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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT. Toronto (noon)—Increasing S. E. winds, milder; showery to-night and Friday.

VOLUME 1, No. 71.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

PLACENTIA FISHERMAN LOST AT SEA

Washed Overboard By Mountainous Seas Which Swept the Deck of the Schooner Corona.

With the largest halibut fare of the winter, and rivaling Capt. Bob Wharton's big trip, schooner Corona, Capt. Wallace Parsons, is here from the Grand Banks with 45,000 pounds of the finest kind of fish and 5,000 pounds salt cod as well, says the Gloucester Times.

Sad Home-Coming

It was a sad home coming for the Corona's crew, nevertheless, her colors which floated at half-mast indicating the loss of William Morrissey, one of the crew who was washed overboard on Green Bank, during the heavy low of February 17.

Capt. Parsons has been under the weather himself most of the trip, but though very much improved, keenly feels the loss of Morrissey. It happened about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of February 17, while the vessel was hoisted to that Morrissey was lost. The unfortunate man was standing forward alone and about an hour later, when some of the men went forward to take in the jib, Morrissey was gone. It is supposed that he must have been washed overboard, for the sea was running a mountainous high, the like of which none of the crew have rarely experienced before.

Native of Placentia

The lost man was single and a native of Placentia, N.F. The Corona was five weeks out and not until a week ago was she able to fish. The weather moderated and cleared with the short period of a week and the big catch was secured. The largest haul on one set was 14,000 lbs.

On account of the big arrivals, halibut took a drop, the Corona's trip selling to the New England Fish Company at nine cent a pound for white and seven for grey.

British Railways Recognize Unions

London, April 6.—For the first time in their history the British railways have formally recognized trade unionism. They have appointed a joint committee to discuss with the National Union of Railwaymen a new conciliation scheme and other matters.

The unions claim that this abandonment of non-recognition of their organizations is due to the fact that the majority of the railway men are now members of the unions.

The new development is commented upon as being of the greatest importance and the trades union people are very much elated.

DAILY MAIL ADVERTISING PAYS

WIRELESS PLANT HAS A RADIUS OF 2700 MILES

Can Beat Submarine Cable in Speed of Transmission, Which Is 150 Words a Minute.—Masts Are 150 Feet High.

Newcastle, N.B., April 7.—When complete the new wireless station at this place will flash 150 words a minute across 2,700 miles of sea to the corresponding station at Ballybunion, on the south-west coast of Ireland. There is much discussion now over the question as to whether the wireless will do away with the cables. The commercial speed of the wireless at this station when in use will be in the neighborhood of 150 words a minute. The greatest speed now worked by cables across the Atlantic is 50 words a minute.

Five Hundred Feet

The big steel tower at Newcastle is 500 feet high, and is surrounded by six auxiliaries. Between these towers is strung a network of 120,000 feet of wire. A large number of trenches have been dug on the grounds and another 140,000 feet of wire has been laid in them to secure the proper ground connection.

On the outside of the line of towers the power house is situated, and is equipped with two 225 B.H.P. diesel motors, each weighing 50,000 pounds, of the largest design, directly coupled to two 1,000 volts D.C. generators supplying power to the operating instruments.

Radius of 1,000 Miles

The fly wheels of these engines are eleven feet in diameter and weigh seven tons. In wireless signaling, stations that can reach a ship 1,000 or 2,000 miles at night cannot reach over 200 or 300 feet in the daytime. This is supposed to be caused by the electrification of the ether by the sun's rays, which presumably makes it more difficult for the artificially created waves to travel through the ether, and also causes a greater absorption of energy by the ether. The total cost of the station amounted to \$175,000.

Asquith Returned By Acclamation

London, April 8.—Premier Asquith was returned by acclamation for East Fife at noon to-day.

An interesting coincidence is that to-day is the sixth anniversary of his assumption of the Premiership.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL.

British Aviator Meets His Death

London, April 8.—Sergeant Dean of the British flying corps, was killed to-day at the Brooklands aerodrome, while making a final flight as a pupil, before receiving certificate.

Capt. W. Kean Believes Wireless Telegraphy Would Have Saved Life

Would Have Known Over a Day Ahead Whether His Men Were Safe or Not.

COULD THEN HAVE DONE SOMETHING TO HELP THEM

Thought Until Thursday His Men Were All Safe On The Stephano.

The inquiry into the sealing tragedy was continued yesterday, when several members of the crew of the Newfoundland were examined. The principal feature of yesterday's sessions was the statement by Capt. Wes. Kean, of the Newfoundland, under oath, regarding the circumstances surrounding the tragedy.

Captain Kean declared that his ship being equipped with wireless telegraphy he believed that the loss of life would have been at least minimized if not prevented altogether.

Captain Kean on the Stand

I am master of the S.S. Newfoundland and prosecuted the sealers in her this year. I cleared from Westleyville on March 12th, with a crew of about 186. The position of the ship on Tuesday, March 31st, was about 45 miles S. E. by S. of the Funks.

The weather that morning at 7 a.m. was beautifully fine. The sky was not absolutely clear, but showed every indication of a fine day, and the barometer was fair.

The Stephano bore from us about 200 or 300 feet in the daytime. The Stephano was east of her, the Bonaventure to the westward, the Bellaventure to the south where it was a bit hazy. I could only see the latter at times.

Signalled Seals On the previous day I received a sign from the Stephano that there was a patch of seals near her, and our ship was working towards the Stephano until we got jammed and could go no further, so on Tuesday morning I called the second hand and said, "Isn't this hard that we're so near these seals and get there now," and he replied, "Sure, Captain, it's no trouble to walk there now," which was just what I wanted him to say.

I said, "Now, then, George, you go down and lead the crowd and make right for the Stephano, and from that you'll be able to know exactly where the seals are, and find out all from father. I can't give you any order as to what you will do when you get there. I leave it all with you." I said this because of his experience and judgment.

All Hands Out

I then went on deck and ordered all hands out. I said, "Get ready and follow your master watches," and they all went away.

I said to Tuff in the barrel, "Now, George, in case you get in the seals

and are panning for any length of time, you reckon on the Stephano for the night and get us."

I said nothing about the weather that I remember of. I might or might not, but I have an idea that I did. We are always telling the master watches in case of weather to make for the nearest ship if they can't find their own.

The men left our ship about 7 a.m. and went towards the Stephano. Twenty-nine returned about 1 o'clock. One said, "We didn't see anything to go on for." Another said, "We saw the crowd ahead pinnacling," which means no seals; another said, "The first crowd got a good distance ahead, we saw the weather coming on, and saw nothing to go on for."

Censured Them I said, "Well, boys, you had a right to follow your master watch. If a master watch had come back I would have blamed him, and not you; the crowd that went ahead got on board

the Stephano an hour ago." I saw them go aboard.

Now I said to myself, the case is just this: If the seals are there the men on the Stephano are working in them now, and you are here doing nothing.

One man said he did not understand from anyone where he had to go or do.

I told him his duty was to follow his master watch, who had the orders. I told them it was not a hard walk, and that they should have gone on, as long as you master watches went. In future, I said, as long as your master watches goes on you go with them, and when he comes back you come back with him, and then he will be responsible, not you.

Sick Exeused I also told them I had no objection in case anything happened to a man, such as falling in or injuring a limb, to see that man return with two or three others to keep him company; or when you are ordered to go in the morning, if any man was not equal to the walk, to let me know, and I would only be too glad to let him remain. I then went in the cabin.

Afterwards one of my men, I think the bosun, came to me and said these men feel pretty bad; they didn't understand what they were supposed to do, and wouldn't have wished it for anything.

When these men got back to the ship it was pretty thick snow, could not see the Stephano, could see a man about half a mile. During the afternoon it gradually got worse, and at night was a terrible storm.

None of the men that reached the Stephano came back that day. I had no anxiety about them. I was sure they were aboard some other ship, as there were ships where I sent them. Storm continued bad until 3 p.m. Wednesday, when it cleared a little, but blew hard.

Save a Little The ice where we were gave a little, but not enough for us to get under way. Even then I had no anxiety about the men.

At times I could see the Stephano or Florizel, sometimes between the snow squalls, was not sure which, bearing N. by E. To the south I saw a ship which I thought was the Diana, it was clearer to leeward and I could see with the glass better. The wind was N. W., a gale.

I think I saw the Bellaventure about N. W. by N. from us. Later on just before sunset, the snow cleared off, and I recognized the Stephano as this first one seen. She was further east than on Tuesday, perhaps two or more miles, this might have been caused by wheeling ice. It was clear enough on Wednesday to see signals from Stephano, but not to distinguish correctly.

(Continued on page 6)

SUFFRAGETTE INCOME WAS OVER \$200,000

Business Side of the Movement Towards "Votes for Women"—Have a Balance to Their Credit of More Than \$27,000.

London, April 4.—The Women's Social and Political Union has issued its eighth annual report, showing increased expenditures for the year of \$15,000, which it is said was due to "greatly multiplied and heightened activities." The increase in income of more than \$40,000 leaves a balance for the year of something over \$27,000. The total year's income is said to have been "considerably over \$200,000." The press department, which publishes the Suffragette and other educational literature, including Cristabel Pankhurst's 'Great Scourge' turned over more than \$35,000. The projects for the immediate future are announced to be a special effort to increase the circulation of The Suffragette, the sending of a deputation to the King in May, a great money-raising effort, and a self-denial week in June.

The paid staff of the W.S.P.U. is said to number 95, including 45 organizers. The average salary is less than \$6 a week. The paid staff includes a number of young girls who work the telephone and others who act as messengers. Still others who are working on probation do not as yet receive a full salary. Others with private means get nothing.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL

ULSTER THINKS THAT HOME RULE IS QUITE DEAD

Doesn't Anticipate Further Attempts at Coercion—Interesting Description of Military Activities in the Province.

Montreal, April 5.—A special cable from Belfast says: "Home Rule is Dead. We admit that now, but I am afraid there is coming a reckoning far more costly than there would have been had the Government shown a firm hand in Ulster." This is what a prominent Nationalist, who is a Belfast councillor, told me to-day.

Censure the King. From the Nationalist point of view it is the King who has "saved Ulster and the Empire." According to the covenanters recent disclosures here put beyond a doubt the fact that Ulster was to have been sternly invaded. Ammunition for heavy artillery has been unloaded from destroyers now in the harbor. Engineers who could keep open the lines of communications, bridge builders, and other scientific units are not generally sent to guard military stores, yet some of the best of the British Army are now dangling their heels at Carrickfergus, Holywood and Bangor. It is to a coup that failed and

(Continued on page 6)

FEAR OF ILLNESS CAUSES STRIKE IN FACTORIES

70,000 Workers Are Out of Employment in St. Petersburg as a Result of Mysterious Malady.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The strike caused by the epidemic of a mysterious malady in factories here is spreading rapidly. Many factories are affected and the number of workers who have quit through fear of contagion is now about 70,000. There have been several demonstrations in the streets, and the workers clashed with the police. One hundred of the rioters were arrested. Some were injured. The owners of the Trugonik Rubber Factory, which is one of those affected, have granted a holiday, with pay to the employees.

