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THE DAILY MAIL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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WEATHER REPORT.
Toronto (noon)—East Coast, moderate winds, fine to-day. Thursday: Easterly gales with sleet or rain. West Coast: Winds increasing to gales from eastward with sleet or rain to-night and Thursday.

VOLUME 1, No. 70.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

INQUIRY OPENED INTO TERRIBLE 'ICE' DISASTER

Captain Randell of the Resene Ship Bellaventure is Examined and Tells His Story.

SEVERAL SURVIVORS

ALSO ON THE STAND

They Tell of the Events of the Two Days of Disaster and Death on the Floe.

An official inquiry into the circumstances of the Newfoundland sealing tragedy was opened at the Court House yesterday.

The Attorney General, Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., and the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Hutchings, K.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown to assist in the inquiry; Mr. Warren, K.C., on behalf of Bowring Bros. and Capt. Abraham Kean; Mr. Morine, K.C., and Mr. Lloyd also watched the case on behalf of the men.

The Attorney General said Mr. Hutchings would assist the Magistrate in conducting the inquiry.

Capt. Robert Randell, Master of the Bellaventure, swore he had been prosecuting the seal-fishery returning last Saturday, 4th inst. On Tuesday, March 31st, the Bellaventure about forty miles E.S.E. of Spiller's Ridge, Bonavista, Newfoundland and Bonaventure in sight. Newfoundland bore N.W. from us and about five miles away. Bonaventure about N. half W. about eight miles away.

Saw the Kite

We sighted steamer we took to be the Kite about 10 a.m. bearing W. Newfoundland and Bonaventure not then in sight. Before that shifted our position about fifteen miles South. Did not get crew out until 1 p.m. Weather conditions about 7 a.m. fine and clear, but sky was overcast. Very little indications of storm all the morning—not of severe storm. The barometer did not give any indication in the early morning. The barometer gradually fell towards noon and just slightly commencing to snow about noon.

The wind at this time was about S.E. all morning—but there was scarcely any wind. Slightly increased up to noon. The wind and snow increased considerably in the afternoon. It became had weather all at once between 2 and 3 p.m. At 4.30 p.m. it was a blizzard, could not see any distance. The wind about the same direction, S.E. it was a little frosty. There was not as much frost about eight or nine it became milder, the wind a little more Easterly and increased. After that I turned in—about 10 a.m.

Men Out in Afternoon

I put my own men on the ice between 1 and 2 p.m. They remained out about an hour. I picked them up, because there were no more seals there, not on account of weather. I was also anxious to reach position where the Red Cross boats and Bonaventure were. The ships were N. by W., but not in sight.

Staggered Along

By this time the barrel-man reported the men appeared to be staggering, as if something was wrong. We concluded the men had been out all night. We gradually drew near to one man because we were butting and he was

'NEWFOUNDLAND' IN PORT AFTER TRAGIC VOYAGE.

STORY AS TOLD BY THE CREW OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Some of the Twenty-Nine Men Who Turned Back on the Day of the Storm

TELL WHAT PROMPTED THEM TO THIS ACTION.

Their Caution Saved Them From the Fate Which Overtook So many Comrades.

To-day, all interest is centred in the Newfoundland, and attention is turned to her captain and her survivors.

The Daily Mail knowing that all eyes are centred on her, and that every one is anxious to hear the story of the survivors, devote considerable space to her.

We have told the story of the young commander, Capt. Kean, and we now tell of the 29 brave fellows who left on that eventful morn, but who would not court death and returned to the Newfoundland and escaped with their lives.

Some one may have called them cowards, but their conduct does not merit the term. We believe them heroes just as much as the poor fellows who died. They knew they were human, they were men of experience, they knew what it would mean to be out in a blizzard all night. The Greenland disaster was fresh in their

(Continued in 6th column)

9 a.m. on Wednesday. Then it cleared at intervals. About noon we could see about two miles, between the squalls. It gradually became better during the afternoon. About 3 p.m. the sky was quite clear but there was quite a ground drift on ice.

Sighted Stephano

We saw the Stephano about 1 p.m. about E.N.E., three miles away. We saw no sign of any ships in the ice. After 3 p.m. there was a drift, not so much, which prevented us from seeing any distance. Our men went out at 2.30 and remained out till dark. Some going two miles and perhaps a little more. Wind was N.W. all night and part of next day, gradually dying out. The drift gradually decreasing until dusk there was scarcely any. Wednesday night continued fine, but very frosty.

On Thursday we got under way about dawn. The ice was very tight and heavy. We steamed S.W. a little distance, about a quarter of a mile, and we turned S.E. As soon as it was daylight a barrel-man named Newhook reported he saw some men on ice, about two miles S.E. He said two men were coming towards us, and the others I lost sight of.

By this time the barrel-man reported the men appeared to be staggering, as if something was wrong. We concluded the men had been out all night. We gradually drew near to one man because we were butting and he was

CAPTAIN KEAN IS OVERCOME BY TRAGEDY

Deeply Affected by the Disaster Which Swept Away Sixty-Nine of his Crew.

NEWS CAME TO HIM AS A THUNDERBOLT.

Thought All Along His Men Were Snug and Safe on Board His Father's Ship.

At 9.30 last night the S.S. Newfoundland steamed into port. She was expected and the night being fine hundreds of eyes were watching her as she came through the narrows. Slowly she came along until she reached the centre of the harbor, off A. Harvey Co.'s premises, where the anchor was dropped and her voyage which has caused so much sadness and bereavement was brought to a close.

All on board were glad to be in port once more.

They sailed away a merry lot, but the return was vastly different. Hardly a man spoke, and then not above a whisper, for the terrible strain of the past week had its effect on them.

Boarded by Doctor

Dr. Campbell first boarded her, followed shortly after by newspaper men and others.

Dr. Campbell examined the men, gave the ship a clean bill of health, and then compared the roll call with the former list, and also that of the dead and suffering.

When Capt. Kean met friends from home the terrible tragedy became uppermost in his mind again and he broke down.

In fact ever since the fateful storm he has thought of very little else, and one could not but have the greatest sympathy for him.

Ever in His Mind

He is young to hold such a responsible position, but since the tragedy he has thought of nothing else. Everyone in the city was anxious for the captain's account of the accident, but he has little to tell that

walking towards us. When he got near to the ship, I could see he was in bad shape. I sent two or three men to help him on board.

He reported one hundred men out from the Newfoundland since Tuesday morning. He also said there were fifty men dead. We knew some of them must be in bad shape by that time. The ice being so tight the ship could not get to them. I sent out three or four men to help the second man, who was then nearing the ship. I think one of the two was Jesse Collins, but I am not quite clear.

All Hands Out

The second hand suggested we turn out all our men to search. We immediately did this, and gave the relieving party spirits and blankets. The second-hand man returned and

(Continued on page 4.)

NO UNIONIST CANDIDATE TO BE PUT UP.

London, April 8.—The official announcement is made that the Unionists will not permit any candidate to oppose Asquith in the election in East Fife.

YOUNG CHINAMAN HAS CONFESSED TO BRUTAL CRIME

Struck His Mistress With a Chair and Then Choked Her to Death.—Buried Body in the Furnace and Told Husband Wife Had Gone Out.

Vancouver, April 7.—Jack Kong, a 17 year old Chinese, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Chas. J. Millard, confessed to-day. He told the police he committed the crime at breakfast Wednesday last. Mrs. Millard found fault with him, and he struck her with a chair, stunned her and then choked her to death. Later he took the body to the basement where he cut it up and placed it in the furnace piece by piece. He hid the clothing in order to convince Millard his wife had gone out in the morning.

has not already been published. The Newfoundland struck the hoods on the 14th of March, and a barrel was thrown over to mark the spot. The ship steamed around a few miles but the next morning the barrel could not be located.

It will be remembered that messages were sent in that the Newfoundland was doing well with the seals, but the large patch which she saw on the 14th could not be located again and she secured only about 500.

On the morning of the storm the Newfoundland's men started out early for the seals which were believed to be some miles from the ship.

The captain could see the Stephano and other ships, and he remarked that it was hard to see the other ships in the sea and the Newfoundland jammed and unable to budge.

The second hand remarked "we can walk to them," and with that the men set out.

Started Early

It was shortly after 7 a.m. when the men set out, and there was not the slightest indication of the storm. The sealers took their supply of provisions as is customary.

As the distance from the ship to the seals was considerable, he told the men to go to the Stephano if anything happened.

All left the ship, over a hundred and fifty in number, with merry hearts, and the captain and the few others left on board watched them run along on their journey which to many was the road to death.

About 11 a.m. he saw a number of them stop, and then noticed that they were returning.

He saw the others continuing on and going up to the Stephano. It was then spitting snow a little, but even at that time there were no indications of a big storm.

Twenty-nine men returned and

(Continued on page 6)

WILL NOT OPPOSE ASQUITH IN THE EAST FIFE ELECTION

GREY WAS ABSENT FROM THE SECOND READING OF BILL

Suggestion That Federal Scheme Be Considered at Public Convention.

GOVERNMENT HAS MADE LAST CONCILIATION OFFER

Unionists Must Accept Six Year Exclusion or Swallow Bill as a Whole.

London, April 7.—Many ministers avoided taking part in the Home Rule debate. The strangest thing was the absence of Sir Edward Grey, who has gone north for a day or two, leaving Lord Morley in charge of the Foreign Office.

