loss of life in this country. Too many are inclined to say of some tragedy, "Well, it had to be," and to let it go at that.

We admit that there are circumstances under which it is utterly impossible for human skill, human effort, human judgment to obviate loss of precious lives. But then, again, it is quite possible that these

human characteristics might at times succeed in averting disaster and death, and it is the purpose of investigations to determine this.

The finding of the court of commission of inquiry should be definite and explicit, for it is thus only that censure or punishment can be meted out to the responsible parties; it is thus only that men can be ousted from positions of authority which they may have proved themselves incompetent to hold. If this principle be not fully recognised, the incompetent will not be eliminated and the rank and file of our toilers are liable to experience disaster in the future, even as they have in the past.

Take the case of the young man Tucker, who met his death on the schooner "Maud." Could that tragedy have been averted—and how? Was he fully protected against accident when he went aloft, if not what precaution was omitted and who was responsible therefor? It is true that this tragedy was not so great as that of the "Newfoundland," but individual members of a schooner's crew must receive as ample a protection as that provided for the thousands of men who annually engage in the seal-fishing. This incident, therefore, must also be probed to the bottom that the lesson written by the terrible finger of death must be taught fully and explicitly to all set in authority over our toilers of the deep, whether on the sealing steamer or the trading schooner.

The once that these tragedies of every day life happens is once too often, but, seeing that the dead cannot be recalled the true wisdom is for the powers that be to set such safeguards around precious human lives as can be in the future.

It is for this end that President Coaker has been pressing for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. The Government have promised to grant his request. Now, let them throw themselves energetically into this vital matter and, by acting at once and acting with decision, prove that they also have the welfare of our people at heart.

On no account will delay be brooked on this occasion. Let us, therefore, have these appointments made immediately.

TO THE EDITOR.

ST. ANDREW AND HIS DAY.

(Editor The Daily Mail)
Dear Sir,—A correspondent in The Daily Mail of the 24th inst., who signs "Enquirer," asks the question "Whether St. Andrew the Apostle was the Patron Saint of Scotland?" and suggests that some of your Scotch readers might give a little of the history of the Saint's life.

I do not hail from "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood," but would say for your correspondent's information, that the Saint's life does not occupy a very large place either in the sacred narrative or in history. In the former he is best remembered as the one who led his brother, Simon Peter, to Christ. "It has often been said," says Rev. W. F. B. Jackson, in his Biblical Lives of the Apostles, "that if Andrew had done nothing more than this, his name would have been held in everlasting remembrance," as "through his instrumental, the noblest man of the glorious company of the Apostles was given to the Church."

Little Known of Him

It is not known who St. Andrew was paired with when the Twelve were sent forth. He went out to his work like the others, and returned. But nothing is known of his career after the Master's death. Nor does tradition give us many facts. Quoting the author before mentioned, he says: "When the twelve were scattered abroad, he is said to have gone into Scythia, where his labors were rewarded with many converts. The legend of his death tells us that it happened in Patras, a city in the province of Achaia. There is hardly any doubt of his death by crucifixion. We are told that Ægeas, proconsul of Achaia, being irritated at beholding the numbers who went over from paganism to Christianity in consequence of St. Andrew's preaching, and especially madened at the conversion of his wife, caused the Apostle to be seized, scourged, and then crucified. He was scourged, and on the canvas of famous Italian and Spanish masters has the martyr's death been portrayed. On his way to execution, he is said to have exclaimed, 'Welcome, thou precious cross, that hast been consecrated to me by the body of my God!'"

St. Andrew's Cross

The cross on which he suffered is said to have been made by two pieces of timber intersecting each other at acute angles, in the form of the letter X, hence called St. Andrew's cross. We are told that his body was afterwards removed by Constantine and deposited in the great Church at Constantinople.

The martyrdom is said to have taken place about the year 62 or 70 A.D.; but in the year 740 he became the Patron Saint of Scotland.