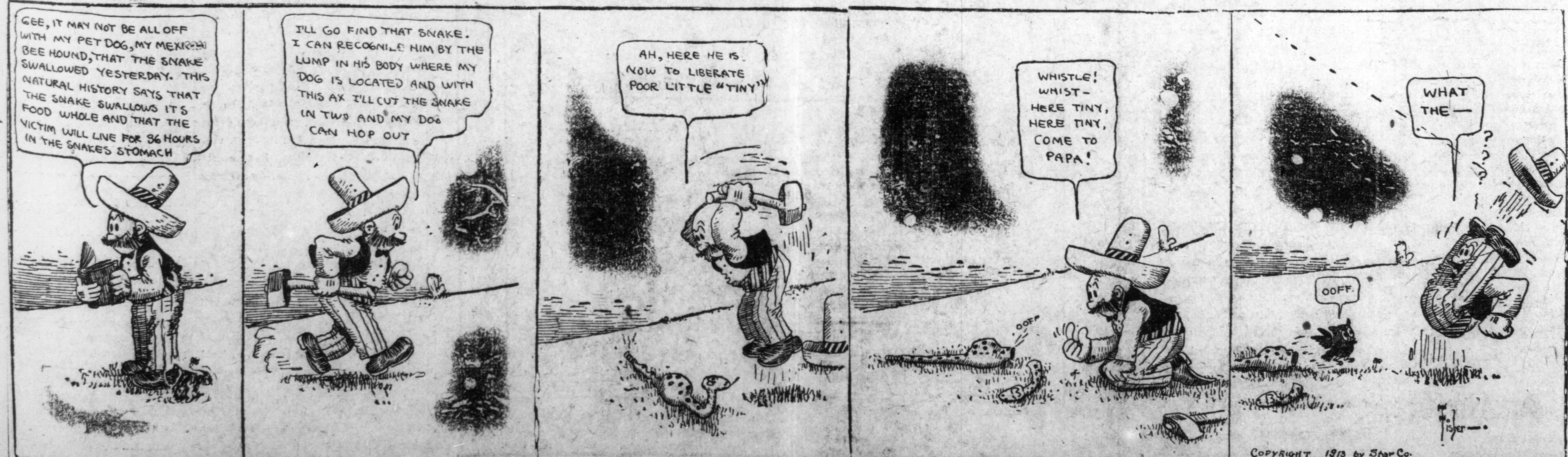
"Halifax Herald" Opens Relief Fund

Halifax, April 9.—The Herald has started a subscription to aid the widows and children of the Newfoundland sealers who were victims of the "Newfoundland" disaster.

"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.

SPRING NOW OPENING in our Shoe Departments New Styles, Latest Approved Models in Smart Boots & Shoes. Knowing's Shoe Stores

Jeff's Natural History Investigations Surprise Him! By "Bud" Fisher



GEE, IT MAY NOT BE ALL OFF WITH MY PET DOG, MY MEXICAN BEE HOUND, THAT THE SNAKE SWALLOWED YESTERDAY. THIS NATURAL HISTORY SAYS THAT THE SNAKE SWALLOWS ITS FOOD WHOLE AND THAT THE VICTIM WILL LIVE FOR 36 HOURS IN THE SNAKE'S STOMACH.

I'LL GO FIND THAT SNAKE. I CAN RECOGNIZE HIM BY THE LUMP IN HIS BODY WHERE MY DOG IS LOCATED AND WITH THIS AX I'LL CUT THE SNAKE IN TWO AND MY DOG CAN HOP OUT.

AH, HERE HE IS. NOW TO LIBERATE POOR LITTLE "TINY"

WHISTLE! WHIST! HERE TINY, HERE TINY, COME TO PAPA!

WHAT THE—

OOP!

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"I've Got Wise--Know Enough Now to Wear Gloves."

"Used to have my hands all crippled up—
"Everlastingly peelin' my knuckles—always scratching my hands on the edge of metal plates—
"But now I wear gloves; and say, it's far better than nursing hurt hands. These are

"Asbestol" Gloves.

"I've worn 'em every day for, Lord knows how long—Don't look like they'd ever wear out, do they? Not a sign of a rip any place.

"I'm just as nimble-fingered as can be, and they fit well too.

"Wash like cloth—dry soft as new

"Never get hard or stiff, sweat, oil, grease, or water don't injure them.

"You certainly get splendid value every time in these "Asbestol" gloves. Look for that "Asbestol" trademark—it's the only way you can be sure of the genuine. The prices are low. See them today.



Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

A DAUGHTER OF THE STORM!

BY CAPT. FRANK H. SHAW.

CHAPTER XIII

Its Fulfillment.

(Continued)

"You sit tight here," said Leigh in a stage whisper as he brought the girl to safe harbourage in the Albemarle's halfdeck, which in ordinary English means the apprentices' quarters aboard a sailing vessel, and is usually a deck-house forward of the poop. The place was grimy and foul, it smelt of the dead things of the sea, but Aileen did not mind. More than that, her eyes sparkled as Leigh lit a cautious candle and objects became dimly visible. A pile of cordage lay in one quarter, a raffle of canvas in another—the place was like home to the girl. In here dwelt lads who were akin to her in the great ocean brotherhood—gallant lads, strong and fearless. What though it was dirty, what though the moisture hung pendent from every bolt-head in the roof-beams—heroes made it their abiding-place, and as such it was a hallowed spot.

They had weathered the possibility of detection by this time; the long oil-skin coat had proved an effectual disguise. Not a soul of all the men they had accosted and passed had troubled to cast more than a single glance at the waterproof-shrouded figure.

Leigh disappeared, and Aileen peered out from the open port in the bulkhead. The stowaways were finishing their work aboard the old Zoroaster—she could hear them stowing the last cases in the after-hatch. One gang was placing the stout wooden hatch-

in place over the other gaping apertures in the ship's deck; presently, she said, the carpenters would happen along, and with batten and hardwood wedge, driven home by shrewd blows of the ponderous maul, they would fix the water-resisting tarpaulins in place, and the ship would be ready for sea. It was very good—it was what she had pined for for seven long years, this salt-scented atmosphere, with its tone of strenuous striving.

"The tea isn't what you might call delicate," said Leigh, returning, "but it's hot. Old Rhys was just making his supper, so I boned a pannikin full of his drink." It was scalding hot, it was milkiness, sweetened with coarse sugar, and she drank out of a chipped enamelled pannikin that had crossed the Line a score of times; but to Aileen that cup of tea, at the bottom of which reposed leaves which the wildest imagination could not construe as coming from a tea-plant, was nectar. She set the pannikin down with a sigh of gratitude, and nibbled with strong white teeth—not too small, but capable, as a sailor's teeth—not too small, but capable, as a sailor's teeth should be—at a liberally but tereed biscuit. Once or twice during the waiting for Leigh's return a sense of fear had obsessed the girl but the scalding beverage restored her confidence. After all, it was only the first plunge that counted.

"I want to see Rhys," she said of a sudden. "I wonder if he's remembered me?" And, without waiting for Leigh's lead, she skipped over the high step of the doorway and ran along to the galley, tripping over innumerable "Rhys!" she exclaimed to a bowed and wizened figure that crouched over the galley fire, smoking a short clay pipe. The tobacco was strong and brought the salt tears to her eyes. She felt a hot drop slide down her cheek, and dashed it away impatiently. Was this Rhys? This shivering, rheumy, hobbling man? The sea takes a heavy toll from those who serve her faithfully and well, and Rhys had not escaped the natural aftermath of long days and nights in steaming, salt-soaked clothing.

"Why, it's Miss Aileen!" The old tar's face, brown and wrinkled like warped mahogany, shone in the fire-glow. He came towards her, removing his pipe and touching a bald forehead. Out went the girl's two hands in a free, impulsive gesture, and, stooping, she kissed the gnarled forehead.

"That's better than heaven, my dear," mumbled Rhys. "En, to be sure! It's the little 'un herself. But seat ye, seat ye—the night's raw and

cold. What might ye be doin' here at this time o' night?"

"Oh, Rhys, it's too good for words. Father won't let me go to sea with him, and so I'm stowing away on the old ship." Rhys's face grew long, his jaw fell.

"Stowin' away? Dearie me! But hadn't you better go to the cap't, my dear, an' ask him to let you go as a lady should?"

"You can't understand, Rhys dear. He'd say no, and I'd be compelled to stay behind. And I can't—I just can't. I must go to sea or I'll die."

Rhys chuckled. "They got me a job ashore when I'd been to sea a matter o' fower year," he said. "I chuckled it in a week. Aye, aye, I know. Who shouldn't? So ye're going to stow away? Well, well!" He looked a question at his fair guest ere resuming his pipe, for this rough salt was by way of being a gentleman in many respects.

"See, Rhys, I hoped I might see you, and so I brought you this." Aileen thrust a hand into her pocket and produced a pipe, such a pipe as a woman would buy, silver everywhere. This she pressed into the sailor's hands, turning away to escape his thanks. He eyed it thoughtfully; then, wrapping it carefully in paper, he stowed it away in a little canvas ditty bag at his side.

"Aye, aye, it's the little 'un, right enough," he muttered. "An' she re-

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD.

Synonymous with simplicity, quality, efficiency and moderate cost, as applied to office filing equipment, are the words "GLOBE-WERNICKE." It does not suffice the "GLOBE-WERNICKE CO." to have "no complaints"; this great firm prospers and thrives upon the never ceasing praise of its countless customers and their recommendations. The support of the business world is seen in the increased number of users who, week by week, month by month, year in and year out, come to the "GLOBE-WERNICKE" agencies at the suggestion of their friends. These friends speak from a happy experience when recommending "GLOBE-WERNICKE" filing products, of which the "Safe-guard" method is such a prominent feature. MR. PERCE JOHNSON has a catalogue and quotation ready for you. As an enquiry costs nothing are you not willing to investigate?

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NEWFOUNDLAND VIEWS—
Black and White 40c. hundred, 6c. dozen.

GLAZED PHOTO—
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EASTER POST CARDS—
A fine variety in Lithochrome, Hand Painted and Silk Embroidered, 15c, 25c, 40c, and 65c. doz.
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Envelopes to suit 20c. packet, in Swiss Lawn Finish.

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out-throw of her firm young and, and seized his.

"I'm sorry," she cried. "I'd let the last seven years slip by." And Leigh flushed hotly, abusing himself for his sullen mood.

They watched their chance, and darted on to the Zoroaster's deck. It was quite quiet. The hatches were in place on the after-hatch, but the carpenters had not yet appeared to drive home the wedges. Rhys and Leigh lifted one hatch, dropped down into the hold, Rhys lighted the lamp he carried, and they rapidly surveyed the accommodation of the vast chamber. A natural resting-place was formed between two huge packing-cases; close to the cases lay a pile of clean straw mats. The two men bustled themselves to good effect, so that in five minutes the mats were laid in a soft heap between the cases, Rhys's blanket was laid over all, and there, ready made, was as snug as a bed as woman's heart could desire. Aileen clapped her hands delightedly when she saw what had been done. It was an ideal place for concealment, so far away from the hatchway as to preclude any possibility of detection at a cursory glance. It was but a few feet away from a small open ventilator, which guaranteed a full supply of fresh air. There was no fear of the ventilator being closed yet awhile—the Channel seas were not big enough to warrant that. Aileen arranged her goods and chattels to her hand and squatted cross-legged on the mats.

Important Notice!

The Fraser Machine & Motor Co. for the purpose of reorganizing and enlarging their plant, lately went into voluntary liquidation; the organization is now complete, much more capital has been subscribed to meet the growing demands of the business, and this year double as many FRASER engines will be built as last year. There is no other engine so popular in Newfoundland or Canada as the FRASER, and with the new Company we can promise better service and deliverables than in the past, when many had to wait for their engines, as we could not get them from the factory fast enough. All orders now booked can ship at a moment's notice. FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD., St. John's, Newfoundland, Agents.—Feb 28

TO Poultry Fanciers, &c.

George Knowling

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SPRATTS CHICKEN MEAL
The morning meal for chicks
5 lb. bags 28c. each.

SPRATTS CHIKKO
The evening meal for chicks
5 lb. bags 26c.

PURINA SCRATCH FOOD
100 lb. bags. \$2.30 a bag
10 lbs. for 26c.

OYSTER SHELL
In 100 lb. bags, \$1.30 a bag.
10 lbs. for 16c.

PARK & POLLARD, LAY or BUST—dry mash
100 lb. bags \$2.80
10 lbs. for 30c.

PARK & POLLARD, GROWING FOOD
100 lb. bags \$2.80 bag
10 lbs. for 30c.

ENGLISH CHICKEN MIXTURE
10 lbs. for 28c.

GEORGE KNOWLING.

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PAINTING!

Before deciding have us give you an Estimate on that Painting you intend having done. Now is the time, when we can give you the BEST satisfaction and the LOWEST prices.

E. T. BUTT,

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Painter and Paperhanger.

Leigh, with a breathless little laugh.