L. S. Amory suggests that the proposed Federal system be considered at a National convention to which M.P.'s would come as citizens, not as party politicians. It appears certain that the Government has made its last offer at conciliation, and the Unionists must either accept the six year exclusion proposals or the whole Bill.

\$750,000 Damage Done by a Fire.

Decatur, U.S.A., April 7.—A fire this morning destroyed Linn and Scruggs department store and Power's theatre, and many shops and offices. Loss \$750,000.

2 Bank Robbers Killed in Fight.

New Hazelton, April 8.—Two bandits were killed in a battle between robbers and a posse of citizens following the hold-up of the Union Bank of Canada ranch here. Six men held up the bank and four have escaped. The quartette secured \$1100.

Jap. Politics In Confusion

Tokio, April 7.—The Japanese empire is thrown into a condition of utter political confusion by the inability of Viscount Kiyoura to form a cabinet under the premiership of Count Yamamata. The Viscount informed the Emperor to-day he had been compelled to give up the task entrusted to him. All political groups as well as the navy have gone on strike. The elder statesmen whom the newspapers refer to as the surviving remnant of old Japan were again summoned to the Palace to-day by the Emperor.

Advertisements in The Daily Mail, the Brightest and Best Paper in Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT IS REGARDED AS STRONGER

Debate of Monday Has Put it in a Much More Favorable Position.

UNIONISTS REMINDED THEY ARE NOT IN POWER.

Liberal Paper Declares Irish Difficulties Can Not Be Solved by Ballot Box.

London, April 8.—The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, considers the position after Monday's debate is relatively more favorable to the Government. It takes the Conservatives to task for forgetting that they are in opposition and not in the Government, adding that in these days no leader of the opposition ever comes to the table to make a speech without assuring himself he is master of the situation.

The Gazette declares that the difficulties of the Irish question have not been made by any party and cannot be removed by the ballot box.

It expresses the hope that in the interval of comparative repose now ahead, the Irish-unity sentiment will be strong enough to solve the six years' problem.

(Continued from 2nd column)

minds. They knew the viciousness of the storm and rather than take the chances of their lives, they returned.

Result Justified Them

Had the storm left no deadly results in its wake, they would have been stigmatized as cowards, but who will call them such now.

Life was sweet to them, as it is to most of us. Wives, children and parents depended on them, and rather than jeopardize themselves they returned to their vessel.

Knowing that the city and outposts is waiting for the story of these men, The Daily Mail reporter interviewed them, and gleaned the following from Tobias Cooper, Bayly's Cove, Bonavista; John Conway and Jeremiah Conway, brothers, of Turk's Cove, T.B.

They are ordinary sealers and the account they give, marks them as early witnesses for the enquiry. They had already prepared a statement for Mr. Morine, the solicitor. "We believe that justice will be done us," said Cooper to The Mail, "and we are all glad that Mr. Morine is with us to look after us."

"We are human and the conditions at the icefields must be changed in future or it will not be an easy matter to get men to go in the wooden ships, at least," he continued.

For the Enquiry

Much of their story we will not publish. Let it be made known first at the enquiry before Judge Knight, in whom the sealers, The Daily Mail, and the general public have every confidence.

The men left the ship at 6.45 a.m.

(Continued on page 6.)

MEETING HELD TO ORGANISE RELIEF FUND

Big Gathering Crowded the Court House to Capacity—Practical Steps Are Taken.

MEETING ADDRESSED BY PROMINENT MEN.

Sympathy the Keynote of the Proceedings—Fund Organised on Permanent Basis.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Ottawa, April 7. Hon. J. R. Bennett, Acting Prime Minister, St. John's.

With the consent of your Government I propose submitting to Parliament an appropriation in aid of the families of those lost in the recent calamity, and of the survivors. Kindly let me know whether your Government will approve. I hope you have news of the Southern Cross.

R. L. BORDEN.

The Court House was crowded to capacity last night with a representative gathering. An interesting sympathetic tone pervaded the whole evidence and business, and professional men as well as citizens in general showed a wholehearted desire to do something practical on behalf of the widow and the orphan.

Notable Gathering.

The Administrator, Sir W. H. Horwood, presided, and among the others present were His Lordship—Bishop Jones, Rev. Mons. Roche, V.G., Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite, Hon. J. R. Bennett, Acting Premier; Hon. M. P. Cashin, Hon. S. D. Blandford, Mr. J. M. Kent, Deputy Mayor Martin, Mr. J. S. Munn, Hon. J. R. Harris, Hon. R. A. Squires, Mr. Gerald Harvey, Mr. J. C. Hepburn, Hon. W. C. Job, R. B. Job, Rev. P. Fenwick, A. B. Morine, G. Shea, P. Knowling, J. C. Padon, W. Woodford, Councillor Mullaly, Rev. Dr. Curtis, J. A. Clift, H. E. Cowan, H. Brownrigg, Rev. Dr. Greene, William Cook, R. C. Smith, Brig. Morehan, Adj. Cdr. Capt. W. Winsor, W. A. Ellis, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, W. Campbell, Hon. C. Emerson, R. J. Devereaux, C. Hutton, E. M. Jackman, J. T. Lamb, S. O. Steele, J. B. McNeil, F. Bradshaw, J. V. O'Dea, F. W. Angel, J. J. Fenelon, Harold Bishop, W. M. Clapp, R. G. Winter, J. A. Winter, F. W. Ayre, S. O. Steele, J. B. Mitchell, J. C. Calver, J. Sellars, M. F. Sullivan, Arch Macpherson, H. D. Carter, H. Macpherson, Dr. Fraser, Judge Johnson, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Macpherson, Capt. E. Dawe, A. W. Miller, D. Baird, Jr., G. Neal, A. W. Martin, A. C. Goodridge, E. A. Bowring, Rev. G. R. Godden, Rev. G. H. Hewitt, Rev. J. Brinton, W. W. White, S. G. Collier, Colin Campbell, W. F. Carter, C. Marshall, Rev. C. A. Whitemarsh, Leo Carter, F. J. Morris, H. Blair, F. MacNamara, F. B. Wood, P. J. Summers, Rev. Canon Bolt, J. Meehan, Soper (2), Moulton, J. W. Grant, A. Findlater, A. W. Miller, Burgess, A. McDougall,

(Continued on page 6.)

The Horse Did Not Appreciate The "Delicacy"—But Willie Got 10c. Worth of Movement



TO
Poultry Fanciers, &c.

George Knowling

Offers for sale the following:
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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A DAUGHTER OF THE STORM!

BY CAPT. FRANK H. SHAW.

CHAPTER XII
Its Fulfillment.

(Continued)

"But, Miss Curzon; it's not possible. Why, if anybody found it out there'd be no end of a row."

"You won't suffer, anyhow," said Aileen with proud disdain. "Never mind. I thought between chums such a thing would have been only a matter of course."

"I'd love to help you, but—pshaw! Isn't it just amazing a trifle?"

"No. Look here, Leigh—Aileen disdained the Mr.—"I'll get solitary confinement to-night, and then I'll slip out and meet you on the cliff. Then we can talk it over."

It was a biting, raw, altogether unlovely day towards the end of November. The chestnut-tree was denuded of its last leaves, but Aileen had deftly placed the bole between herself and possible observation. Leigh stood on the path—the road was very quiet—and looked upwards.

"But to stow away!" he protested.

"It's the only chance there is," said Aileen decisively. "Of course, if you're going to funk it, there's no need to say anything more about it. Still, I thought that as we're chums, and both sailors, you might bear a hand. I'll need some one to carry my bag, you know; and, besides, if people saw a girl about the docks they'd begin to wonder."

"But your father'll be in an awful wax," demurred Leigh. Aileen swung

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.

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Merrickville, Ont.

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P. E. Outerbridge,
Sole Agents for Newfoundland,
137 Water Street.

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

GLAZED PHOTO—
 Sealing Industry, 30c. doz.
 Comic Picture Cards, 10c, 15c and 18c. doz.
 Art Views, 13c. doz. up.

EASTER POST CARDS—
 A fine variety in Lithochrome. Hand Painted and Silk Embroidered, 15c, 25c, 40c, and 65c. doz. Birthday Post Cards, 18c. and 20c. doz.

GEO. KNOWLING.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

F. A. MEWS,
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St. John's, N.F.
(Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

arranged, time passed with cruel slowness. She was perforce compelled to be on her best behaviour lest a bad report should be tendered to her father on his farewell visit; but she took advantage of the greater freedom which rewarded this excellent record to fill that invaluable kit-bag with everything that a girl likely to be away from civilisation for three or four days. He purchased a variety of strange foods—the things that apprentice love—and packed them all away securely in his own leather valise. The question of drinking puzzled him for a while, but a skirmishing invasion of his mother's pantry gave him half a dozen quart bottles, and these he filled, corked securely, and added to his growing stock. On the night of the twenty-fourth of November all was in readiness.

Aileen had counted the hours almost breathlessly. Her father, when she met him with eyes from which she had in vain tried to eliminate the sparkle,

A WORD TO THE WISE!

To the Reader!

You need a Bright, Breezy, Up-to-date Newspaper if you want to keep in touch with affairs of the Day at Home or Abroad.

Keep Posted

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.

"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

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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.

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"The Daily Mail" Pattern Service.