In Russia he is held in veneration, as the Apostle who, according to tradition, first preached the Gospel in the country. The Order of St. Andrew, the highest in the Russian Empire, founded by Peter the Great, in 1698, has but one class, which is confined to members of the Imperial Family, princes, and persons of the rank of general who already hold two other important orders. The badge of the Order shows on the obverse the double headed eagle, crowned, on which is a St. Andrew's cross, enamelled in blue, with a figure of the Saint. All guides to knowledge point to the Apostle and the Patron Saint of Scotland as being one and the same.

The Cross of St. Andrew is a white saltire on a blue ground, to represent the X-shaped cross on which he was martyred, and has from an early date been adopted as the national banner of Scotland. It is combined with the crosses of St. George and St. Patrick in the Union Jack.

—W. H. G.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. COAKER

Dear Sir,—The whole country is indebted to you for the independent stand you are taking in this terrible disaster where so many of the flower of this country were sent to their doom through the outrageous blunder that never happened before in the history of the country, and if it was not for your fearless stand very little of it would be known. You are going up by leaps and bounds in the estimate of the people, especially in St. John's, who a few months ago were your bitter enemies, while McGrath and Kean are gone down below par.

"British justice," says Abram. The name of Captain ought to cease. Was it British justice to send to their doom in an approaching snow storm so many of our hardy sons, and leave at their mercy to perish in slow torture. Does he call that British justice? He called them from their own ship by his private signal "seals," that meant "send on your men." Then when they got near his ship he called out to them "come on board, boys, and have your dinner." That is his own story.

That Dinner

Would that not be the hour a dinner would likely be cooked, and what did they get? A drop of black slop tea, some of them in a kettle cover or anything they could lay their hands on, and some hard tack, and some of them did not even get that, as the time did not permit them, for they were called on deck and ordered on the ice before they had time to grab a mouthful. Do you call that British justice?

Why, the underdogs never knew what British justice was in this country, until Coaker came to the front to fight their cause, which is well known to every son of toil within the last few years, and that is why he is appreciated by the twenty thousand that are at his back, and as many more sympathizers. And those enemies that are trying every scheme to hamper him in his noble work, it is not only Coaker they are trying to cripple, but the twenty thousand and over that are with him. The sons of toil know their man and they are going to stand by him in spite of his many enemies, and will resist any attempt to crush him.

British justice, say McGrath, Robinson and Devine. Whom do the bone and sinew of the country expect British justice from? Not from such as these.

Why Did He Act Thus?

If Abram Kean was out in the interest of one firm, why should he take such an active part in the interest of another firm? Not for the love of the men, because supposing there were fifteen hundred seals in the patch there would be nothing for the men, but dollars for some of his near relatives—gold, and for gold the country is mourning to-day and the whole world is sympathizing over the loss of such noble heroes who were sent to their doom for gold. There are men in this country that hold gold their god, and they would squeeze the life-blood out of every son of toil in the country for gold, as if they had a lease of their life or that they could bring the gold into the next world, and they will hear of them dropping off now and again leaving their big fortunes, but nothing about a fund that might be created for those of their breadwinners that go down in the deep every year.

Hang Together

Stick to Coaker, men, he is your friend, the greatest friend that ever sprung up in this country. He is showing you what British justice is and see British justice done you that you never got before.

Not from McGrath, Robinson or Devine will you get it, their interest is too much tied up in the dollars from the revenue that the sons of toil are bled to keep up. The whole island is indebted to Coaker for the

valuable information in showing up the money hawks, timber estates, Sunday secret meetings, Governors and other blunders down to this present terrible disaster. This is what they call British justice, but it takes Coaker to show them what British justice is in its true light, in the interest of the bone and sinew of the country, the men who have to work for their living, and not in the interest of a few money hawks.

Let the authorities investigate the disaster to the very bottom, to satisfy the public.

—HUMAN.

Masons Attend Divine Worship

(Continued from page 1)

Helps, which are now, after found attached to the sacred scriptures.

"One of these shows us two rows of men walking in locked step; from the hindmost to the foremost each man is resting one hand upon the shoulder of the man immediately preceding. It is plain, even to the careless observer that the men are aiming at uniformity of movement, and the reason is seen in some heavy burden—a stone pillar, a trunk of a tree or, may be, a huge mast of a ship, resting upon and reaching from shoulder to shoulder which thus the whole company is bearing together.