"I feel sleepy, and you'll have to find somewhere to sleep, too."

They left her after a while, Leigh reluctantly, Rhys with a look on his face as if he had come to a sudden resolution. But ere they climbed the hatchway Aileen was with them.

"I—I can't thank you," she said to Leigh softly, holding both his hands; "but—there." Once again her soft young lips rested on his cheek, and the lad flushed, his heart stinging painfully. He had been kissed before, but never to such effect. He swung round on his heel, his arms wide-spread, but Aileen was swaying before him in virginal aloofness. After all, the kiss had been one of pure gratitude. But Leigh set his teeth as he climbed the ladder and made a silent bow.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Sequel to the Great Idea.

Aileen snuggled herself down on the soft matting and listened to the silence. It was very dark; most women would have been afraid, but the wild exaltation that always came to the girl in darkness and loneliness upbore her against such weakness. Gradually little sounds that had merged into the silence began to assert themselves. The soft-footed scamper of a predatory rat took on alarming proportions and became the swooping rush of marching armies. The purring lap of water outboard seemed to fill the night with sound—the screeching yell of a dock tug brought her to her knees, trembling and afraid. But her dulling senses played her fair—she settled back with a sigh of relief.

After all, these sounds were sea sounds, friendly tokens that before another day dawned she would be away from the land and its trammels. She dozed off presently, but awoke with a start, as a clattering tumult overhead dinned on her ears. There were some strange squashy thuds, succeeded by the heavy tramp of feet, harsh, guttural voices impinged on her ears, and at some of the words she, not understanding, bit her lips. Then arose the sounds of an altercation, the soft, crushing thud of blows on flesh, a crash announced a drunken fall, and there were more fierce oaths, afterwards silence. The crew were coming aboard, as was their wont, and some of them had fallen into a liquor-bred quarrel. That was all; there was no cause for uneasiness.

(To be continued)

"The Daily Mail" Pattern Service.



FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE TO BE WELL SHOD

Lace spats or gaiters are becoming more popular and add a dainty finish to a dainty toilet. The pair shown above were made of imitation "Baby Irish" crocheted and worn over black velvet boots. The pretty bou-doir slipper is easily made by procuring the soles sold for this and shirring to them a top of white net over pink silk. The rosette is made from the same. To the right is shown a pretty tango slipper of satin with lacing of black velvet and buckles of rhinestones. The dainty evening slipper at the bottom of the group was of satin with buckle of rhinestones.

Address in full:

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Bust

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Length

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern can not reach you in less than 15 days. Price 10c. each, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address: Daily Mail Pattern Department.

BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT—

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By reading the Daily Mail—Subscriptions \$2.00 per year or \$1.80 in Clubs of Ten.

To the Advertiser!

You get Results by Advertising in The DAILY MAIL, the Best and Most Popular Daily in the Country. Get Our Rates.

The DAILY MAIL
St. John's, Newfoundland.

LIGHT

For a real good Table or Reading Lamp get

The "FAULTLESS" Lamp.

Simplest, strongest, most beautiful and perfect portable lamp in the world. Cannot explode. Can roll it on the floor while burning. Requires no cleaning. Makes its own gas from Kerosene Oil and costs less than one cent a night to produce three hundred candle power of bright, white light.

MACLAREN & Co.
Merrickville, Ont.

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Sole Agents for Newfoundland,
137 Water Street.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL

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will leave the wharf of
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ON
Saturday, the 11th inst. at 10 a.m.,
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Trepassey	St. Mary's	Salmonier
Placentia	Marystown	Burin
St. Lawrence	Lamaline	Fortune
Grand Bank	Belleoram	St. Jacques
English Hr. West	Harbor Breton	Pass Island
Gaultois	Pushtrough	Richards Hr.
Ramea	Francois	Cape LaHune
Channel	Burgeo	Rose Blanche

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A New Hat For Easter



A Job Lot of 20 dozen
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The above Institute will be closed for a few days for cleaning and repairing.

W. H. JONES,
Superintendent.

HOME RULE AND NATIONALITY.

(BY RT. HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P.)

(Concluded)
If then neither Irish institutions, nor Irish culture, nor Irish descent be a sufficient ground for the claim of Home Rule, can we find that ground in its geographical isolation? It is a perilous argument; for geographical isolation is at the mercy of mechanical knowledge; and it changes with the progress of invention under our very eyes. If anything is certain in hypothetical history it is that there never would have been a separate Parliament on College Green had Dublin always been within ten hours of London. I quite understand that a system of subordinate provinces may be convenient in a country of vast area and scattered populations. But to acknowledge separate nationality, or even to create a separate administration, in a district which is neither remote nor difficult of access, for no other reason than that it is surrounded by water, seems to be a highly irrational use of geographical information.

Perhaps at this point in my argument my reader will be disposed to say to me, "You began by admitting that there was an Irish difficulty; you have since been occupied in proving (or attempting to prove) that the difficulty was not due to certain causes often alleged in explanation of it. But of what importance is this if the difficulty exists? You cannot cure a disease merely by exposing an incorrect diagnosis. So far you have not even suggested a diagnosis of your own."

The nature of the disease I have indicated. It is a sentiment of hostile and exclusive local patriotism, which deems itself outraged by the full inclusion of the locality on any terms, even the most generous, within a larger national unit. But if this be its nature, what is its explanation if we exclude as irrelevant or negligible differences of race, of institutions, of culture, or of geographical position?

The Explanation

The explanation is to be found in the tragic coincidences of Irish history. The circumstances attending the slow increase of British power were in themselves a great misfortune. If Ireland had remained isolated from her neighbours she might gradually have evolved central institutions and a civilised policy of her own. If her warring clans had been rapidly and effectively subdued, as the Highland clans were subdued after the '45, the native Irish population might have immediately shared the advantages of the more advanced social and economic polity with which she had become associated. But nothing could have been more both for the English and the Irish than what actually occurred. Long continued guerilla warfare is the most demoralising of all forms of warfare; and it never took a more demoralising form than it did in Ireland. To the English it was of slow and dubious advantage; to the Irish it was sheer loss. Yet the melancholy story would long ago have been forgotten and forgiven but for sectarian differences and agrarian wrongs. Unhappily it was impossible anywhere, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to exclude religion from politics; and it was certainly impossible in Ireland. Do not, however, let us suppose that either the Protestants or the Roman Catholics concerned were of a type peculiarly bigoted or vindictive. As far as my knowledge goes this was not so. But unfortunately Ireland was dragged by British statesmen into the English and Scottish civil wars; in these religion and politics were inextricably mingled; and the final defeat of James the Second left the majority of Irishmen convinced that the cause of Ireland was the cause of Roman Catholicism, and the majority of Englishmen convinced that the cause of Protestantism was the cause of Liberty. Ireland was divided into two camps; and divided into two camps she still remains.

Sorry Combination

What wars and massacres, confiscation and re-consecration could not have done, has been effected by the combination of these with religious oppression. And though the days I am speaking of are long gone by, they have left behind them a tradition still sufficient to confer on Irish patriotism of the Nationalist type an anti-British flavour.

What, in these circumstances, should British statesmen do? In my personal opinion—I speak for no one but myself—there are only two policies open to them. They may maintain the Union and keep Ireland in full political communion with England and Scotland. Or they may give Ireland (with or without Ulster), complete autonomy, requiring her to manage her own finances, pay her own bills, borrow on her own credit, con-

trol her own rebels, settle her own constitution;—remaining, if she so desire it, a self-governing colony within the limits of the Empire.

This is evidently a counsel of despair. None of the great Dominions—not Canada, nor Australia, nor South Africa—would tolerate such a severance of their territories as is implied in this scheme. The United States has fought the bloodiest war of modern times in order to avoid it. Must we submit where they would resist? In my opinion, never.

Yet the remedy, however desperate, is apparently suited to the disease. It gives Nationalist Ireland what it professes to desire; it should satisfy Irish patriotism in its narrowest and most hostile form. And those who really think that Ireland is a nation unrighteously held in bondage, or who deem that whether this be true or not, the majority of Irishmen will always think so, are bound to consider it. It is at least a solution of the Irish Nationalist problem; and this is more than can be said for Home Rule in any of its various shapes.

Something Must Be Done

But if this complete surrender be regarded as impossible, can the alternative policy be persevered with? Can we remain as we are, refusing any concession to that hostile form of Irish patriotism whose origin I have endeavoured briefly to explain, and even in a measure to excuse?

I think we can; and I think so (in part) because neither reason nor experience suggests that this sentiment is destined to be eternal. Even now signs are not wanting that it is undergoing the same kind of change which has (for example) converted loyalty to the Stuart dynasty from a practical creed to a historic emotion. And the reasons are analogous. The wars and confiscations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the religious and economic injustices of the eighteenth century, the religious and economic injustices of the eighteenth are long passed away; and there is no reason known to me why they should disturb the unity of the United Kingdom more permanently than the intestine horrors of the Thirty Years' War disturb the unity of a United Germany. If indeed Nationalists were expected by Unionists to sell their birthright, if the larger patriotism of a citizen of the Three Kingdoms was, in its essential nature, incompatible with the affection separately owed to each one by its children, we might well despair. But as I have tried to show, this is not the case. And even now those who will take the trouble to enquire may easily convince themselves how much there is of genuine Irish Nationalism which has no real desire either for independence or for Home Rule.

Middle Policy.

"But," it will perhaps be here objected, "you have so far not argued the case of Home Rule at all. You have discussed autonomy and (potential) separation; you have discussed the maintenance of the Union. The middle of policy of Home Rule you have not discussed at all. This is true. And the reason is

that if the Irish difficulty is due to Irish Nationalism, Home Rule does not deserve to be described as a policy at all. It provides no solution of any Irish problem, or Irish problem either. It is not a constitutional remedy; it is a parliamentary device.

A very few words will make this clear. If the subject be approached from the side of Irish nationality, which is the line of approach suggested by history and followed in this paper, the absurdities of Home Rule lie on the surface of the measure. The limitations imposed on the new Irish Parliament are such as were never desired by England in the case of the American Colonies before the War of Independence; nor would they ever be tolerated by any one of the self-governing Dominions. How then can they be permanently accepted by those whose policy is professedly based on the indefeasible claims of Irish Nationality? And if it be replied that the Nationalist members profess themselves content, we are compelled to ask by what right they attempt thus to set limits to the aspirations, in their opinion the just aspirations, of their fellow-countrymen, either now or hereafter?

Constitutional and Administrative.