SERGE AND TAFFETA

A pretty development of the double tunic is shown in the serge and taffeta gown in the accompanying drawing. The front is filled with a novel little surplice effect of white chiffon and lace, the opening outlined by a band of silk passementeries. A broad girdle of self-tone taffeta lengthens the waist line. A double tunic—the upper of serge, the lower taffeta falls in deepening length to a turban which is worn with this hat closely fitting brim of cream millau straw and crown of black satin. A low-looped bow of the satin is thrust through a fold of the brim at the front. A black aigrette furnishes the trimming.

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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.

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DENTIST, 203
BEST QUALITY
TEETH AT
WATER ST.
\$12.00 PER SET. TEETH EXTRACTED—PAINLESSLY—25c.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

(BY DR. H. RENDELL.)

The following is a verbatim copy of the paper I submitted to Sir R. Phillip, and others, for consideration and criticism: from it you will note that our ideas continue to run parallel. In the fall of 1908 an "Association for the Prevention of Consumption" was started in St. John's; it received very valuable aid and advice from the Governor, Sir William MacGregor, M.D., as well as financial assistance from all classes. This Association chiefly devoted itself to a Campaign of Education throughout the Colony.

The attitude of the people towards the lecturers, etc., was most encouraging; without exception they were everywhere received with open arms, and the results may be seen in new school buildings, education of children in elementary hygiene, and a general opening of windows, which were probably never opened before.

Reduction in Death Rate

Coincidentally there has been a reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis (vide Registrar's report); it would, however, be premature to conclude this reduction was consequent upon the campaign. A very pleasing feature of the movement has been the education of the parents by the children, and the ready and pleased manner with which the parents have accepted and put into practice the teachings of their children. A little stress is laid upon this point as it tends to show that our people are ready to give their support to any movement for the suppression of consumption. During the autumn of 1911 the Government of Newfoundland decided to make a strong effort to cope with tuberculosis throughout the island. Shortly after this had been announced the Messrs. Reid offered to build and equip a sanatorium in St. John's at a cost of \$50,000—containing 70 beds—and to devote another \$50,000 to building and equipping sixteen smaller sanatoriums—each one containing ten beds—one for each electoral district. (Newfoundland is divided into eighteen districts for electoral purposes.)

Votes of \$25,000

During 1912, as a preliminary, the Legislature voted \$25,000 for the purpose of dealing with tuberculosis, and it is the intention during 1913 to introduce into the estimates the full amount deemed necessary for the campaign. Dr. H. Rendell has been appointed Medical Officer, and Miss Ella Campbell the Superintendent of Nurses. Miss Campbell proceeds to Edinburgh to make a study, from a nursing point of view, of the methods of dealing with tuberculosis adopted there. Dr. Rendell is instructed to visit Great Britain, Canada, and America, in order to investigate everything pertaining to the cure and suppression of consumption, also to consult with leading authorities on tuberculosis, as to the best method of carrying on a Tuberculosis Campaign in Newfoundland.

Facts Collected

With this latter object, the following facts have been collected regarding the Colony: Newfoundland is about two-thirds the size of England and Wales, but has a much more extended coast line, owing to the numerous bays and innumerable serrations. It is one-third larger than Ireland. Its population, exclusive of Labrador, is, in round numbers, about 240,000; this population is scattered along the whole coast. For our purposes the interior may be considered unpopulated. In all there 1257 towns, villages, and settlements which are grouped together into eighteen districts. These may be classified as follows: 13 have a population exceeding 1000; 7 have less than 1000; 5 less than 900; 8 less than 800; 11 less than 700; 22 less than 600; 23 less than 500; 47 less than 400; 93 less than 300; 74 less than 200; 139 less than 150; and 797 less than 100.

Public Health Commission. In 1909 the Government appointed four medical men and one laymen to act as a Commission upon Public Health; the following extracts are taken from the report for the year 1911:

"Mortality for 1910"

"The marked reduction in the general death rate of the Colony referred to in the Commissions' last report, and also the reduction under the two great heads of mortality, Consumption and Infantile Mortality, have continued up to the end of 1910, being the latest date at which the figures are at present available, and this cannot fail to be a matter of much gratification. (a) The total mortality figures for the past six years has been as follows: 1905, 3925; 1906, 4663; 1907, 4122; 1908, 4143; 1909, 3683; 1910, 3673. (And the latest figures for 1911 show a mortality for 3892). For 1901 the total deaths were 3865. The total rate per 1000 living is, in 1910, 15.2 (and in 1911, 16.02). For the United Kingdom it was in 1909, 14.8.

Vital Statistics

"(b) Our tables of Vital Statistics state the deaths from Consumption of the Lungs—mostly adults—as follows:

1905	804	3.5
1906	933	4
1907	801	3.42
1908	802	3.38
1909	736	3.1
1910	692	2.86
1911	694	2.86

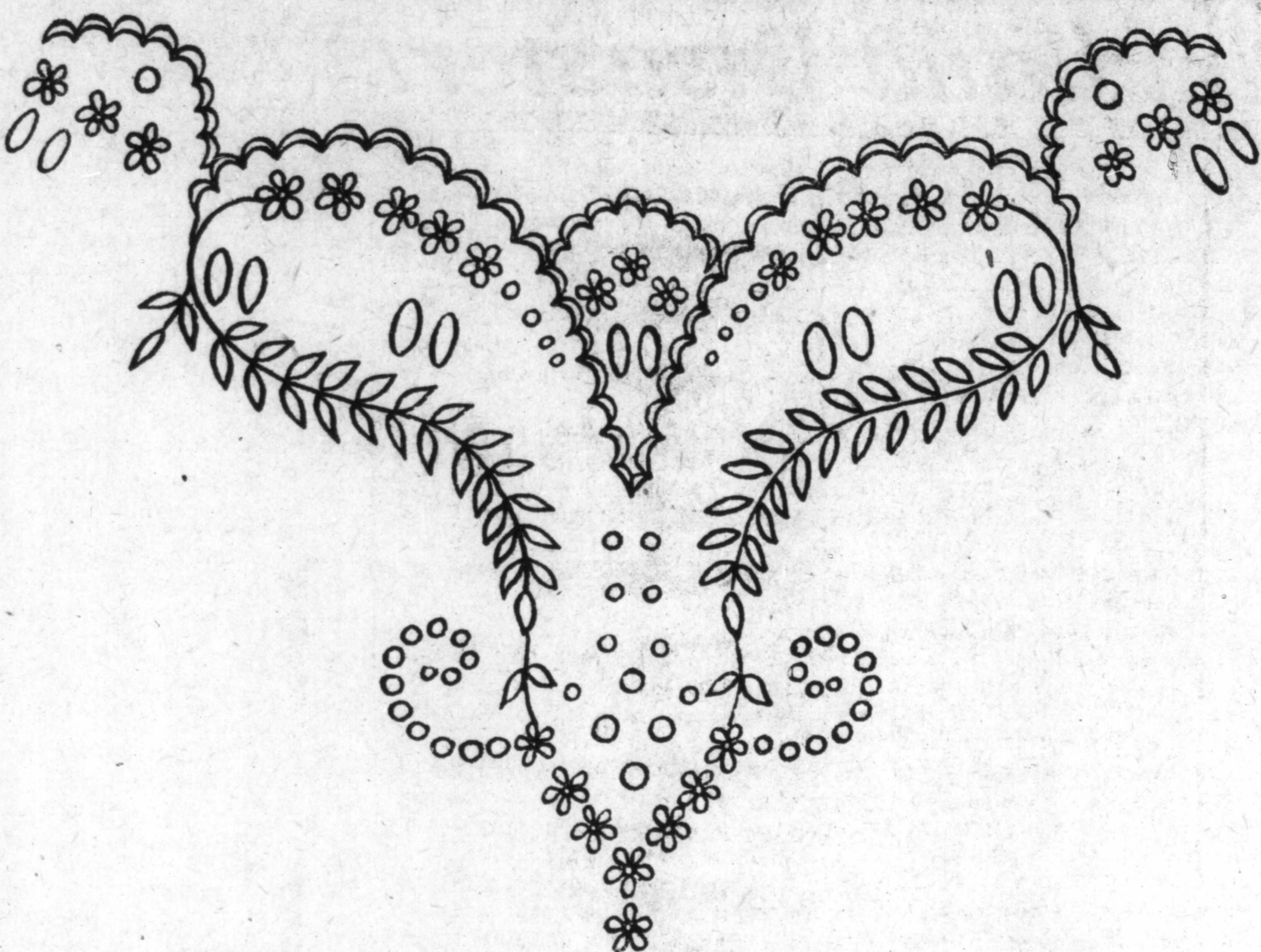
"The progressive improvement previously noted seems therefore to be still in evidence, though it must be noted that our Statistics are not entirely reliable. Furthermore, for purposes of comparison with the death-rates of other countries, it must not be forgotten that for these countries the deaths from Tuberculosis include all forms of Tuberculosis. It is probable that the deaths from Tuberculosis in the Colony for 1910 numbered fully 1000, being equivalent to a rate of over four per thousand living, against a similar rate of 1.52 in England.

Peculiar Conditions

"Before leaving this subject it is interesting to note that the death rate of Newfoundland, eliminating our excess in the items of Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality (which in both cases will fortunately respond to judicious effort), will probably compare quite favorably with that of any other country. Thus, while our general death-rate is 15.2 per 1000 living, against 14.8 in England, or only slightly in excess, our Tuberculosis rate is approximately 4 against 1.52, showing of what vital importance to this Colony is the fight against Consumption, and its predisposing causes."