"To serve Him with one shoulder."

The Picture—Its Meaning.

"Look at this picture again. What are its lessons?"

"Unity of thought? Yes."

"Uniformity of movement? Yes—but chiefly this—the service of one shoulder. The heavy burden is uplifted and borne by all; each in his place, each orders his pace, each places the shoulder just where the weight falls whilst the touch of human brotherhood is felt by all.

"Possibly the thought flashed across the mind of the prophet as he sat at the mouth of his cave on the hillside, alone with God. Looking down towards the valley beneath he saw the slaves of some wealthy prince building a palace, and as he follows their movements he beholds how seemingly impossible tasks yield to united effort.

Influence of Co-operation.

"The heaviest burden is not too heavy to be uplifted if only men will bend to it in the rhythm of united purpose, and as with one shoulder. And out of that fact he sees the shining of an universal law.

"To many, it may be in these modern days when the intensity of human individuality is forever surprising and shocking us; when men are refusing to receive discipline and chafing under authority the image may appear antiquated and inapplicable. May I ask then in what sense are you modern?"

"The modern man, I take it, is one who has learnt or conceives that he has learnt the lessons of the ages, who has surrendered every old idea which like a wall protected him but was a detriment to the truth within him; who humbly and fearlessly changes his attitude as the light of truth shines him, of Christ's fresh comings; who, while holding fast to principles and the Eternal Verities distinguishes between pride and prejudice.

"Now if you are modern after this fashion you will find that the image (while not without its defects) supplies a suitable lesson for us to-day.

Applies to All.

"Whither as members of a world-wide brotherhood, as loyal subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King; whether it be as living members of the spirit, soul and body of this Colony; whether as citizens or as members of families the homely lessons of this ancient picture ought to strike home to our hearts with forceful emphasis and meaning to-day.

"Erected without the aid of modern machinery those huge pillars in the temples of the Jews and the Druids many of which defying the ravages of time are standing to-day; those mighty pyramids still the wonder of the age—are these the silent witnesses to the service of one shoulder? Yes, but better far, and this was the prophet's vision—thus the church of the living God was and is to be erected. Thus, and thus only, can society be redeemed.

"The lesson of the ages corresponds exactly with the prophet's foresight, that, given a force strong enough to constrain the wayward will; to master selfish appetite; to energize the conscience and out of united service, each man in line, each in step, each lifting and moving with one shoulder there arose in the mind of the prophet the vision of a better world for man's brief earthly dwelling.

Causes of Disorder.

"What is the cause of half of all our disorders in the world to-day—disorders domestic, civil, social, industrial, political, national and religious?"

"The answer is right here. They come from the disregard of the simple truth; that over each and every life the great architect of the universe

has stretched the burden of this moral law, that upon the bearing of it He has conditioned the happiness and the general good of all his creatures.

"May He grant that every member of our world-wide and ever-increasing brotherhood of Free Masonry may testify his due regard to this law!

"Fall into line! Time your movements in absolute loyalty to the Person and the cause. Place your shoulder under the burden and it shall cease to be a burden. But refuse your place, evade your obligations, slip your shoulder from under the burden, leave it to others to carry and what but confusion and suffering will follow?"

"The world is not a play-ground, it is the workshop of the Great Master Builder, and there is a definite weight of obligation overhanging each life and somehow it must be borne. If on one should fall out the burden is so much heavier for those who remain.

"To serve Him with one shoulder?"

Burdens of Responsibility.

"There is for instance that which is commonly called the 'White Man's burden.' If we believe that Christianity (to which Free Masonry is an handmaid) has given to us one of the highest forms of civilization, then surely we must recognize our responsibility in the evangelization of the world.

"The manner in which men of the highest gifts as well as the rank and file are everywhere pressing in and placing the shoulder of service under this common burden is the bright spot on the world's horizon and lightens every cloud across our dark sky.

"Modern discoveries are rapidly transforming the conditions of our civilization and affecting the world in a thousand ways. While, to our shame be it said, the mystical Body of Jesus Christ is being broken into a thousand fragments, the old religions of the world are decreasing and may be reduced now to half a dozen. It would seem as though the very force of circumstances today adds emphasis to our Lord's imperative command.