If again the subject be approached from the side of constitutional equity or administrative convenience, the Bill is utterly without defence. No doubt there are many persons who think that a large delegation of parliamentary power to subordinate assemblies would be a great constitutional reform. I am not disposed to agree with them; but the case is arguable. What is not arguable is the supposition that the Home Rule Bill is a serious contribution to this object. There is not in it from beginning to end the faintest indication that its authors ever supposed that its provisions could be applied to other parts of the United Kingdom; nor could they ever be so applied. In the meanwhile it leaves Ireland grossly over-represented in the Imperial Parliament so far as

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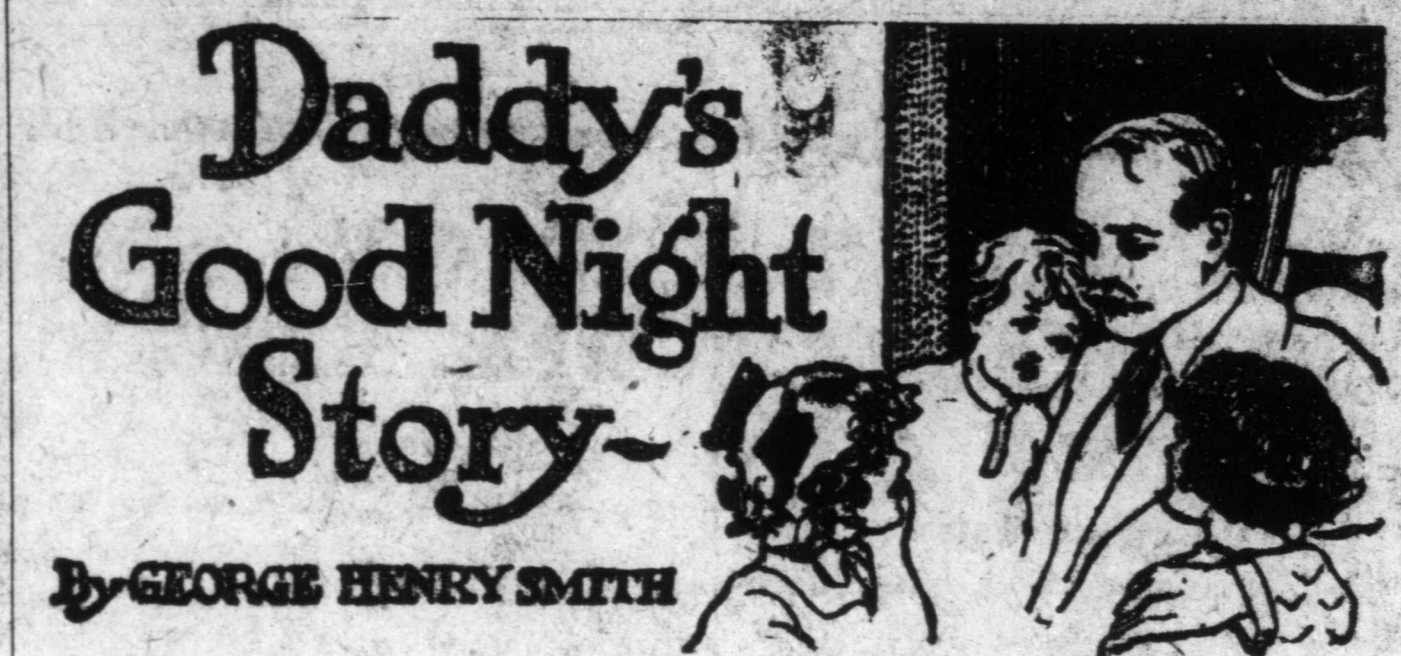
Geo. Knowling

April 31, 1914

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Daddy's Good Night Story
By GEORGE HENRY SMITH

WH-RR-R! Wh-rr-r! The great wind was whirling around Bret Rabbit's house while Billy Bunny was writing a new story.

"It seems to me that while you write stories I ought to be drawing the pictures," said Jack Rabbit.

"Go ahead," replied Billy, "but don't bother me. I am very busy." Billy did not look at his brother, who was standing in front of the looking glass with a piece of soap in his hand.

Looking at the glass he saw his head and great ears. He went nearer the glass and began to draw the outline of his head and ears on the mirror with the piece of soap.

He worked and worked until finally he stood off a little ways and, sure enough, there was a rabbit right in the glass. Then he stole softly down stairs.

Billy finished his story and looked around for Jack. He was nowhere to be seen.

"I wonder if he left his drawing anywhere," said Billy to himself. Looking at the wash stand, he saw the face in the mirror. "Do I look like that?" he exclaimed. "Do I look like that?" Then he looked behind him to see if any one else was in the room. Turning again to the glass he said:

"What are you looking at me so funny for?" The rabbit in the glass didn't say a word.

"Don't you look at me like that!" he fairly shouted. "Come out of that looking glass or I will throw something at you!"

The rabbit in the glass kept quiet.

Then Billy picked up the soap dish and said threateningly:

"Are you going to speak to me?"

The picture didn't answer.

"Speak to me or I'll hit you," said Billy.

"What's the matter with you?" asked a voice behind him.

Turning, he saw Jack.

"I'm going to hit that rabbit in the glass," said Billy.

"Don't! Don't!" cried Jack. "That's my picture. I drew it with a piece of soap."

"Oh!" said Billy, and turning to the rabbit picture he said:

"My, but you came near getting hurt."

English and Scottish affairs are concerned, and grossly under-represented as far as Imperial affairs are concerned. It gives the Irish much more power than they ought to have in moulding legislation which applies only to Great Britain, and much less power than they ought to have in controlling national policy and national taxation. How can such a system last in Ireland? How can it be extended to England or Scotland? How can it be seriously regarded as the solution of any problem whatever,—national, constitutional, or administrative?

Raises Many Problems.

But if it solves no problem, it raises many, and of these the most urgent is Ulster. To the ordinary Radical voter in England or Scotland the evils of Home Rule may appear shadowy and remote. He regards the Irish question as a nuisance of long-standing, and, if his leaders assure him that their scheme is going to bring it to an end, he is prepared to submit and pay. Very different is the feeling in the north-east of Ireland. There the maintenance of the Union is not deemed a matter of convenience or of personal sentiment; it is a matter of life and death; and as such, it will most certainly be treated.

And have the men of Ulster no justification for such a view? If the Irish of the south and west have an inherent moral right to claim administrative separation from the United Kingdom, has not Ulster an equal right to claim administrative separation from the rest of Ireland? If the Nationalist demand be founded upon race, is not Ulster in this respect as different from the rest of Ireland as the rest of Ireland is from England? If the Irish Nationalists profess to approve a plan which, like the Home Rule Bill, limits their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom, why should the wider patriotism of Ulster consent to the sacrifice? The Roman Catholics of the south and west certainly would not have considered themselves secure if, under whatever paper safeguards, they were placed in the power of the Ulster Protestants. Why should the Ulster Protestants be content to be placed in the power of Leinster, Munster and Connaught? And if it be said that such a view ignores the modern spirit of religious toleration, I would remind the reader of what I have already insisted upon, namely, the historic part which religious differences have so unhappily played in the creation of the Irish problem. If England, through her misfortune or her fault, has been responsible for making Nationalist Ireland what it is, not less has she been responsible for making Unionist Ulster what it is, and the idea that Britain can save herself all further trouble by a partial and half-hearted withdrawal from Ireland, retaining the duty of protecting minorities, but abandoning all power of doing so effectually, seems to me to be, from the point of view of expediency, amazingly short-sighted, and, from the point of view of ethics, profoundly immoral.

General Conclusions.

My conclusion, then, from the arguments which I have indicated rather than expressed in any developed form may be summarised as follows: The Irish problem, now that all Irish grievances connected with land, religion, and finance have been removed, is essentially due to the exclusive and often hostile from which Irish patriotism outside Ulster has assumed.

This finds no justification either in differences of race or in the memories of native institutions destroyed by foreign usurpation.

It has its origin in the unhappy circumstances of Irish history, and especially in the inextinguishable fusion, both in fact and in the memory of the Roman Catholic Irish, of wrongs due to religious divisions with others that followed on the heels of rebellion and civil war.

The memory of these unhappy events was kept alive long after the events were over by the social irritation due to one of the worst systems of land tenure which has ever existed; and though this and all the other causes which have produced the Irish problem are now removed, their effects, as is inevitable, survive them.

Desirable Combination.
Those who think, as I do, that these effects are diminishing, and are destined to disappear, look forward to a time when Irish patriotism will as easily combine with British patriotism as Scottish patriotism combines now. They ask only for time, and not much of that. Although more than eighty years have passed since Roman Catholic disabilities were removed, yet it is only about a quarter of a century since the problem presented by the congested districts in Ireland began to receive special treatment; it is only about fifteen years since local government on a popular basis was set up; it is only about ten years since the land system was remodelled under the Wyndham Acts; and only about five years since provision was made to meet the special wants of the Roman Catholics in respect of University education. Measured by the standard of a nation's life such figures are insignificant. Give these remedial measures a chance, and do not in the meanwhile meddle with the constitution of the United Kingdom for other than purely administrative reasons. To those who reject this policy, who think that Irish patriotism, in its exclusive and more or less hostile form, is destined to be eternal, I would respectfully say that they must seriously face the question of giving Ireland outside Ulster complete autonomy even though this involves potential separation. Such a policy, however perilous to Great Britain, would at least satisfy the most extreme claims of Irish nationality; and nothing else will.

For these claims, if they are genuine, can never be satisfied by the Home Rule Bill; and if that Bill were really to put an end to the Nationalist agitation, it would be conclusive proof that the agitation was factitious, and that the cause of Irish patriotism in its exclusive form was already lost.

But if Home Rule cannot really satisfy Nationalist aspirations, from every other point of view it stands condemned. Financially, administratively, and constitutionally, it is indefensible; and considered from these points of view few indeed are the Home Rulers who sincerely attempt to defend it.

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The publication of any letter does not signify that the Editor thereby shows his agreement with the opinions, therein expressed.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 9, 1914.

NOTHING CONCLUSIVE.

To-day's cable message from London conveys the intimation that Mr. Asquith has been re-elected for East Fife by acclamation.

The British Premier's move in assuming the duties of the Secretary of War during the recent Army crisis and then appealing to his own constituents for a renewal of their support has been acclaimed as a masterpiece of politics.

His reporters have repeatedly declared that his re-election would settle once for all the question as to the attitude of the people of the United Kingdom towards the protesting province of Ulster.

But has it?
Mr. Asquith is again parliamentary representative for East Fife, but who can claim, with any show of reason, that he was re-elected on the strength of his attitude towards the Irish question?
As a matter of fact, the situation is now as it was before Mr. Asquith dramatically appealed to his constituents to continue him in his office as Premier.

There is still the fact to reckon with that in the last three years the Unionists have won thirteen seats from the Government on almost exclusive Home Rule issues.

If we are to accept the cabled information as correct, Mr. Asquith did not campaign along this line in East Fife.

We are told by press correspondents in our official messages that he laid particular stress on altogether different issues.

The Army versus the People's Parliament was one line along which he appealed to the East Fife electors, and, of course he represented himself and his Government as champions of Parliament against the Army.

Then, again, it was represented to the electors of East Fife that the Army crisis had been brought about purely and simply by certain officers, who were members of the aristocracy and who as such had set themselves to do defiance to the people's will as expressed by the majority of their representatives voting in parliament.

Home Rule played an absolutely secondary part in the campaign.
The cries harped on were these: likely to cause the people to believe that they must vote to retain Mr. Asquith in power if they would maintain themselves in charge of administrative affairs in the United Kingdom.

It was made a pure and simple issue of class against class—the most effective line any politician can adopt, if his position be represented to be that of champion of the democracy against the aristocracy.

Mr. Asquith has acted all through the recent developments on the Irish Question as a master of political strategy.
His own resignation had the effect of taking the edge off the parliamentary controversy, inasmuch as his resignation removed from the House of Commons the chief responsible figure in the whole question.

His campaign cry of the People versus an Aristocratic Army has proved a most effective red herring—it has drawn aside many opponents of Home Rule, as proposed by the Liberals, from keeping on the trail of the Asquith Government.

The situation in the United Kingdom appears to be identical with that obtaining in all parts of the British Empire.

There is no objection whatever to Home Rule for Southern Ireland. The people of that portion of the Emerald Isle have demanded it through their representatives in the parliament of the United Kingdom.

It is theirs, as British subjects, to decide by just what form of government they will have their affairs administered.
But there is just as decided an opinion that the Northern portion of Ire-

land—the Province of Ulster—shall not be coerced into accepting a form of government that they so strenuously object to.

Southern Ireland should have Home Rule, on the score of democratic privileges; of distinct local characteristics and ideas.

And, as members of the same democracy and possessors of the same privileges; as separate and distinct from the South in point of origin and of characteristics and ideals, the people of Ulster should also be allowed absolute choice in the matter.

TO THE EDITOR.

RELIGIOUS PORTITUDE AT THE ICEFIELDS

(Editor The Daily Mail)
Dear Sir,—Of all the pathetic stories of the terrible disaster which have been published by the papers during the last week, the saddest is that in The Daily Mail this evening, which tells of the death of poor Morey and how his chum went to his aid and helped him make the sign of the cross.

This incident, Mr. Editor, goes to show that the Saviour is helper of all, and that Morey's last moments were spent in preparing his soul to meet his maker. He knew he was dying, and when he recited his act of contrition in which he said he would sin no more, absolution was his and he was as the angels—sinless.

I have read the story over and over, and I must read it gain. It contains lessons which all of us might well learn. Poor Morey has won his crown, and Hearn, too, will receive his reward for helping the soul before entering paradise.