"The DAILY MAIL" EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

Watch for Them every Wednesday.



FRONT OF CHEMISE

The scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the dots and ovals as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING

Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line. If the material is sheer, this may

be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way, impression paper, of course, will not be required. ADVERTISE JUDICIOUSLY IN THE DAILY MAIL

rate is approximately 4 against 1.52, showing of what vital importance to this Colony is the fight against Consumption, and its predisposing causes."

The Commissioners further made a number of recommendations with regard to Public Health generally and Tuberculosis particularly—(vide report).

Compares Favorably

When attempting to formulate a plan of campaign against tuberculosis in Newfoundland, a number of peculiar local conditions must be kept clearly in view:

1. The interior is not inhabited; the population is scattered along a coast line of greater extent than that of England and Wales.
2. Everywhere this coast is indented by great bays in which are innumerable harbors and coves. The people have settled in these harbors and coves and, as they are mostly fisher-folk, they have built their wooden cottages near the water's edge.
3. There is little emigration or immigration, and the people move very little from place to place.
4. There is a railway system (vide map), which, however, only taps the heads of the great bays. Trains run more or less regularly, all the year, but, during severe winters, the traffic may be blocked for weeks at a time.
5. Carriage roads have been constructed about St. John's and, to some considerable extent around the great bays, viz., Bonavista, Trinity, Conception, Trepassey and Placentia Bays; but, even in these bays, access to the settlements must largely be by water; elsewhere the highroad is by water.
6. There is an extensive system of coastal steamers, subsidised by the Government; these again only call at the more important settlements, where they may remain an hour or two (often less) to ship or discharge passengers and cargo. These coastal steamers discontinue running North of St. John's, unless exceptionally, from the end of December till May. The service is continued all the year along the South Coast. All carriage roads, excepting those near St. John's, are commonly blocked by snow during the winter from December till late in May; the little traffic which goes on outside St. John's during these months being chiefly done on foot, or with slides and dogs, or more rarely ponies.
7. There is a good postal and telegraph service throughout the island, but the mailmen often endure great hardships during the winter, and, in some instances, have lost their lives in the winter storms.
8. There is a considerable amount of bone and gland disease among children. Teeth are not good (largely due to lack of care).
9. Infection is practically always direct, from parent to child, or child to child.

Good Postal Services

From the foregoing the following may be deduced: 1. Short of enormous expenditure, far beyond the resources of the Colony, the Tuberculosis Campaign must be more or less of an intermittent nature during the winter.

(To be concluded to-morrow)

The Money Grubber a Misfit in Nature By WINIFRED BLACK



Winifred Black

MAN in a Connecticut town died the other day and left \$80,000 in the bank. He was a watchman. He worked 16 hours a day, rain or shine, hot or cold, ill or well, and he got \$2 a day for it. He lived in a little house all by himself and ate three times a day bread and onions. He never had visitors, and he never went visiting. He didn't subscribe for a daily paper; he belonged to no library and he had bought just one book in the last 40 years.

What Good is His Money Now?

He did not care for the theatre. He never went to the races, and nobody ever saw him buy so much as an ice cream cone for even himself, or anybody else.

He lived like a dormouse in his little house, the world forgetting, by the world forgot. I wonder what he thought about on summer evenings when the moon threw a spangled net of silver over the river that ran close to the little but where he lived.

And when the meadow larks began to call in the spring, I wonder if he ever got time to go out and look for shooting stars and Dutchman's breeches, or if he thought everything that wasn't good to eat was just a weed, and ought to be pulled up for taking the ground away from the potatoes.

When the June sun made the roses along the railroad track smell like Araby the Blest—though they were just wild and only pink and sweet and not worth a penny in the world—what did he think then of the wild extravagance of the land that flung them there to seed and blossom, just because they were the first that ran close to the little but where he lived.

When the winter stars sparkled frostily in the cold sky, did he ever look up at them, this man who worked so hard and lived so poor—to save a fortune—and wonder why they shone so brightly?

The butterflies, little yellow fellows with white spots of silver on their wings, they grow that way down in Connecticut where this poor rich man lived, and great brown moths with wings of ringed yellow—what did he think of them, I wonder, and of their part in the great plan of creation?

The wild cucumber vine crept up over his lonely habitation and spangled the humble roof with its veil of bubbling lace. I wonder why? There was no money in it.

Of evenings when the lonely old man sat for a while on the hard earth at his doorstep, did he note the grasshoppers judding so cheerily there in the dusk?

Queer old fellows, the grasshoppers. I always like to believe that they are the Adlers for the fairies who live down there in the grass and the clover. They never tire, and when the dancing flags they leap into the air to show how proper dancing should be done, I shall always believe that the man who invented the tango thought of this on a June evening when the grasshoppers were out for a frolic. Did he ever watch them jumping in the clover, poor old man, who died the other day and left \$80,000 in the bank—after a lifetime of grudging privation and niggardly economies?

I wonder what his heirs will do with it. I hope there's a pretty niece with cheeks like roses and Irish eyes like violets drenched in dew. I hope she'll buy a pretty hat with a pink rose on it and a soft frock of white, or some such color, to wear to Holy Communion some Easter Sunday.

No Savings Bank for Nature.

I hope there's a strapping nephew, too, with a pair of broad shoulders and two honest hands that can spend, as well as save. Bless their hearts, sure it's a fine dinner they'll have the day, and new shoes, too, with plenty of "creek" in them.

A New Hat For Easter

A Job Lot of 20 dozen
Gent's Soft Felt Hats
selling at **85c.**
worth from \$1.20 to \$1.50.

Gent's Velour Felt Hats,
in shades of Green, Mouse
and Mole, very stylish,
\$1.50.

A full range of
Hard Felt Hats,
from 60c. to \$1.20.

A nice selection of English
and American
Golf Caps, 30c. to \$1.00.

Steer Brothers.

Orders Booked!

For Spring delivery of

BIRCH JUNKS!

Just leave your order and the Junk will be sent to your home in May or early in June.

Robt. Templeton

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, m, w, f

Daddy's Good Night Story

By GEORGE HENRY SMITH

BANG! Bang! Bang!" began Sammy as he started to tell a story to the Rabbit boys.

"The Giant of the Blue Forest was knocking at the door of a hut which was surrounded by trees.

"Who is it?" asked a tiny voice from within.

"Open the door," commanded the Giant. With that the door opened and Tulip Heart, the Fairy of the Forest, appeared. She smiled pleasantly at the big Giant and said in her silvery voice:

"Come in. You are welcome."

"Are you not afraid of me?" asked the Giant in his gruffest voice.

"No, indeed," answered Tulip Heart. "Why should I be afraid of you?"

"Well, well!" exclaimed the Giant. "I am glad to find some one who is not afraid of me. Do you know, if you are not afraid of me, I will come in and have supper with you. I will just have time enough, as some hunters say after me."

"Are you afraid of them?" asked Tulip Heart.

"Well," said the Giant, "I was looking for some place to hide."

"You should not be afraid of them and then they cannot hurt you. Nothing can harm you or hurt you unless you are afraid of it."

"Just then there was a knocking at the door."

"Where can I hide?" asked the Giant in alarm.

"Don't fear," said Tulip Heart as she touched the Giant with her magic wand and made him disappear.

The hunters came and couldn't find him and went away, Tulip Heart told him again with the magic wand.

"There you are," she said in her silvery voice. "I told you not to be afraid."

"I shall never be afraid again," said the Giant in a voice that wasn't a shout.

"ARMADA"

Is the Best CEYLON TEA that can be bought, and is only procurable at two seasons in the year.

In 1 lb. Tins From All Grocers.

Geo. Knowling

Has just received ex S. S. "Eaglepoint" another shipment of

Seville Orange Pulp

For making the finest quality Seville Orange Marmalade at a cost of under 5c. per lb.

5 1-2 lb. Tins, 30c. tin.

11 lb. Tins, 55c. tin.

Geo. Knowling

April 8, 1914

The Daily Mail

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Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only and the real name of the author should be attached. This will not be used unless consent be given in the communication.

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 8, 1914.

AGONISING SUSPENSE

The whole Colony is now waiting in agonising suspense for some news of the missing "Southern Cross."

Eight days ago we had the last tidings from her through the captain of the Portia. Then came the fearful storm of Tuesday and Wednesday, and a silence as to her whereabouts that we all earnestly pray does not mean the long silence of death for the one hundred and seventy men on board.

We mourn to-day seventy-seven of our most industrious countrymen lost in the disaster that overtook the crew of the Newfoundland.

What that blow actually means we cannot fully realise without visiting the North which has suffered to the greatest extent.

Think of little settlements comprising but a handful of families out of which seven or eight bread-winners have been taken.

Only the Giver of Consolation understands the depths of sorrow into which our people have been plunged.

And now there is this suspense about the "Southern Cross"; these disquieting fears as to her safety. Surely our cup of woe is already full without this overflowing draught being added!

On board the missing ship are fifty men from one district—Harbor Main, and seventeen members of the L.O.A. at Kelligrews are included.

It will be a staggering blow for Conception Bay if the ship be not located.

But there is always "hope from the sea" and we wait with what patience we can command for tidings of the missing ship.

May they be tidings of safety and of joy.