"There is our India with its 315 million inhabitants; 30,000 students in schools thirsting for education.

"In China during fifty successive years the population doubled itself, self.

"How about the next fifty years? Imagine 800,000,000 Chinese to be provided for.

"Brethren, have we in our little island home no part or lot in this burden?"

Our Part and Lot.

"Has Newfoundland no shoulder to offer and no strength to give? We confess with shame and humiliation, that while we may share it in principle, we do not in fact. Do we not still receive more than we give?"

The preacher then spoke of the burden of the Empire and the part we all should take.

Touching reference was made to the life on board Scott's ship Terra Nova, where the men were of various types and temperaments but yet were so united. The late Captain Scott referred to this fact several times.

The recent disaster and the Citizens' Committee were touched upon and in these matters unity was asked for.

Pressure on our space today prevents a full report of the great discourse.

We hope to be able to deal with the sermon at greater length later.

A collection then amounting to over \$90 was taken up for the Tasker Educational Fund.

Returning to the Temple the Masons passed votes of thanks to the organist and Choir Master.

C. C. C. BOAT CLUB

The C.C.C. Boat Club held a special meeting on Saturday night, Chairman P. F. Collins presiding. All details in connection with a most successful year were finalized preparatory to their annual meeting on Friday next at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall. Important business comes before the meeting, especially the election of officers for the ensuing year. The club is the largest of its kind in the city, having a roll call of over 450 members.

Marine Disaster Fund—Calypso Concert Party, Grenfell Hall, Tuesday, April 28th, at 8 p.m. Tickets 30c. and 20c.—ap27,28

Atlantic Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F. An Illustrated Lecture will be given Wednesday night the 29th, at the Grenfell Hall by MR. JONES. Subject—"THE GATES OF THE EAST." Lecture will commence at 8 p.m. Admission Free. Collection in aid of the SEALERS DISASTER FUND

D. M. Browning Laid To Rest

Obsequies at General Protestant Cemetery Attended by Many Prominent Citizens.

The funeral of the late D. McRae Browning took place Saturday afternoon. Interment was at the General Protestant Cemetery.

Rev. Canon White and Rev. Canon Bolt officiated.

The remains were enclosed in a beautiful casket, supplied by Undertaker Carnell, which was covered with beautiful flowers.

The chief mourners were Mr. John Browning and The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, The Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Horwood and Rev. G. R. Godden, M.A., Mr. W. M. Clapp and Dr. Fraser.

The Bench and Bar and a large number of citizens were in attendance.

C. L. B. BOAT CLUB

The annual meeting of the C.L.B. Boat Club takes place in the armory this evening at 8.

B. I. S. DINNER

The postponed B.I.S. billiardists' dinner is set down for the evening of May 7th. A large gathering of members and their friends will be present.

LOST A FINE HORSE

Mr. John Lawlor, truckman, Portugal Cove Road, met with a serious loss on Saturday, when a fine horse perished from colic.

CALYPSO'S CONCERT.

The concert party of H.M.S. Calypso will give an entertainment in the Grenfell Institute on Thursday evening.

The proceeds will be given to the Disaster Fund.

LUNATIC FROM WINNIPEG.

Eliza Flannigan, of Lawn, who is mentally afflicted, arrived from Winnipeg by yesterday's express. She was examined by Dr. Campbell and sent to the Asylum.

POMERANIAN IN THE ICE.

Messrs. Shea & Co. had a wireless this morning that the Pomeranian was 180 miles E.N.E. of Cape Race, skirting pack ice.

It is not known when she will reach port.

TO-NIGHT'S DANCE.

The C.C.C. Band Dance takes place in the British Hall this evening. The entire receipts will be given to the Disaster Fund, and as there has not been a brigade dance for some time, there will no doubt be a large attendance.

B. I. S. RAISES \$500 FOR DISASTER FUND

The subscription list in aid of the Disaster Fund in the Benevolent Irish Society's Club Rooms, closed on Saturday evening. The Society's efforts in connection therewith is truly benevolent. The amount raised will be about \$500.00. This is a creditable showing indeed.