I have thought so much of this incident since I first read it this afternoon, that I could not help penning you these few lines.

—SYMPATHY.

April 7th, 1914.

"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THOSE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. KEAN

(Editor The Daily Mail)
Dear Sir,—Your article to-night in defence of Captain Abram Kean, has done favor with many.

I feel that when the captain arrives he will be able to prove that your story is correct. I know Captain Kean for a good many years and like you, I cannot believe that he would turn men out in a storm. Many have been blaming him, but until he is proven guilty, I don't think he should be condemned.

If blame can be traced to anyone it will come out in the evidence.

—EVIDENCE.

April 7th, 1914.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOKSTORE FOR "PEPITA"

THANK YOU

(Editor The Daily Mail)
Dear Sir,—As a regular reader of The Daily Mail and a great admirer of its style, I want to congratulate you on your paper. The Mail has jumped ahead of the others. The 'extra' Saturday night would do credit to many of the big papers abroad. I have some knowledge of their facilities, and I am certain they could not have done better than you. Let me wish you every further success.

—COMMERCE.

April 5th, 1914.

POEMS OLD AND NEW.

BROTHERHOOD

I come to lift the soul-destroying weight,
To heal the hurt, to end the foolish loss,
To take the toiler from his brutal fate—
The toiler hanging on the labor-cross.

I make an end of life's stupendous jest—
The merry waste of fortune by a few,
While the thin faces of the poor are pressed
Against the pines, a hungry, whirlwind crew.

All wise men saw the star of my desire,
All wise men knelt before my hidden flame,
From Brotherhood they drew their sacred fire—
I am Religion by her deeper name.

—Edwin Markham.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

(BY DR. H. RENDELL.)

2. If the smaller settlements are to be reached, it must be largely by water travel, except in winter when it will have to be by slides and dogs or ponies.

3. During the winter the Postal Telegraph services constitute the only means of keeping in close touch with patients in more distant places.

Medical Men.

4. There are about one hundred medical men stationed in the island. As these have located themselves in the more populous centres, their usefulness in a Tuberculosis Campaign must be limited, even if they had the time and inclination to engage in such work.

5. The Reid Sanatoriums will not be able to deal directly with more than one-eighth of the consumptive population.

6. The climate is healthy; the winter months, though cold, are bright and exhilarating. There is a damp period between winter and summer. The winter cold is not nearly so severe as that of Canada. The summer is temperate.

It is then evident that some special plan of campaign must be devised in order to effectively cope with Tuberculosis in Newfoundland. To establish a sufficient number of large sanatoriums throughout the island is impractical, owing to the prohibitive expense and also on account of the impossibility of getting patients to them during the winter months, and in the ear stage of the disease; but the chief objection is that such a scheme would not touch the home of the consumptive, our great source of infection. The idea of organizing a corps of travelling physicians, was also considered and abandoned. Various other schemes were reviewed but had to be dismissed. Finally it was decided to attempt to adapt the "Edinburgh System" to the whole island.

Proposed Scheme.

The following is an outline of the proposed scheme; it will embrace:

1. A governing centre for the whole island—the St. John's sanatorium.
2. A staff of nurses.
3. The District Sanatoriums.
4. One or more travelling physicians.

The Governing Centre will have 1. Local, and 2. General Duties.

(a) Treat patients in the sanatorium.
(b) Take charge of consumption in their homes.
(c) Deal with infected houses.
(d) Examine suspects and contacts.
(e) Keep a watch over discharged "arrested" cases.

General Duties

Exercise a general supervision over the whole work throughout the island.

Keep a full and complete up-to-date and accessible record of all consumptives, suspects, and infected households in the island, including a general record of local hygiene conditions.

Train nurses for the work throughout the island.

Keep in constant and instant touch with the work of every nurse through the postal and telegraph services.

Issue popular literature, arrange lectures, and travelling exhibitions, etc.

The Nursing Staff.

This staff will consist almost entirely of young women belonging to the Colony, and therefore familiar with local conditions.

It is proposed to divide the island into a number of districts according to the distribution of Tuberculosis; nurses, especially chosen on account of their fitness for such positions, will be placed in charge of these districts.

It is probable that the headquarters of these "district inspectresses" will be the cottage sanatoriums. Each inspectress will be given a sufficient number of nurses to enable her to work her district satisfactorily, and she will be answerable to the Chief Medical Officers for the efficiency of the work done in her district. Each nurse will send at least bi-weekly reports to the District Inspectress of all work done by her, such reports to be in fullest detail, and copies of the same are to be sent to St. John's, there to be systematically filed for immediate reference when necessary, and comment by the Chief Medical Officer.

It will be the endeavor to give these nurses some training in physical diagnosis as well as in broad general lines of treatment.

When in doubt, the nurse or inspectress may obtain the advice of a local physician if available, or communicate directly with the central station by post or telegraph.

Nurses will also instruct the people regarding simple hygiene and dietetics.

The District Sanatoriums will treat patients, and act as sub-centres to carry on work

similar to that of the central station. Be an object lesson to the district in the matters of treatment, prevention, etc., in short a rallying point for the district.

The Travelling Physicians will: Continuously move from place to place, examining patients and directing treatment.

Consult Inspectress.

Inspect and aid the work of each nurse.
Deliver lectures, examine local hygiene conditions, report to the central station, etc.

Motor Boats Needed.

One or more able, sea-going, cabin auxiliary motor boats would undoubtedly enormously increase the usefulness of these physicians by enabling them to get quickly from place to place; such boats would also increase the scope of the nurses' work.

Briefly stated the scheme consists of a staff of highly trained nurses (in constant and instant touch with a central station, presided over by a chief medical officer) carrying on a campaign of education and treatment in the homes of the poor.

In the central station will be a filing system, containing latest information of everyone under treatment or observation, every infected household, and an report of the general hygienic condition of every settlement—the whole to be embodied in a large scale map.

The difficulties attached to the winter are recognized, yet it is believed the kindly fisher-folk will be always ready and willing to aid the nurses in getting from settlement to settlement by means of dogs and sledges, etc. The work will thus in some measure be continued even during the winter months; it is, however, recognized that during these months the nurses must, for the most part, remain in the larger settlements. But, even with these disadvantages, the work will go on steadily and continuously for seven or eight months in each year.

Rights of Private Doctor

The rights of the private physician will be carefully protected. A nurse will not be permitted to look after a patient unless he is without a physician; she will also be instructed to offer her services, free of cost, to the physicians in the district, to render them any assistance in the care of tubercular patients, and it will be optional with the physicians to employ her in this way; further, a nurse will be permitted to ask the local physician for assistance in any case about which she may be in doubt or in emergencies, and in such instances, the physician will be paid for his advice by the Government.

Sir Robert Phillip, in a letter to me, expressed his full approval of the foregoing scheme and, at the same time, strongly urged that the cottage sanatorium should undertake all the duties of a dispensary in its own district, in addition to those properly belonging to a small sanatorium.

Such then, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of what has occurred in the past.

Established a Dispensary

On my return to St. John's in the autumn of 1912, I found there was no immediate prospect of a sanatorium in St. John's, and therefore without delay established a Tuberculosis Dispensary as a temporary centre for the work not only in St. John's, but for the outports generally. This temporary measure has proved so valuable that I think it will have to be made permanent; it has not only enabled us to deal with a large number of patients, but by putting us in touch with the home, has permitted of an amount of preventive work which, though not possible to state in figures, must, I am convinced, yield large results in the future. The Dispensary has also enabled us to prepare for in active extension of the work to the outports by giving an opportunity of training nurses for that work. Also we have had considerable correspondence with the outports, have delivered addresses, prepared popular literature for general circulation, and been busily engaged in preparing a course of lectures and general instruction for the nurses.

Formidable Undertaking

This last work, I may say, has been a much more formidable undertaking than that one would imagine at first glance; it was quickly brought home to us that it would not be found sufficient to send nurses throughout the island who were trained to deal with tuberculous only; to gain and retain the confidence of the poor, these nurses must be in a position to intelligently advise upon all questions pertaining to sickness and, if necessary, be able to render valuable first aid in cases of accident, etc. One dislikes anything approaching egotism in this matter, but I think it is a duty to the movement to state that, though I have been a very busy general

practitioner for over thirty years, I have never worked harder than during the last two years, midnight rarely sees the day's work finished.

I think, in the foregoing will be found answers to most of the queries made in your columns regarding this work, but I am open to publicly answer all fair questions to the best of my power.

In concluding this article I beg to thank you for the large amount of space you have given me, and, especially, for your valuable aid in assisting to spread a knowledge of what has already been done and of what we hope to accomplish in the future.

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| | Joseph Green, for bridge over South West Brook | 30.00 |
| | Wm. J. Frost, for road to Lee Bight | 40.00 |
| 1912-13— | Joseph Green for repairs to winter mail route from Queen's Cove and Heart's Ease | 200.00 |
| | Albert House, for repairs to railway road | 200.00 |
| | Newman Frost, for darning and repairing public road to wharf | 10.00 |
| | James Styles, for farm road | 20.00 |
| | John Clark, for local road | 5.00 |
| | Albert House, for repairs to washout on East Side | 30.00 |
| | Wm. J. Frost, for post office road | 10.00 |
| | For road to Lee Bight | 40.00 |
| | Albert House, for road to railway | 50.00 |
| | James Brewer, for road to waterside | 10.00 |
| | John Jackson, for local road | 10.00 |
| | Seth Styles, for road to water side | 10.00 |
| 1913-14— | Rev. K. G. Richards, for road from Little Heart's Ease to St. Jones Without | 50.00 |
| | Eli Frost, for agricultural road | 15.00 |
| | Albert House, for repairs to washout | 40.00 |
| | Wm. J. Frost, for repairs to main line road to Adeyton | 10.00 |

- Special Grants for Trinity East
- | | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| 1910-11— | Matthew Eville, for Jones' road | 100.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for repairs to Jones' road | 100.00 |
| 1911-12— | Matthew Eville, for new road near Connolly's | 30.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for Alfred Field's road | 20.00 |
| | Matthew Eville—
For Smoke Alley road | 100.00 |
| | For Jones' road | 1000.00 |
| | For well near public wharf for completion of Field's road | 80.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for Reuben Late's Road | 10.00 |
| | Matthew Eville—
For road at Long Point | 40.00 |
| | For road near Connolly's | 40.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for road at Freshwater | 50.00 |
| | Albert Fowlow, for farm road | 20.00 |
| | Wm. Bailey, of George, for road at Freshwater | 20.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for Smoke Alley and Jones' Road | 100.00 |
| | Matthew Eville, for Chimney Hill winter path | 50.00 |
| 1913-14— | Matthew Eville, for two public wells | 100.00 |
| | Matthew Eville—
For bridge on main line | 90.00 |
| | For Hugh Brown's Road | 40.00 |

- Special Grants for Trinity West
- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| E. G. Grant, for expenditure on winter mail camps | Southern Bay and Shoal Harbor | 6.75 |
| G. R. Lilly, for expenses cleaning well | | 2.70 |
| E. G. Grant, for repairs to well | | 6.50 |
| Robert Morris, for widening roads and general repairs | | 100.00 |
| Robert Morris, for roads at Trouty | | 40.00 |
| Robert Morris, for bridges on | | 40.00 |

- | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|
| main line road | 150.00 | engaged in your work | 3.00 |
| Commercial Stores, for half way tilt at Southern Bay | 160.00 | Dr. A. E. White, for payment of labor by George King, cutting track at Bonaventure main road | 3.75 |
| Robert Morris, for special repairs to roads | 30.00 | Robert Morris, for Hurdle, Fleet and King's Road at Cuckold's Cove | 10.00 |
| Rev. C. W. Hollands for road at Little Harbor and Sparler's Cove | 80.00 | Robert Morris, for special repairs to roads | 100.00 |
| Robert Morris—
For repairs to bridges | 30.00 | Joseph Morris, for repairs to pump boxes | 2.00 |
| For purchase of Gravel Pit | 40.00 | Robert Morris, for special repairs to roads | 200.00 |
| Commercial Stores, for purchase of land for widening road at Port Rexton, from Joseph and Peter Ploughman | 13.50 | Samuel Hussey, J.P., for well at Hogg's Nose | 25.00 |
| Robert Morris, for bridges and special repairs | 300.00 | Samuel Hussey, J.P., for Lockston's hauling path | 80.00 |
| 1912-13— | | Robert Morris, for special repairs to King's Cove Road | 100.00 |
| Edmund Hunt, for payments of amounts paid by you during winter storms while | | Robert Morris, for branch road from Dunfield to Trouty | 80.00 |

Our Prices Will Interest You.