L. O. A.



There will be meeting of Rolay Oak Lodge, No. 22, L.O.L., Victoria Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening.

By order of the W.M.

R. SIMMONS.

Rec. Secretary.

Official Investigation of Newfoundland Disaster.

(Continued from page 1)

Second hand, Abraham Parsons, went in charge. We continued working the ship towards the place where we had seen the men during the early morning.

Not long after, some of our men began returning, helping the other men along. The ship continued on until 4 p.m., picking up the live men. They were coming twos and threes all that time, squads of our men helping them. At 3 p.m. they were all on board thirty-four of them. Several were brought on stretchers, as they could not walk. Most of them were in a bad condition.

The second hand had the bodies put on pans together so that there would be no trouble in picking them up. These were picked up between 3 and 4 p.m. We had on board fifty-eight bodies. The Newfoundland was in sight when we finished picking up the bodies, about six miles to the East. She was in sight all the evening before, as soon as the weather cleared.

Condon't Get To Her

The Stephano, Florizel and Bonavere were in sight all Thursday. We then tried to work towards the Newfoundland. I think she was jammed all the time. We were trying to reach her all that night. The ice was very tight and we could only make slow progress. We stopped a few hours during the night and reached the Newfoundland about 11 a.m. the following day, Friday.

The Stephano was alongside the Newfoundland when we reached her and Captain Abraham Kean came on board us with the Newfoundland's articles. Previous to that he had been on board the Newfoundland and got the articles. He ticked off the names of those aboard the Newfoundland. I gave him a list of the live men we had on board the Bellaventure. These men were distributed over the ship. We ticked those off and saw who were dead.

Then we took the sick men from the Newfoundland on board the Bellaventure, about thirteen, and two from the Stephano, and also two dead men from the Florizel. She had in the meantime picked up nine dead bodies. We took them about 4 p.m. We then had on board sixty-nine dead men, and forty-eight sick.

Dead and Missing

After we had ticked off the sick men and counted the bodies we had, there were eight men dead and missing. After the first member of the Newfoundland's crew came on board, we got in touch with the Stephano by wireless. After I received a message from A. Harvey & Co. I reported. We arrived in St. John's about 5 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, hauled into Harvey & Co.'s wharf, where the sick men and bodies were taken charge of by the authorities.

I have been eight years at the ice. The seals were much scattered. We had to steam considerably more than usual this year. Seals were scarce, picking up small quantities for several days before the Tuesday. We were killing and we picked them up at once.

The Newfoundland's direction and the men's direction about forty-eight degrees. The men were not straight between us and the Newfoundland. We saw the Newfoundland between three and four on Wednesday. Nine of the thirteen sick men had been out in the storm with the second hand and got back to Newfoundland. I cannot speak of the other four.

Out Forty-eight Hours

The nine men had been out about forty-eight hours. We had no wireless connection with the Stephano on Wednesday. Some of our men reported on Friday after we had discovered the Newfoundland's men that they had seen men of another ship to the Eastward on Wednesday evening. They did not report this to me on Wednesday. I heard from the second hand. The direction thus reported would be the direction from which the Newfoundland's men were subsequently picked up.

It is not customary to make barometrical records at the seafishery. Public weather messages are not sent to us at the seafishery. On Tuesday the barometer did not sink rapidly at any moment to my knowledge.

Thomas Moulard, (sworn) and examined by Mr. Hutchings, K.C., said—I belong to Bonavista, and was one of the crew of the S.S. Newfoundland this year. Her captain was Westlake Kean, with a crew of about 180 men. I was in Arthur Moulard's watch. There were four watches on board.

I don't know anything as to the position of our ship on Tuesday, March 31st. I saw no steamers about us early that morning, except the Stephano, which was 7 or 8 miles

Looked Like Weather

The sky looked dark, and it looked like bad weather. When we left the ship the weather was fine, with clear sky. Then men who turned back belonged to all the watches. I with others went on board the Stephano and reached her about noon. One of the Stephano's men told me the time.

When we were about a mile from the Stephano it began to snow, just peckish. We had a mug-up on board the Stephano. Capt. Kean told us, while we were getting a mug-up, that he would put us into a spot of seals, and when he came on deck he told us to get on the ice; this was about one hour after we got on board.

The weather was bad then, snowing quite a lot, pretty thick, blowing and drifting; could not see more than a mile. When we got on the ice Capt. Abraham Kean told us the seals lay to the south-west, and we all started for them, went about half mile, struck a small lot of seals very scattered. Some of our men remained there killing, the rest went on a short distance to look for another spot of seals. We only went about 100 yards and started killing; about twenty minutes after we were altogether again.

Weather Worse

The weather by this time was a lot worse than when we left the ship. The second hand gave orders then to start for the Newfoundland. The wind was about S.E., not very cold. We all started for the Newfoundland, and could see no distance ahead then, the snow was falling thick.

When leaving, Capt. Kean told us our ship bore S.E., but we could not see her. The men were under the second hand, George Tuff, and followed his directions.

We kept together until half an hour before dark, when the watches of Thomas Dawson and Jones separated from us. They went to the left, but we met again just before dark in the path that we travelled in the morning.

We stopped walking at dark, all the rest all followed me. About five o'clock the second hand came up and ordered me to stop as a man, William Pear, had given out. We stopped till the sick man came up, caught the foot path again, and walked a bit further until 5:30 when we stopped for the night.

We divided up into three sections within about three hundred yards. We were on three different pans and were divided because all could not get shelter on our pan. I was in the gang which the second hand, George Tuff, had charge of.

We remained together until after daylight Wednesday, when we commenced to separate. The second hand with another man and myself were to leeward about one hundred yards to see if we could see anything. After about an hour we continued on the same course and put up again. It was getting up towards noon then. We did not go back to the main group but the second hand did.

I saw three men dying after I left the group that morning. These men were wandering around in our path. We stayed on this last pan until it cleared off. I daresay there were ten men left, then the second hand went towards the Bellaventure which was in sight. Arthur Moulard had gone to the Bellaventure before, and when the second hand saw the Bellaventure turn stern towards him, he turned towards our own ship. We concluded the Bellaventure had not observed us.

Long Way Off.

The Newfoundland was a long way further away and in an opposite direction. When I saw the second hand going to our ship, three or four of us cut out and followed him. We kept on this way till about dark, then put up for the night. The wind was blowing strong, but the drift had died out, and it was very cold from early morning. I did not return to the main gang.

One of the men with me died soon after the Bellaventure turned her stern to us. His name was Henry Dowden. I was holding him up. I saw only four men die on the ice.

On Thursday morning as soon as it got daylight, I with the men on the pan with me, started for the Newfoundland. Some got on board about eight. I did not until ten.

I heard nothing said about remaining on the Stephano Tuesday night,

either on board, or on the way out to the Stephano. I did not give the matter of where we were going to stay that night any thought. I went by what the second hand said.

Nobody Refused.

I heard nobody refuse or object to leave the Stephano to go on the ice, nor did I hear anyone say anything about the locality of the seals.

I don't know how the men were provided with food, when leaving our ship. I provided myself pretty well. I know most all had hard biscuit. Oatmeal and hard tack is what is usually taken. The men had on their usual clothing.

To Mr. Lloyd Jones said that although I made no objection after getting my mug up, I did not expect to leave the Stephano as the storm was on. I heard some men say when the storm got worse on Monday evening, that they wondered why they didn't stay on board the Stephano.

No objection was made to Captain Kean on their behalf, and he understood the men were blaming themselves for leaving the ship. The attitude they assumed was that they should have remained on board.

Sidney Jones, (sworn) and examined by Mr. Hutchings, K.C., said—I belong to Newtown, Bonavista Bay, and was a master watch on the Newfoundland this spring.

We saw the Stephano about six miles N.W. of us, and the Florizel about N.N.W. of us 8-dhr shr hrd sh about N.E. still further away. There were two other ships in sight but I did not know them, being too far off.

Fine in the Morning.

The weather was very fine in the morning, the sky slightly overcast, but nothing to indicate a storm.

Our whole crew started at seven o'clock to board the Stephano about one hundred and sixty in all.

A little over half way twenty-nine of our men turned back to the Newfoundland. They did not tell me why they turned back. I thought they went back because they talk the walk was long with nothing at the end of it.

One of these men belonged to my watch, and there may have been a couple of more, but I am not sure. There was nothing falling when they went back, but it was getting thick.

The rest went on the Stephano about 11:30 a.m. It was then snowing a little, and the weather was on when we got aboard, but it was not over thick.

Something To Eat.

I went below in the master watch's mess room. I think it was less than half an hour when I was on deck again, and some of our men were on the ice, some more below, and some on deck.

about noon on Wednesday. I do not know his name. During Wednesday night and Thursday morning most of them died. Most of our group remained in this spot till Thursday.

The master watch, Arthur Moulard, and second hand, George Tuff, left us about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon to go to the Bellaventure. Just before they started we sighted here about 4 or 5 miles away.

Moulard and Tuff returned to us about dark, being unable to reach the Bellaventure; I don't know why. They then, with two or three more men, left towards Thursday morning to go to the Newfoundland, the rest of us remaining in the same spot until Thursday morning, when my first cousin and I started to walk to the Bellaventure.

Saw Them Coming.