THREE FUNERALS AT R. C. CATHEDRAL

Three funerals were at the R. C. Cathedral yesterday afternoon together, viz., Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Christopher and Miss Jackson, aged 71, 80 and 16, respectively. Rev. Dr. Greene performed the last sad rites. Interment took place at Mount Carmel cemetery.

YESTERDAY'S COLLECTIONS FOR DISASTER FUND.

The offering at the Cathedral and St. Thomas's yesterday were in aid of the Disaster Fund. The amount at the Cathedral was \$135.60, and St. Thomas's \$159.76.

The offering at Cochrane St. Church yesterday was in aid of the Disaster Fund. The amount will not be known for a few days.

FISHERY NEWS.

From R. Farneaux, April 18th (Rose Blanche to Petties).—The total catch is 9460 qts. and for last week 260. Eight boats and 75 dories and skiffs are fishing. Fifteen schooners returned from the grounds. There was a poor sign of cod this week and bait is very scarce, there being only sufficient for another week's fishing. The weather is very stormy with drift ice on the grounds. There is no fishing on the outer bank, the catch this week having been taken from 2 to 3 miles off shore, the boats getting from 1 to 1½ qts. each.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry N. Long, who was in the city on business, returned to Bay of Islands by Saturday's express.

Mr. W. B. Grieve, who was visiting Scotland, returned by Saturday's express. Mr. Grieve is in good health but feels keenly the disaster which has overtaken the Colony.

Messrs. J. P. Halliburton and T. A. Garin of Bonne Bay arrived by Saturday's express. They travelled through the country to Deer Lake and joined the train there. The travelling was difficult owing to storms but they made the journey without mishap.

ANOTHER MAN LOST.

Word has been received from Battle Harbor that a man was lost in a storm, recently.

MAN MISSING.

A message from Change Islands to the Marine Department reads: "Jonathan Elliott missing since Tuesday's blizzard; was going from here to Beaver Cove; his sleigh and pack were picked up but the body not yet recovered.—A. J. Hoff."

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. W. H. Jones lectured at the Grenfell Hall, Seamen's Institute, last evening. There was a large attendance and the subject "Central Africa" was interesting.

The illustrations were very favorable. During the evening Miss Creswell sang and Miss B. Mills recited.

COOKS AND STEWARDS ASS.—A Special Meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) Evening at 8 o'clock. By order, J. M. DOOLEY, Pres.—ap27,28

SHIPPING

Bruce leaves North Sydney to-night. Lintrose arrived at Basques at 7.15 a.m. Sunday.

Sagana leaves for the Northwest to-night. Portia left Rose Blanche at 7.35 a.m.

S.S. Earl of Devon returned from Bonavista Bay, Saturday night.

S.S. Farmand, 9 days from New York, arrived Saturday afternoon.

S.S. Craigendoran, 179 days from Santo Pola, has arrived to Job's with a cargo of salt.

S.S. Nascope, Capt. Melkie, 40 hours from Sydney, arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal.

Neptune, 8 a.m.—"Neptune" abeam Port aux Basques, returning St. John's; whitecoats 9,130, old haps 1,000, bedlamers 250 (total 10,380). "WILCOX."

EXPRESS AT 9

The express is due at 9 this evening. No letter will be attended to that is not accompanied with the writer's real name.

PLATE COVE, B.B.

The officers of Plate Cove Council are: Chairman—Daniel Knight. Deputy Chairman—Andrew Keough. Secretary—Michael Keough. Treasurer—Andrew Keough, Sr. Door Guard—James Philpot. Friends Stephen Hancock and Walter Brown, of King's Cove Council, established the Council and quite a number enrolled. Well done Plate Cove.

Closing Class Sociable.

Ballroom, British Hall, Thursday, April 30th. Tickets to be had at Military Road and at door. Music by Myron and O'Grady's orchestra.

Ladies', 50c. Gent's, 80c. Supper at 11 o'clock.

F. J. Morris, K.C. E. Leo Carter.

Morris & Carter BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

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