We offer the following NEW MEATS just landed:

- 100 brls. Special Fam. Beef
- 100 barrels Ham Butt Pork
- 150 barrels Fat Back Pork
- 75 barrels Fam. Mess Pork
- 150 barrels Boneless Beef
- 100 barrels Ex. Family Beef
- AND—
- 1000 brls. Am. Gran. Sugar

HEARN & COMPANY

HEAR What Adjutant J. Wallace White Has to Say Regarding Our MATTRESSES.

To Messrs. Pope's Furniture & Mattress Factory, St. John's.

Gentlemen,—
I have bought hundreds of Mattresses during my time for hotel business both in Canada and other places and I can honestly assure you that I have never used anything so good as the Mattresses you supplied us with some time ago.

(Signed), J. WALLACE WHITE, Adjutant S. Army.

POPE'S Mattresses have stood the test for years.

For the Lenten Season

- 100 bbls. Pickled Trout
- 150 Cases Salmon

Job's Stores, Ltd.

Grocery Department.

The Canada Accident Assurance Company, of Montreal,

is prepared to quote rates and issue policies for Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, and Health in Various Forms.

Apart from its own strong financial standing its liabilities are guaranteed by the

Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, England.

With assets of over Eighty-Six Million Dollars.

All particulars will be given by

JOHN COWAN, Agent for Newfoundland.

Jan 21, 3m, w, f

The Daily Mail \$2.00 Year.

MADRAS MUSLINS.
This lot contains 8 pieces altogether, pretty half blind muslins with frilled border and loops. Casement Muslins and Curtain Muslins with frilled border. Madras washes well. Values up to 30c. **Saturday and Monday**

19c.

OWING to Friday being a general holiday, our Sale this week will be confined to Saturday only to make your purchases for Easter. Sale continues on Monday as usual. Intending purchasers would do well in making their selections early Saturday.

MEXICAN LACE TABLE CENTRES, 16c.
3 dozen only. These are very serviceable. They come in Circular shape, 23 inches in diameter. Will wash perfectly, edges firmly finished. Very suitable for side tables and dining room tables. **Special Saturday & Monday**

16c.

WOMEN'S ASSORTED HOSIERY, 18c.
25 dozen in this lot, assorted makes, plain and ribbed. About 6 dozen of fleeced hose in the lot. This is a special clearing line. Reg. to 22c.
Saturday & Monday 18c.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE 3/4 HOSE, 29c
This is a limited quantity only, about 7 dozen in all told. A nice weight Spring Sock fast black, not too fine but just the correct weight for present wear. Regular 35c.
Saturday & Monday 29c.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH.



WE SELL FOR LESS.

TEA COSIES, 29c.
Just to hand a big assortment of pretty Tea Cosies, light and dark shades, pretty floral patterns; some with cord edging. Others with satin pipings. Nothing inferior about them. All good values at their regular prices up to 40c.
Saturday and Monday 29c.

EGG COSIES, 33c.
These are made to cover egg holders, such as those we sold at Christmas time. They come in the much favoured "Willow" pattern; they can also be used to cover a half dozen egg cups. Try one for Easter morning Special.
33c.

Pocket Books, 14c.
4 dozen of these in the "Where's it" make. Just such a handy little book required every day. Linen cover, good paper. Have one on your desk, you will find it handy; will fit the vest pocket. Special.
Saturday and Monday 14c.

Summer Wash Fabrics, Our Regular 25c. Line For 19c.
These are all New Spring Goods. Our stocks are rather heavy and to introduce we make this special offer for this week. Take advantage of it. You'll find dainty striped and check Ginghams and Mercerized Cottons, in striped and flowered effects, plain white muslins and many other pretty summer dress fabrics marked regularly 25c. **Saturday & Monday for 19c.**

White Damask Table Cloths, \$1.98
Just in time for Easter comes along a shipment of Table Cloths and to introduce we offer this line: size 67x90, satin finish. Bought from a leading English house where quality is always to be depended on. Reg. \$2.30. **Saturday & Monday \$1.98**

NUN'S VEILINGS, 30c.
Amongst our New Dress Goods came along a lot of pretty shades in Nun's Veilings, such shades as Navy, Royal, Cardinal, Nile Green and Cream. This material of many uses is popular as ever. Reg. 35c. **Saturday and Monday 30c.**
Per yard.

From the Showroom

EASTER OFFERINGS
THE NEWEST OUT

Ribbons For Easter, 6 inches wide, 18c.
60 pieces of Coloured Silk Taffeta and Merve Ribbon, 6 inches wide, in shades of Brown, Tan, Pink, Grey, Green, Champagne, Gold, Cerise, Amethyst, White, Cream and Black. Ribbons of quality 6 inches wide. Reg. 25c.
Saturday and Monday 18c.

Ladies' Fine Net and Chiffon Coat Collars, 67c.
They are very dressy, being nicely trimmed with wide net and lace ruchings; others with wide lace insertion, and Coloured Satin covered Buttons, in Royal, Cerise, Saxe, Emerald and White.
Reg. 75c. Saturday and Monday 67c.

JOB LINE OF LADIES' SILK SCARVES, 69c.
These come in very fine Knitted Silk. Shades of White, Brown, Pale Blue, Pink, Wine, Champagne, Navy and Black and many others in pretty mixed colors.
Reg. up to 90c. Sat. & Mon. 69c.

LADIES' AMERICAN HAND BAGS, 67c.
Quite new, with good leather handle, nice, convenient and serviceable shapes; fitted inside with small mirror and purse; rigid frame, nickel and gilt clasps.
Reg. 75c. Saturday & Monday 67c.

LADIES' "DAND A" CORSETS, 99c.
This make is well and favourably known. They come in long and short hips, long and medium hips. Suspensors attached to each pair. Regular \$1.10.
Saturday and Monday 99c.

A SWEET DISPLAY OF LADIES' AMERICAN BLOUSES
For this week we offer a particularly pleasing line of Blouses, the latest and most approved styles in fine White Lawns and Voiles; high and low neck, styles, long and 3/4 sleeves, superbly trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace and insertion. Others with lace ruching at neck and down the front; some showing pretty Kimona sleeve. Many other styles not mentioned.
here. Reg. up to \$1.80. Sat. & Mon. \$1.49

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN AND EMBROIDERY DRESSES.
Faultless styles permeating this dainty exhibit of Snow White Dresses, very handsome trimmings of Swiss Embroidery and Insertion; others with lace and insertion box pleat fronts, narrow lace edgings; high and low necks, the styles and various; some belted. This is one of the prettiest lines we have shown for some time.
Reg. 80c. Saturday & Monday 72c.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN AMERICAN CAMISOLES, 29c.
These perfect fitting garments need no special mention, pretty trimmed with lace and insertion, ribbon heading; others with embroidery edging; size from 34.
to 44. Reg. 35c. Saturday & Monday 29c.

JOB LINE CHILDREN'S VESTS.
This is a mixed line of Children's fine Jersey ribbed Vests. They come in assorted sizes, have high neck and 3/4 sleeves. No imperfection, all in good condition. We specify a price for
Saturday and Monday, each 14c.

The "Boston" Garter For Men, 31c.

Has always demonstrated its comfort, durability and neatness. We have them in separate boxes, assorted colours, in silk elastics, nickel and rubber fittings. Always sure grip and fits so comfortably that you scarcely know you wear them.
Reg. 35c. Saturday & Monday 31c.

Stair Oil Cloths, 8 1-2c. per yard.

18 pieces of American Stair Oil Cloths. A good range of patterns, assorted widths, pretty borders, plain and fancy centres. Special for Easter Sale.
Per Yard 8 1-2c.

White Curtain Nets, 24c.
470 yards of Pure White Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, up to 56 inches wide. The new spring patterns are strong here. Values to 30c.
Saturday and Monday, per yard 24c.

Dainty White Tray Cloths, 47c.
6 dozen of them, size 18x27. Very neatly embroidered on white linen, hemstitched border; all stitchings and workings firm. Will stand the most vigorous wash.
Reg. 55c. Saturday & Monday 47c.

Glassware Special!

360 pieces of plain and fancy Glassware, Vases, Urns, Water Jugs and
19c.
Preserve Dishes and Milk Jugs. Clear.
10c.
Crystal Glass, in fancy designs.



RUBBERS.

The season for Rubbers bids fair to last for some time. What about your Rubbers, don't risk wet feet and persuade yourself that another week will see the last of wet walking. We offer you good dependable Rubbers at the very lowest possible prices for Saturday and Monday.
Ladies' Low Cut 4c.
Ladies' Storm 49c.
Gents' Storm 68c.

MEN'S GAPS, 69c.

JUST IN TIME FOR EASTER.
20 dozen of Men's Spring Caps. The newest cuts in London styles. Light and Dark Tweeds with Silk Linings. Special range for
Saturday & Monday, Reg. up to 80c, for 69c.

TODAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

N.F. SCHOONER NOW BUILDING AT SHELburne
Designed For Fish Carrying Trade to Mediterranean and Will be Ready in July for Delivery.

Shelburne, April 6.—Another fine new fishing schooner was successfully launched from the Joseph McGill shipyard. She was built for Captain Joseph E. Conrad, of LaHave, and has been named "J. W. Marsson." Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 107 ft.; beam, 22 ft.; hold, 9 ft. 9 ins.; registered tonnage 96 feet.
The new vessel is a splendid type of modern fishing craft; well built and handsome, and thoroughly up-to-date in equipment. She will be rigged and fitted out at once for the banks. Captain Conrad will command her.
Work is proceeding in the same shipyard on a tern schooner for Newfoundland parties. She has been designed for the fish-carrying trade between Newfoundland and Mediterranean ports, and will be completed in July.

Resolutions Of Sympathy

At a meeting of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, held last night, the following resolutions were passed:
RESOLVED—That the sincere sympathy of this union be tendered to the bereaved ones in the great losses they have sustained through the Newfoundland sealing disaster, and—
BE IT ALSO RESOLVED—that the amount of (\$75.00) Seventy-Five Dollars be donated to the fund being already taken up to help the distressed on this sad occasion, and—
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That a copy of these resolutions be sent the daily papers for publication.
JAMES J. SPRATT,
Secy. B. & M. Union.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. H. E. Greaves
The death of Mrs. H. E. Greaves which occurred last evening, was learned with deep regret by her many friends.
Deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Greaves of the National Stores, was the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Woods, Editor and Proprietor of The Courier, a newspaper of St. John's fifty years ago.
In church circles Mrs. Greaves was a prominent and unselfish worker, and at Gower Street Church she will be sorely missed.
She also took an active part in Temperance work and her connections with the W.C.T.U. have been long.
Four children are left, Stanley, at Louisville, Ky., and Arthur, of this city. Mrs. John Duff, of Carbonear, and Mrs. Grover Goodwin, of Richmond, Pa., a sister, Mrs. Simpson, of this city, and a brother living in Chicago, are also left to mourn.
The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon at 2.30.
To the sorrowing family The Mail tenders sympathy.

"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.

A CHARITABLE ACTION.

The T. A. & B. Societies annual billiard matches for 1914 has been fought and won, upwards of sixty players taking part in same. It was decided that the dinner be held on Easter Tuesday night, F. B. Wood Co. being appointed caterers.
Since this decision the fearful sealing accident has happened.
A special meet of the players took place last night and decided to cancel all previous arrangements chiefly owing to the disaster. But instead it was unanimously decided to give the whole proceeds of the tournament to swell the relief fund, which means a donation of about a Hundred Dollars.
This generous action on the part of the young men of the T. A. Club shows practical sympathy on their part in aid of the sufferers.