We walked about half a mile when we saw the Bellaventure's crew coming towards us and we walked aboard with one of her men, the rest going on the place we had left. The Bellaventure's crew continued the search and picked up all the rest of our men living and dead.

We then went to the Newfoundland, when Capt. Randall took some men from her, as also, afterwards, from the Stephano and Florizel, when we bore up for St. John's, arriving at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, 4th inst.

When we left the Newfoundland we had some hard bread; I had 7 or 8 cakes; the others about the same. I don't know what the master watches had. Wednesday was very stormy until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, with wind N.W. and very cold, and grew colder as night came on.

We were clad in our usual clothes for sealing when we went out. None of the crew carried oil skins. When we left the Newfoundland our captain thought we would stay aboard the Stephano.

I did not hear the captain say this, but I was told so by George Tuff, second hand, at least I so understood him.

Stay Aboard Stephano.

Replying to questions of Dr. Lloyd Moulard said: I heard the captain of the Newfoundland say we could stay aboard the Stephano if the weather came on. On the way I heard the masters of watch say it looked for weather.

I was not surprised when thirty men turned back. I was going on board the Stephano as it was easier to get to her. When we got to the spot of seals we did not expect to go back to the Stephano.

At the time the men went over nobody raised any objection to leaving the Stephano. I did not object to leave the Stephano.

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON Saturday, the 11th inst. at 10 a.m., calling at the following places:

Table with shipping destinations: Cape Broyle, Trepassey, Placentia, Grand Bank, English Hr, West Gaultois, Rencontre (West), Ramea Channel, Ferryland, St. Mary's, Marystown, Lamaline, Belleoram, Harbor Breton, Pushtrough, Francois, Burgeo, Fermuse, Salmonier, Burin, Fortune, St. Jacques, Pass Island, Richards Hr., Cape LaHune, Rose Blanche.

Freight received until 6 p.m. on FRIDAY. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 306

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.

King George The Fifth Seamen's Institute

The above Institute will be closed for a few days for cleaning and repairing.

W. H. JONES, Superintendent.

You Can Make Big Money Selling Our Fountain Pens

Standard make, self fillers, 25c. Standard make, plain, dropper fillers, 40c. Standard make, fancy carved, dropper fillers, 45c. Standard make, German Silver Cap, unbreakable, 49c. Standard make, Pearl mounted, dropper fillers, 70c.

Our White Stone Rings, made to resemble the real Diamond, are beauties. (A handsome Tin free with every ring). Ladies', 1.2 and 3 stones, 50c. each. Gent's, 1 stone, 50c. each.

Knife Sharpeners, 15c.; Potato Peelers, 15c.; 5 yards Stickem, 8c.; Glass Pens, in case, 6c.; Combination Field, Opera and Reading Glasses, 50c. each; the world renowned Home (Asco Brand) (free razor with home), price \$1.00, and other Novelties too numerous to mention.

Over-seas Novelty Co., Wholesale and Retail.

UNCLE DUDLEY, Manager. mart1,4m

Tailoring by Mail Order

I make a specialty of Mail Order Tailoring and can guarantee good fitting and stylish garments to measure. A trial order solicited.

Output orders promptly made up and despatched C.O.D. to any station or port in the Island, carriage paid.

JOHN ADRAIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, ST. JOHN'S.

(Next door to F.P.U. office.) jan20,s,tu,th

Builders AND Painters

We have just received a large shipment of Window Glass, Paint, Varnish.

1300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes. READY MIXED PAINT in 1 lb., 1/2 gallon, 1/4 gallon & 1 gallon tins. PAINT GROUND in OIL in 1 lb., 7 lb., 14 lb., 28 lb. tins. GENUINE WHITE LEAD.

No. 1 & No. 2 White Lead. No. 1 and No. 2 WHITE ZINC COPAL VARNISH. OAK VARNISH. FURNITURE VARNISH in 1/2 pt., 1 pt., 1/4 gallon, 1/2 gallon, 1 gallon tins. MURALINE, KALSOMINE, KARSONITE.

A full assortment of Sash, Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes. At our usual Low Prices.

GEO. KNOWLING.

mar27,4,eed

FOR SALE! Sticks suitable for masts for schooners, ranging from forty feet to sixty feet, at reasonable prices. For particulars apply at the office of BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD.

—m311w

IF YOU WANT

a good cheap MOTOR ENGINE

sold on small profits, no experts and salesman's salaries and expenses tacked on to the price, save from

\$50.00 to \$150.00 by buying from

SMITH CO. LTD. Water Street West.

NORTH SYDNEY COAL.

Due to arrive on Wednesday, January 14th, ex BEATRICE a small cargo of SCREENED.

W. H. HYNES, East End Coal Dealer

King George the Fifth SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

St. John's, Newfoundland. PATRON:—His Majesty the King. Bedrooms can be booked at all hours; night porter in attendance. Small rooms 20 cents, and large rooms 35 cents per night, including bath.

Meals are served at moderate prices. Girls' department (under the charge of a matron), with separate entrance.

VISITING CARDS—8c, 10c, 12c and 16c per packet. Envelopes to suit 20c. packet, in Swiss Lawn Finish.

HOME RULE AND NATIONALITY.

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

Is there an Irish problem? If there be an Irish problem, what is its character and what is its origin? Can the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament do anything substantial towards its solution? These are the questions which every citizen of the United Kingdom, and, in a less degree, every citizen of the Empire, is bound to ask; for on the answers given must depend the immediate future of the country. The subject is so complex that it cannot be embraced within the limits of a brief article like the present. It is so controversial that an impartial treatment of it is almost beyond the reach of human endeavour. Yet there are one or two broad issues on which even now it may be worth while to say something; for in the heat of debate and the clash of disputes aroused by minor issues they are apt to be forgotten or ignored.

There is a Problem

The first question of those which I began by asking must without doubt be answered in the affirmative. There is an Irish problem. Its gravity may be a matter of dispute, but its reality is beyond question. But what exactly is its character, and how has it arisen? Evidently we have not here to do with the ordinary case—familiar enough in history—of a down-trodden nationality. Ireland is neither robbed nor oppressed. It is not exploited in the interests of British financiers or of British taxpayers. If there is anything wrong, it is the other way. Far from Ireland not having its fair share in the councils of the United Kingdom, it has far more than its fair share. It sends more than its proportionate number of representatives to the British Parliament, as is admitted by everybody, including the authors of the Home Rule Bill. But, in addition to this, it has in every English and Scotch city an important section of the men, in favour of the candidate indicated by Nationalist Whigs and supported by Nationalist National Leaders. I do not complain—far from it; I merely insist that no Irishman, where he lives, who knows the circumstances of this country, who knows the conditions under which members are sent to Westminster to represent the people of the United Kingdom, will for one instant pretend that Ireland has not her share, and more than her share, of parliamentary power. If, therefore, Ireland has a national grievance, it is one of a somewhat unusual type. She is in the position, singular among "oppressed" nationalities, of enjoying more than her fair proportion of representation in the Imperial Parliament, and paying less than her fair proportion of taxation to Imperial authorities.

Why Home Rule?

If, then, we want to find the justification for Home Rule, we must look elsewhere. We shall never find it either in the existing parliamentary system or in the existing financial system. There are, however, grievances, they are British, not Irish. Where, then, lies the Irish difficulty? English supporters of Home Rule give us scant information on this point. They talk about the congestion of parliamentary business. They talk about the embarrassment of the Irish question. The difficulty does not lie there, and everybody who takes the trouble to enquire may easily convince himself that it does not lie there. Where does it lie? It lies in the fact that the Irish Nationalist party claim that Ireland, on the ground of her separate nationality, possesses inherent rights which cannot be satisfied by the fairest and fullest share in the parliamentary institutions of the United Kingdom. What satisfies Scotland cannot satisfy them, and ought not to satisfy them. It would be treason to Ireland.

Hard to Describe

The sentiment of nationality is one of a group of such sentiments for which there is unfortunately no common name. Loyalty, whether to a country or a party, fidelity to a cause, to a national sovereign, to a tribal chief, to a church, to a race, to a creed or school of thought, are characteristic specimens of the class. They may be noble; they do more, they make it noble. It is such sentiments which induce life itself, for something which wholly transcends his narrow personal interests. Therefore, whether mistaken or not, there is always in them an element of greatness; and even if I thought that an Irishman should forget in what part of the United Kingdom he was born—and I still think exactly the reverse—I should still regard his feelings of patriotism as worthy of respect.

Not Exclusive

But patriotism, though it expresses a simple feeling, need have no exclusive application. It may embrace a great deal more than a man's country or a man's race. It may embrace a great deal less. And these various

patriotisms need not be, and should not be, mutually exclusive. As civilization advances, it becomes more and more necessary for men to learn how they are to be combined without being weakened; how a narrow provincialism is to be avoided on the one side, and a selfish indifference, masquerading under the name of enlightened cosmopolitanism, is to be shunned on the other.

As a matter of fact, some combination of different patriotisms is almost universal among thinking persons. If I consider the case I know best (namely, my own), I find that, within a general regard for mankind, which I hope is not absent nor weak, I am moved by a feeling, especially patriotic in its character, for the group of nations who are the authors and the guardians of western civilisations, for the subgroup which speaks the English language, and whose laws and institutions are rooted in British history, for the communities which compose the British Empire, for the United Kingdom of which I am a citizen, and for Scotland, where I was born, where I live, and where my fathers lived before me. Where patriotisms such as these are not forced into conflict, they are not only consistent with each other, but they may mutually reinforce each other; and statesmanship can have no greater object than to make conflict between them impossible.

Centres of Patriotism

It is easy to see, even from this very summary statement, how various are the centres round which patriotic sentiment may crystallise. Its occasion may be found in a real or supposed community of race, of language, of religion, of institutions, of culture, or it may be due to geographical conditions; or it may be the offspring of common memories, or of common hopes, or of common interests. Only of this we may be sure, that whatever its real origin or justification, it will endeavour to draw nourishment from all sources, and will be especially apt to justify its existence by a version of history which at the best is one-sided, at the worst, is purely mythical.

Now what is there in the character of Irish patriotism which, in the case of the southern and western portions of the island, produces or keeps alive the desire to break up the Union? It is not the sense of present grievance, either agrarian, financial, or administrative. The agrarian difficulty is in the way of solution under the Wyndham (and other) Acts; the financial position is more favorable to Ireland than to Great Britain; the administrative grievance is largely imaginary. What then is it?

What Distinction?

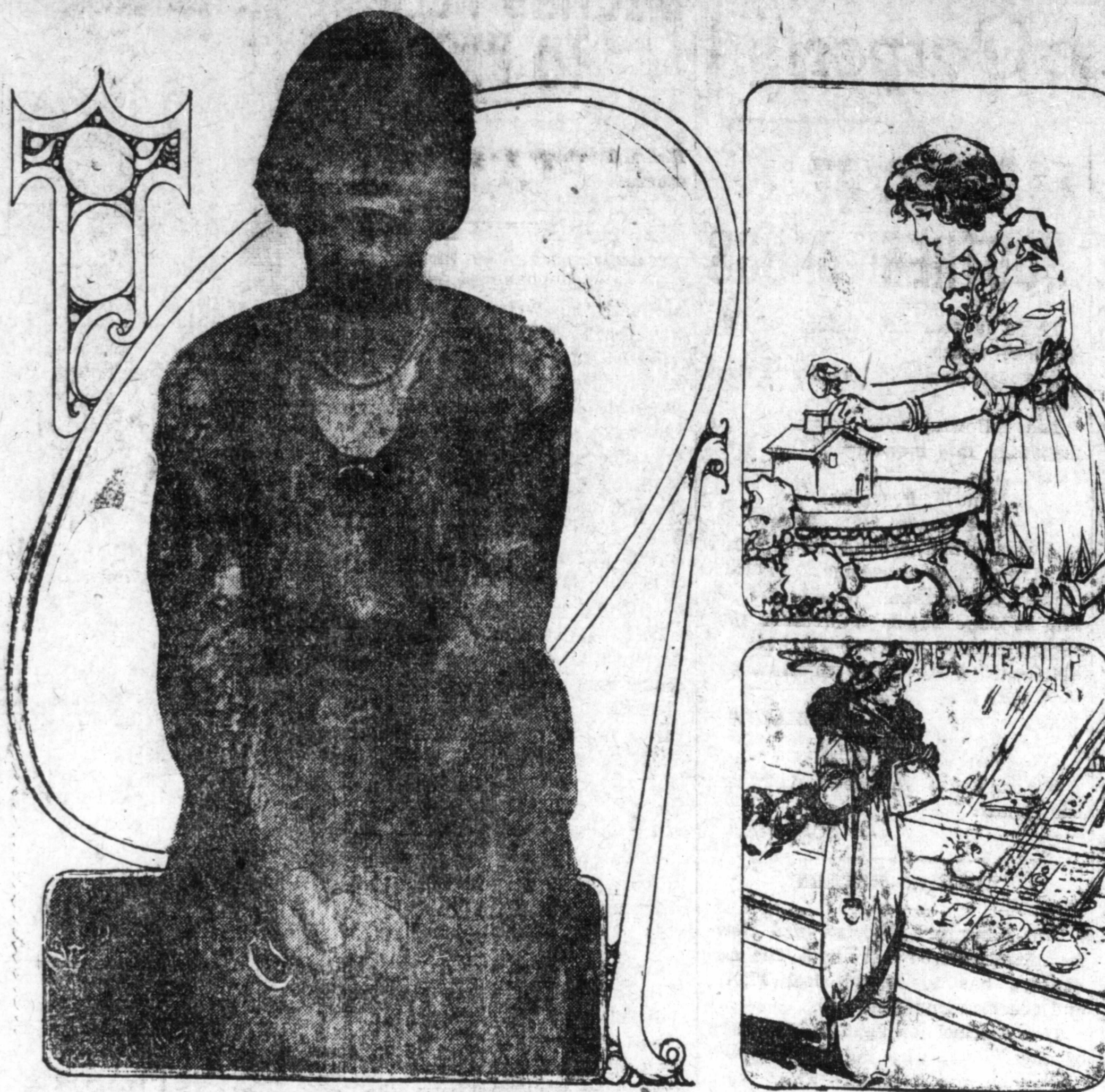
Judging by Nationalist speeches you might suppose that it was the destruction by England of Irish institutions, built up by an Irish race, and giving political unity to an Irish nation. On this theory Ireland is a kind of Polynesia, and, deprived by stronger neighbours of its constitution and its independence; so that the proper remedy is now to undo this ancient wrong, and to give back to the Irish race in Ireland that of which they should never have been deprived.

I believe this view, held more or less explicitly by most Irishmen of Nationalist leanings throughout the world and by many who are not Irishmen, is at the root of all the sentiment which has lain behind the Home Rule propaganda from the days of O'Connell to the present moment. But in truth it is a complete delusion. The history on which it is based is imaginary history. Ireland has often in centuries gone by been hardy used by her more powerful national organisation, for she never possessed one. Ask an Irish Nationalist what institution he desires to see restored to his native country. If he replies at all, the institution he names will almost certainly prove to be of English origin, and to have been abolished because it failed. This at all events is unquestionably true of the Irish Parliament that once sat in Dublin. Nor is the case different with literature, or law, or parliamentary eloquence. In all these great departments of human activity men born in Ireland have done splendid work. But it has been in adding to the masterpieces of English literature, in moulding or administering English law, in adorning assemblies of English origin.

Nobody's Fault

And mark well that it is no fault of the Irish, or, for that matter, of the English either. It is due to the historic accident that the first effective contact between England and Ireland took place at a period when the political system of the former, backward as we rightly deem it, was yet incomparably superior to the tribal organisation which still prevailed in Ireland.

"GET THE DAILY SAVING HABIT"



Blanche Sweet

Movie Star Advises Girls Who Work

By Cecile Manning

HERE are Blanche Sweet's 16 rules for saving money:

"Think twice before you open your purse."

"Have a specific reason for buying a thing. To be worth spending money for it must be useful or ornamental; otherwise it must give pleasure or service. When you can find no earthly reason for buying something which catches the eye, grab your purse tight and hurry along."

"Keep an expense account. When you read the entries you can judge of your business sense."

"Start a bank account. There is fascination in seeing the figure grow. There is also pleasure and sense in paying with a check. It makes you feel important, and where the change would slip through your fingers, you think twice before you write a check."

"Keep out of debt. Paying for dead horses is like having a skeleton for a chum."

"Learn to differentiate between what is necessary and what is superfluous. Cultivate financial prudence and learn the difference between it and stinginess."

"Don't borrow trouble, but remember that the rainy day is a cold, wet reality and that umbrellas cost money."

"Compare the time and energy required to earn a dollar with that which is necessary to care for expenditure."

"Get the saving habit." Blanche Sweet has been a Mutual Film star for nearly three years. And she has yet to reach her 18th birthday. But she has saved money since the first day she went to work, and she says the average "movie" girl is a good business woman.

"Do you know the first and foremost requisite for a 'movie' girl? she asked. 'It is youth. Beauty and health are of minor importance. Health is next to youth and beauty is the third in importance. But the 'movie' star must be young. She must have a face free from lines, for make-up can't hide wrinkles on the screen. And her figure must be slim and girlish."

"First she has to be active. She has to run and jump and climb and be carried up and down stairs and rescued from 10th story windows, and she simply cannot have any extra weight."

"Then she is the object of some one's heart devotion. There seems to be an unwritten law that 'romance and fat' do not go together."

"Then to get the sympathy of her audience, the heroine must have the face of a very young girl."

"Of course, after one's youth passes there is character work and minor parts to play, but the 'big money' goes to the young girls. They all know this and there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of all 'movie' stars to make hay while the sun shines."

"They pay us salaries which seem tremendous. It is not at all unusual for girls of my age to earn from one to three or four hundred dollars a week. But we all know it will only last a few years, for when we begin to lose the freshness of youth some one younger will get the plums."

"I believe all business women ought to learn how to save. Every one who earns her living has to work hard for her money. How foolish she is not to appreciate that fact and save all she can."

"I think a good way to begin to save is to have a little bank and drop into it each day whatever you can afford. The result at the end of a month will amaze you. Get the habit."

So at least I interpret the course of events; but whether I am right or wrong, this, at least, is certain, that the English invader, whatever his crimes, found nothing and destroyed nothing in the Ireland of the twelfth (or, later) centuries which could by any possibility be restored to the Ireland of the twentieth.

But granting, it may be replied, that Nationalist hostility to the Union or to Britain cannot be justified on the ground that Britain has destroyed an Irish civilization, may it not find a surer base in the opinion that the Union yokes together men of different race in one artificial and unworkable system? And is not the system unworkable because the men that have to work it are of different race?