"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.

SHIPPING

LATEST FROM KYLE
The Reid Nfd. Co. had the following from the Kyle fat 11 a.m.:
"From noon yesterday till 8 a.m., ran 170 miles N., now steaming S. E. by E.; position Cape Race, bearing East by North 107 miles; saw nothing; wind E. S. E., fresh breeze with dense fog; ship steaming slowly."
S.S. Rappahannock is now due from London.
S.S. Shenandoah leaves London on May 2nd for St. John's.
S.S. Morwenna left Halifax at 11 p.m. Tuesday, and is due at midnight.
S.S. Beothic berthed at A. Harvey & Co.'s last evening to take on board 120 tons bunker coal.
S.S. Formand has been chartered by the Red Cross Co. to make a trip from New York. She leaves on the 13th.

COASTAL BOATS.

REIDS.
Bruce 8 a.m. 6 miles East Low Point; wind S. E., dense fog.
Lintrose arrived North Sydney at 8.40 p.m. yesterday. Left again this a.m.
BOWINGS.
Portia arrived at 1.30 p.m. She sails west at 10 a.m. Saturday.

COCHRANE STREET CHURCH

Good Friday services at 11 a.m. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh, M.A., B.D., will preach, subject, "The Cost of Human Redemption." The choir will sing "The Teachings of the Cross," a simple meditation, the music of which is by Dr. Vincent. Collection for Sustentation Fund.

MONDAY NIGHT'S OPERA

Great interest is centred in the opera "Pepita" which will be presented at the Casino Theatre all next week.
Last night there was a full dress rehearsal which was a decided success.
Citizens can expect the greatest operatic performance ever given in St. John's, and we think they will not be disappointed.
The entire profits will be given to the Disaster Fund, which will, we think, be sufficient to attract large audiences.

SEALING REPORTS

Bellaventure
13,600 young harps, 1 young hood, 6 bedlamers, 219 old harps, 4 old hoods, total 13,890; gross weight 315 tons 2 cwt., 0 qrs., 7 lbs. Net value \$27,850.74. The crew of 270 men shared \$34.39 each. Average weight of young harps 52 1/2 lbs.
Beothic
28,141 young harps, 167 old harps, total 28,308; gross weight 673 tons, 5 cwt., 2 qrs., 12 lbs.; net weight 652 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 9 lbs. Value \$68,183.32. The crew of 270 men shared \$71.84. Average weight of young harps 52 13-14 lbs.

NO INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During the present week no infectious disease has been reported.

NEW YORK CITIZENS MEET

Mr. J. S. Munn had a cablegram from New York that a meeting of citizens will be held at the Belmont Hotel to-night for the purpose of opening a subscription fund.

GEORGE ST. BIBLE CLASS

The George Street adult Bible Class holds its semi-annual meeting to-night at 7.45. Important business will be transacted and all members are requested to attend.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOK-STORE FOR "PEPITA"

WANTED—By May 1st, a House, East End preferred. Reply to R. D., Daily Mail Office—ap9,14

Words of Sympathy Deeds of Charity

The Colonial Secretary has received the following messages of sympathy and offers of help for families of the victims of the sealing tragedy:
Salisbury, Rhodesia, Africa.
Shocked at sad news. I mourn deeply with Colony's terrible affliction. Convey heartfelt sympathy to all.
EDGAR R. BOWRING.
The Newfoundlanders Mutual Benefit Association of Boston tender their heartfelt sympathy to the widows and orphans who have been deprived of their loved ones in that most awful disaster at the sealfishery. Arrangements are being made by the Newfoundlanders of Boston to raise fund to relieve distressed.
SIMON J. HOGAN,
50 Bluehill Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
April 9th, 1914.

Having learned with much regret of the appalling disasters which have recently befallen our fellow countrymen, the people of Bay of Islands desire to extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved and suffering in the great sorrow which has overwhelmed them. We pray that a Divine Providence may sustain them in this supreme trial, and that light may shine through the gloom.
On behalf of the people of Bay of Islands
L. MARCH, Chairman.
F. H. J. RUEL, Secretary.
April 8th, 1914.

The Newfoundland students of Mount Allison express their heartfelt sympathy to the sufferers of the appalling sealing disaster, and are forwarding by post a contribution of Twenty dollars towards the relief fund.
OLDEST COLONY CLUB.
April 8th, 1914.
To W. H. Davidson,—Intimate donation 100 guineas Relief Fund Remitting.
J. & W. CAMPBELL & Co.
Glasgow.
April 8th, 1914.

On behalf of the Young Ladies' Guild of St. Andrew's Church, I beg to enclose \$50.00 towards the Sealing Disaster Fund.
(Sgd.) ETHEL HUGHES,
Secretary

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
COVERS MOST. LOOKS BEST. WEARS LONGEST. MOST ECONOMICAL. FULL MEASURE

Blundell Spence & Co.

ENGLISH MIXED PAINTS
for
\$1.75
per gallon
is the best value on the market.
Also a full line of
Paint and Varnish Brushes.

Martin Hardware Co.

FOR SALE!
Schooner "JESSIE"
40 Tons, as she now lies at Cupids.
Any Reasonable Offer will be Accepted.
Apply to
BAIN JOHNSTON & Co.

News of the City and the Outports

Whiteway Lodge Hold Installation

The adjourned installation ceremonies of Whiteway Lodge took place at the Masonic Temple last night.

The ceremonies were performed by the District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. J. A. Chit, K.C., assisted by Wor. Bro. C. R. Duder, D.G.M., R.S., Wor. Bro. J. Stott, D.D.G.M., and Wor. Bro. W. J. Edgar, D.G.S.

The District Grand Master referred to the very sad circumstances which had postposed the ceremony last week and paid tribute to the memory of Past Deputy District Grand Master, Bro. Pinsent, who had been so suddenly called away.

Reference to Disaster

Touching reference was also made to the terrible disaster of our sealers. The officers of Whiteway Lodge for the ensuing year are:

- W.M.—Bro. R. F. Goodridge.
- I.P.M.—Bro. Dr. H. Rendell.
- S.W.—Bro. A. Macpherson.
- J.W.—Bro. W. Campbell.
- Secretary—Bro. W. Barker.
- Treasurer—Bro. T. J. Duley.
- Chaplain—Bro. Rev. W. H. Thomas.
- S.D.—Bro. C. Duley.
- J.D.—Bro. W. H. Rennie.
- D. of C.—Bro. H. R. Brookes.
- Organist—Bro. F. J. King.
- I.G.—Bro. L. P. Chaplin.
- S.S.—Bro. W. McNeilly.
- J.S.—Bro. H. W. Dickinson.
- T.—Bro. G. Morris.

The usual congratulatory speeches were then made, and the retiring Master, Dr. H. Rendell, was presented with a Jewel.

A collection was taken up in aid of the Tasker Educational Fund. Owing to the death of the late Bro. Pinsent and the sealing tragedy the banquet was not held.

Selfish, Greedy Action of Man

A selfish and greedy action and an uncalled for assault was what happened yesterday afternoon at the Southside amongst the sealers.

As it is the custom the "small boy" of the city is ever on the alert on the arrival of the first steamer from the icefields, and will do all sorts of things to get a "gad" of flippers.

It is true the persons having the first right to the flippers are the crew; this cannot be denied. Therefore in many cases the outport man provides a beef barrel and secures as many flippers as he can to forward them to his family.

Caught Him.

One of the men mentioned above, last evening was packing his barrel, when he noticed that two of his flippers had suddenly disappeared. Looking around he caught sight of a youngster of about 10 or 12 years of age, running up from the wharf with the "dainty morsals," which he had "snipped" from the owner. The man gave chase and captured the youngster and taking his goods from him.

Hit the Kid.

But not satisfied in recovering his property he, a "stalwart sealer" gave the "kid" a stinging blow in the face which caused clare to flow copiously from the lads nose.

Now, we don't wish to condone the boy for his tricky action in taking what did not belong to him; but we do strongly protest against the brutal action of this or any other stalwart mankind treating a mere lad for such a trifling offence as snipping a flipper.

This is not good enough just at this particular time especially. We would say to our outport friends, don't be so greedy when packing your barrels in future.

THE EMBALMED BODIES

The following bodies were embalmed by Undertaker Oke: Edgar Howell, Newtown; Alfred Dowden, Newtown; Mark Howell, Newtown; Adol Howell, Newtown; Robert Brown, Fair Island; Jonas Piccott, Fair Island; Daniel Cuff, Doting Cove; David Abbott, Doting Cove; Fred Collins, Newport; Robert Malmont, Greenspond; Job Easton, Greenspond; Albert Malmont, Shamblers Cove; Eli Kane, Pound Cove; Percy Kean, Valleyfield.

The first has been sent home by train, but the others are still at the morgue, and will be sent by the Beothic. The work has been very creditably done.

STEPHANO ARRIVES

S.S. Stephano, Capt. A. Kean, arrived from the icefields yesterday afternoon with 22,000 seals. She berthed at Harvey & Co.'s pier.

PERSONAL

Mr. George Pike, formerly engineer of the S.S. Glencoe, has been awarded a second's certificate.

Mr. N. Snow, buyer for Messrs. Bowring Bros., has returned from his trip to the Old Land. He bought extensively for his firm.

Mr. J. J. McKay, of the firm of Campbell & McKay, who was on a visit to Canada and the States, returned Tuesday. He was away longer than he intended.

Miss Etta Gardner, who will appear at the Nickel Theatre on Monday next, arrived by Tuesday's express. She is from Montreal, where she sang with success, and was given flattering press notices.

Mr. P. E. Outerbridge, who was visiting Canada on business, has returned, and is busy with his agencies. He secured many good lines, which are in demand in the Newfoundland trade and which retailers would do well to inspect.

Mr. J. P. Kieley of the Nickel Theatre, who was visiting Canada and the United States, returned by the express on Tuesday. Mr. Kieley visited all the leading film firms of America and made arrangements for several feature pictures to be landed in St. John's before they are shown outside New York. His trip was purely a business one but the weather was all that could be desired and it proved a very pleasant one.

Mr. John Williams, Manager of Messrs. Bowring Bros. hardware department, who was visiting the Old Country on business and pleasure, is back again and we are glad to say that his health has greatly improved. It was his first visit to the British Isles, and it proved a most enjoyable one. He met many of the principal hardware people and made many new friends and connections which will be of great service to him in the conduct of his business.

Mr. Mark Chaplin, who was visiting the fashionable markets of London, Paris and New York, returned by Tuesday's express. He looks remarkably well, after his tour. Although very busy while in the Old Country he found time to take in one or two of the big football matches. The footer authorities gave him a hearty welcome and every day he had invitations to see one or more contests, but could only take in one or two. The "King" is as popular on the other side as he is on this.

HYMENEAL

Baird—Carmen

The wedding of Miss Enid Baird, second daughter of Mr. J. C. Baird, and Mr. Bruce Carmen, assistant accountant at the Bank of Montreal, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Bryanmuir.

Rev. J. S. Sutherland officiated. The bride was assisted by her sister Eileen, while Mr. James Baird, Jr., supported the groom. The wedding party were then photographed and after refreshments the happy couple proceeded to Donovan's where they will spend a week. They will reside at the Cochrane.

GIVE THIS YOUR ATTENTION.

A. L. C. Relieves a Starving Woman.

Ray Roberts, March 10th, 1914. I have been troubled with indigestion for a number of years. In fact I have been so bad I couldn't eat a half meal of anything.

A friend advised me to try A.L.C. and one half pint bottle cured me. I couldn't believe I could be cured in such a short time and now I can eat anything and food does not trouble me in the least.

I think I am perfectly cured. I haven't felt indigestion this month. I recommend this medicine to all sufferers for indigestion.

You are at liberty to use my name and anyone not believing this statement can write or consult me personally.

MRS. MATTHEW FITZPATRICK, Cross Road, Bay Roberts. Manufactured by Saunders & Mercer, Shearstown, Nfld.

Sold at St. John's by Soper & Moore, C. P. Egan and John J. Healey. Price \$1.25 and \$2.25.

Still No Word of Southern Cross

There is still no news of the Southern Cross.

At nine last night the following was received by Hon. J. R. Bennett from the Kyle:

"Spoke to schooner John Hammond of Gloucester, fisherman, at 6.30 a.m. anchored in lat. 43.30 long. 55.10, one hundred and eighty-nine miles S.W. by S. half S. of Cape Race; she reports seeing nothing of any steamer or sail. At noon to-day Cape Race bearing N. E. by N. half N. 242 miles. Course changed at noon to north which will take us over edge of St. Pierre bank; barometer falling; and looks for a stormy night; sorry have nothing to report; yesterday very stormy. Every man on board this ship anxiously watching, scanning the horizon for anything that might be seen; let me know if you have any news; all crew and passengers well on board."

"PICCOTT."

"THE CADET" ON SALE TO-DAY AND ON SATURDAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The sudden death of Mr. W. J. Redstone, buyer for Messrs. Marshall Brothers, which occurred at Halifax at 3 this morning, caused a great shock.

Messrs. Marshall Brothers had a cablegram from Mr. G. Summerville, of G. Barr's, that he died at the hour stated.

Deceased reached Halifax yesterday by the Tunesian from England, and on reaching his hotel collapsed.

He was removed to the infirmary. At 5 last evening he became unconscious and at 3 this morning died.

The day after leaving Liverpool he became ill, suffering from jaundice, and received medical attendance all the way.

Deceased was 48 years old, and leaves a wife and 7 children.

Mrs. Redstone is very ill at present, and a couple of the children have been in hospital during the winter suffering from fever.

The body will be brought home first chance.

To the sorrowing relatives The Mail extends sympathy.

"THE CADET"

The Mail thanks Editor Foran for a copy of the "Cadet," an interesting quarterly which will be published quarterly in the interests of the Catholic Cadet Corps, and Brigades generally.

It is profusely illustrated, the articles are well written, and there is a generous display of advertising, and the editor is to be complimented on it.

We wish the "Cadet" a full measure of success.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOK-STORE FOR "PEPITA."

Remains of Victim Are Laid to Rest

On Tuesday, the remains of Fred Hatcher, belonging to Cat Harbor, and one of the victims of the sealing disaster, was conveyed to the General Protestant Cemetery for interment, the Rev. C. Whitmarsh conducting the funeral ceremonies.

Mr. Halfyard, the member for the district, who has been most diligent in looking after the bodies of those belonging to his district, made all necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Fred, though only eighteen years of age, was a splendid specimen of manhood; strong, stalwart, bright and promising. He was the eldest of four sons of John Hatcher.

The parents in common with many others have been dealt a severe blow by the awful disaster.

The Mail extends its sincerest sympathies to the bereaved family.

NOTICE!

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the property of the Estate of the late Dr. Robert White, Trinity, consisting of land, dwelling house, and stable.

All Tenders will be opened on Thursday, April 30th.

The Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

REV. CANON WHITE, St. John's, Executor. ap10,14,16

CAPT. KEAN THINKS WIRELESS WOULD HAVE SAVED LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

I felt sure my men were on board, and was making good headway towards the Stephano, and expected to reach her in an hour, so did not think of trying to signal. We did not reach that evening and worked all night through ice until 2 a.m. Thursday when we were jammed.

I think we were then a mile and a half from the Stephano. When we got that near I was expecting to see her come out and give me my men, but then if the seals are there they would keep my men till daylight and put them out, which seemed a reason why she did not come towards me.

Other reasons for her not coming occurred, one was that the seals may have laid towards the Florizel and my men might be on her.

I began to get fidgety about my men that night as to what ship they were on board, and I thought of making some signal with lights, but if I made such distress signal, some of the other ships would think we were in distress and would send me to find out what was the matter, or send my whole crew, and if some of them fell in the water or met with accident, I would be blamed, as it would be dangerous on the ice at that time of night.

I made no night signals for the reason given. My men might have been safe and I would be risking other lives for no purpose.

Early in the Barrel

Before it was well light I was in the barrel spying what was going on, expecting to see all hands on deck ready to get out for seals. Only a very few men were seen.

I then cast my glass around the horizon, and suddenly caught sight of nine men walking towards my ship.

Right then it occurred to me what had happened, that my men had got adrift and I knew what must have occurred. I don't remember what I did for some time after being paralyzed with fright, but called Mr. Green and the steward and told them what I had seen.

The men appeared to be about two miles distant, some were lagging behind showing signs of fatigue. I went to the hold, called out the crew and dispatched them at once with everything possible in the way of nourishment.

Hoisted Distress Signal

I hoisted the ensign with ball under it, as a distress signal, and then saw two men coming from the Stephano which showed she was hopelessly jammed. I think about a mile and a half distant. We were nearest our own men.

The men from the Stephano when they got within hailing distance asked "What's the matter," I said "Are any of my men on board?" They said "No, they left again at 12 o'clock Tuesday."

I had the ensign flying from mizen peak with coal basket underneath, in place of a proper signal ball which I did not have.

The Stephano's men said their captain told them to ask us if that was a distress signal we were flying, as if it was to lower it further down. I told Mr. Green to put up a proper distress signal, and he put up the International code signal of distress. The Stephano's men went back to their ship almost immediately.

Shortly after they left, the nine men of my own whom I sighted began to arrive on board, and they were probably all on board by nine. We were jammed and could do nothing towards rescuing, but the ice was covered with men from other ships, doing everything possible to assist in picking up our crew.

Survivors On Board

We took what survivors reached us below, stripped them and put on warm clothing, gave them stimulants and did everything that suggested itself for their comfort. None of them died on our ship.

The nine who came on board were George Tuff, Arthur Moulant, Jacob Bungay, Sidney Jones, Lemuel Squires, Philip Abbot, and three others whose names I don't remember. No steamers were able to reach us that day.

The Stephano got down to us about 10 a.m. Friday. She had two live men and two dead bodies. The Bellaventure came along next with all except eight which the Florizel got and eight that are missing.

The Florizel did not come alongside of us at all, she was jammed. I bore up for St. John's as soon as the men and bodies were transferred to the Bellaventure, and the ice permitted, arriving here on Tuesday 7th inst. at 8.30 p.m.

Master Four Springs

Have been master of the Newfoundland four years, sixteen springs to the ice. Am 29 years old. I had not wireless on board. We had it on board four years ago. The next year we had



EASTER OFFERINGS

—IN—

EGG NOVELTIES!

This week we show a good assortment of

EASTER EGG NOVELTIES!

CARDBOARD EGGS, prettily colored, all sizes, suitable for Candies, Gloves, Lace and other Easter Gifts,
4, 8, 10, 20, 25, to \$1.20.

NATURAL CHICKS and DUCKLINGS.....**25c.**

FLUFFY BUNNIES, DUCKLINGS and CHICKS.....**4c. up.**


RABBIT and CHICKEN NOVELTIES.

PLASTER OF PARIS RABBITS, HARES, CHICKS, etc.

FOLDING EASTER BELLS.....**2, 3, 5, 9, 15c. each**

Chocolate Eggs

2, 3, 5, 8, 15c. each.



LIMITED.

the apparatus but no operator as he could not connect with us owing to some accident. The apparatus was taken out previous to last spring.

I don't think my advice was asked as to removing the apparatus, but cannot say for certain. It was mentioned to me.

In conversation with Mr. A. J. Harvey I told him the apparatus worked well and praised it, but I remember no distinct expressions. I had always spoken in the highest terms of recommendation and was very sorry when it was removed.

If I had had the Marconi system I feel confident that not one life would have been lost, because I would have known exactly when my men got on the Stephano, when they were put on the seals, that they were walking towards my ship. I would have known whether they were on any other ships, and other crews could have helped locate them if they were adrift. I would have had enquires whether they were on board my ship.

Weather Forecast

The ordinary Toronto weather forecast might or might not be useful. If I knew a storm was due I would try to get my men in before it came. If I received the weather report that a storm was due, I would direct my men to look out for it, but I would not plead guilty to the charge of keeping my men on board when there were seals because Toronto predicted a storm even for that day. We rely on our glass and our eyes.

The glass is the safest guide at the seal fishery. I have the barometer logged on this trip. It was kept by the navigator, Mr. Green. I watched the barometer frequently, it was second nature to me.

I have never known a captain to keep his men from panning seals that were near by on account of the glass being low, but would always warn the men and take stricter precautions about getting the men aboard.

From Monday till Tuesday the barometer was fair and showed no exceptional conditions. I cannot say whether there was a gradual rise or fall during that night. I saw no noticeable change.

ULSTER THOSE THAT HOME RULE IS DEAD

(Continued from page 1)

the King's support of officers who refused to serve against Ulster that Belfast attributes failure.

IN DEFENCE OF CAPT. KEAN.

(Editor The Daily Mail)

Knowing that there has been lots of adverse criticism of Captain A. Kean, I beg to ask that you print in your esteemed paper my opinion regarding the terrible calamity which befell the "Newfoundland's" ill-fated crew.

My story of the events which took place up to April 7th was written from facts taken from my log and that of Dr. Dr. Wallis.

As you will note I have stated that the men came aboard our ship at eleven o'clock a departure from the usual statement of twelve o'clock. I am prepared to prove this from the fact that our lunch hour was twelve o'clock and the Newfoundland's men had left the ship from ten to fifteen minutes before I went to dinner.

Another thing Captain Kean ordered these men out in order to let them get some seals, having told Mr. Geo. Tuff the bearing of a spot believed to contain at least one thousand. I doubt very much if any of the men had desired to stay, Captain Abram would have prohibited them from doing so.

At the time of leaving there was only a very light snow falling and our barometer gave no sign of the approach of a blizzard.

The allegation that Captain Kean drives his men probably originated with people who have been out with him and who are only after notoriety. Of course he gives orders in a commanding sort of way, but any captain anywhere will do that. I, for one, know it is necessary. But this much I'll say, that Captain Kean would never order a man to a thing he wouldn't attempt himself.

If you do not care to print my account of the disaster written on the scene, please return it. Doubtless it will be difficult to read, but I haven't time to type it at present.

GEORGE F. SHECKLIN, ALLRIDGE L. WALLACE, St. John's, April 9, 1914.

Moors Hacked Aviator to Death

Rabal, Morocco, April 8.—Captain Harve, French military aviator, and a lieutenant, whom he was carrying as a passenger, were hacked to death today by insurgent Moors, after they had escaped, uninjured, from an aeroplane accident in the desert.

"PROGRES" REPAIRING

The little Bell Island steamer Progres has just had a new cabin built on her deck. She is also undergoing extensive renovation.

Seek Runaway Nfld. Husband

The immigration authorities here are endeavoring to locate the whereabouts of the man Taylor, who came here on the steamer Beothic last February from St. John's, leaving a wife and family at the latter place.

So far as can be learned, he was a stowaway on the steamer, and eluded the immigration officials when the steamer entered port. Later his wife came here on the steamer Limitose, and sought the assistance of the police, stating that her husband deserted her.

Since then the Newfoundland police took the matter up, and last Friday and Saturday immigration officer J. J. Dooley, accompanied by a member of the police staff, made a thorough search of some of the southern colliery towns, where Taylor is believed to be, but were unable to affect his arrest.

C.L.B. Bazaar Is Postponed

The ladies who are in charge of the C.L.B. bazaar met in the Sydney Hall, yesterday afternoon, and decided to postpone the bazaar owing to the sealing tragedy.

LT.-Col. Rendell was present and addressed the audience. He was pleased to see so many present and to know they were taking a great interest in the bazaar.

Owing to the disaster it was decided to postpone the event until the latter part of September.

This will meet the approval of the general public.

The bazaar will be held Sept. 22, 23 and 24.

ARRANGED PASSAGES HOME

A number of the Newfoundland's crew waited on Mr. A. B. Morine, yesterday, and he arranged with Mr. Harvey for their passage home with meals. They will leave by the Beothic to-morrow.