Exaggeration and Error

On this question of race there seems to me much exaggeration and error. We who live now in the United Kingdom, or whose fathers emigrated thence to the new countries of the West, are doubtless of mixed descent, and doubtless the mixture is variously compounded in different districts. But there is not, so far as I know, the slightest reason for supposing that the difference is greater between Ireland and Great Britain than between parts of England and Wales, or between the Highlands of Scotland and the Lowlands. Indeed if any doctrine is going to preach the reconstitution of the United Kingdom on the basis of anthropology, he will never be content with the simple plan of Home Rule all round. He would among other small changes have to transfer the southern frontier of Scotland from the Tweed at least as far north as the Forth,—I think much further; a proceeding to which I for one would most strongly object. If race and blood be the essential root of Nationalist theories as applied to the United Kingdom, the Scotland of history must perish, and Ulster must be divided from the rest of Ireland.

What of Geography?

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 (To be concluded to-morrow)

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Fingers Are Guide-Posts to Traits of Character

By Dr. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

A. B. M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins).

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WHAT would a fish do without fins? What would a whale do without a tail? What would a diamond merchant or a lecturer do without hands? Really, it is more serious than humorous to say that many men would be speechless if their hands were cut off. For it is a fact, only of late disputed, that the dexterity of your right hand is symmetrically correspondent with the power of speech.

Therefore, the precise area in the brain which controls your skillful muscular hand also directs your vocal ingenuity. To say that a man is making money hand over fist is synonymous with the phrase which says that money talks.

The hands are looked upon superstitiously by palmists; with a definite purpose by criminologists, and with a view to the knowledge of efficiency by psychologists and shop managers.

The idealistic hand with its delicate, long, tapering fingers is, in addition to the others to be mentioned, tested come of heredity in defective families. Upon its positive side, it remains to be tested in the dim and distant future.

The realistic hand has short, square fingers. The energetic hand is that firm and all-quick. Rough fingers with knotted joints indicate a philosophic temperament.

A Sign of Strength. Hypocrites, frauds, overestimated experts and common scolds often have highly polished, long, elegant looking hands. The character of chevronancy the character is supposed to be read from the lines, hollows and hills in the palm of the hand. The ball of the thumb is called the mount of Venus, the hollow of the palm is the plain of glory.

Shaking hands to bind a bargain, as well as a cheerful greeting, comes down to us as a sign of strength and health. The hand signifies strength and is accompanied by some healthy salutation.

"Let my hand— This hand will be your own—my own true friend! Hand in hand with you."

"Does its beauty refine, as its pulses glow Or has sorrow, new crossed the life-line in the palm?"

The well equipped, perfect hand must be sure, have four fingers and a thumb, which curves gracefully like the new moon. The middle finger must be as much longer than the ring finger and fore finger as the length of its whole arm.

Some Abnormal Hands. The thumb, in the open hand must not reach the first knuckle of the fore-finger. The little finger should just barely reach to the second, outer knuckle of the ring finger.

Dr. Forster gives a sketch of a hand with fine fingers. There are several recorded instances of thirteen and a dozen fingers upon one hand. Two thumbs are not rare.

The influence of heredity upon such anomalies has given a serious impetus to the study of eugenics. Eugenics is an important branch of human knowledge on the side of suspending, checking or neutralizing the wicked out-



DR. HIRSHBERG

Answers to Health Questions

MRS. MARY A. Philadelphia, Pa.—I live with a family where there is a cancer. Is it dangerous?

Cancers of certain animals have been found by Drs. Murphy and Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute to be due to ultra-microscopic parasites. It is therefore advisable to err on the safe side and assume that human cancers are also induced by germs.

If you can obtain individual china, linen, glassware and like I believe you, with your youth and outdoor life, will be safe.

Dr. Hirschberg will answer questions for readers of this paper on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He will not undertake to prescribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest letters will be answered personally if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirschberg, care this office.

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 BAINE JOHNSTON & Co.

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
- 1000 brls. Am. Gran. Sugar

—AND—

HEARN & COMPANY

For the Lenten Season

- 100 bbls. Pickled Trout
- 150 Cases Salmon

Job's Stores, Ltd. Grocery Department.

News of the City and the Outports

"NEWFOUNDLAND" IN PORT AFTER A TRAGIC VOYAGE

CAPT. KEAN OVERCOME BY FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

(Continued from page 1) reached the ship at 2 p.m. It was then storming, but not boisterously. When these men returned he took it for granted that those who had continued on had reached the Stephano and were comfortably sheltered.

Blow Whistle The whistle was blown at intervals during Tuesday evening. Wednesday cleared somewhat and the Newfoundland endeavored to get near the Stephano for the men, but the ice was heavy and she could not manage it.

Those on the Newfoundland thought it strange that the Stephano did not make an effort to reach her. That thought was in their minds because they believed the missing men were on the Stephano.

Thursday at day-break Capt. Wes was in the barrel and he saw a few men coming slowly towards the Newfoundland, and then it dawned on him that the absent men had been out in the storm and not on the Stephano.

Some of the crew rushed out to meet them with stimulants and food. Those Who Returned - Second hand Tuff and one of the master watches, Moulard, were in the little band of survivors.

Arrived By Newfoundland The members of the crew who arrived by the Newfoundland are:

Capt. Wes Kean, Wesleyville; Capt. C. W. Green, John Dooley, Wm. Leary, John Mahar, Wm. Egleton, Thomas Ring, James Brace, Patrick Bennett, William Hickey, Edward Whelan, Richard Rogers, Thomas Williams, Henry Constantine, J. Skinner, Wm. Woodfine, Joseph Rogers, John Tizzard, George Adams, Eleazer Barrett, Wm. Woods, all of St. John's; Geo. Tuff, Newtown; John Power, Outer Cove; George Pitts, New Perlican; Wm. Pitts, New Perlican; Wm. James White, New Perlican; Edward Peddie, New Perlican; Chas. F. Evans, Hant's Harbor; John Hayward, Bonavista; Elias Moulard, Bonavista; John Moulard, Bonavista; Wm. Evans, Pouch Cove; Thos. Doyle, Harbor Grace; John Antle, Turk's Cove; Franck Ryan, Turk's Cove; Terrence Moore, Turk's Cove; John Conway, Turk's Cove; Frank Seward, Gooseberry Island; Robert Winter, Pool's Island; James H. Porter, Ellistown; Levi Hancock, Newtown; Samuel Moulard, Bonavista; George Stagg, Bonavista; Luke White, Greenspond; Thomas Chard, Bonavista; Frederick Marsh, Bonavista; John Cooper, Bonavista; Tobias Cooper, Bonavista; Richard Cooper, Bonavista; George Linthorn, Bonavista; Az. Mills, New Perlican; Edmund Short, Hant's Harbor; Arthur Moulard, Bonavista; Ariel Greene, Hant's Harbor; Stephen Jordan, Pouch Cove; Roland Critch, Hant's Harbor; John Harris, New Chelsea; Eric Martin, Pouch Cove; Joseph Frances, Hant's Harbor; Wm. Porter, Ellistown; James Barrett, Old Perlican.

Montreal, April 7.—Mederu Martin has been elected Mayor of Montreal over Mayor Stephens by a substantial majority. He was one of the "22."

STORY AS TOLD BY CREW OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Continued from page 1) on Tuesday with the others. There were 29 of them, and they held together, cemented by common bonds. One of the number had a watch, so that times mentioned may be considered accurate.

Leaving the ship they travelled about 4 miles until about 10.30 when they decided to turn back. The storm was then making its appearance, and they understood from the condition of the sky that a rough time was in store.

Had a Compass Tobias Cooper had a compass, and was looked upon as the leader of the twenty-nine. He set his compass when they started for the Newfoundland. It was then 10.45.

Three quarters of an hour later the drifts were so bad that it was impossible to see the ship. The wind was from the South East, and the blizzard was increasing in violence.

When about a mile from the ship they heard the whistle, and knowing the direction in which she lay, was confident that the whistle was the Newfoundland's.

The steamer could not move, as she was jammed, so they were confident that the whistle was hers.

Made Towards Sound They continued on in the direction of the sound and when between a half mile and a quarter mile from the steamer they could see her between the 'hulls.'

As far as they can judge it was about 2 p.m. when they got back to the Newfoundland, and they stated that they were then asked why they returned.

Tobias Cooper acted as spokesman and said it was because of the weather.

Then, the men allege, they were told they had no authority to return and that they should have followed the master of watch.

At 3.30 and again at 4 the Newfoundland's whistle was sounded.

The officers of the ship thought the absent ones were on the Stephano, the sealers thought so, too.

At 8 a.m. Thursday ten of the Newfoundland's men were seen making their way to the ship. When they arrived the terrible truth was made known, and the feelings of those on board can better be imagined than described.

M. I. A. Vote \$10 To Fund

The annual meeting of the St. John's Improvement Association was held last night in the Congregational Lecture Hall when the following officers were elected for the coming season:

H. R. Brookes, President. P. H. Cowan, Vice-President. C. C. Duley, Secretary. Geo. Langmead, Treasurer.

Executive Committee: H. E. Cowan, Owen Steele and W. D. Watson. After the election of officers a debate took place, the subject being "Is the growing tendency towards secular forms of observing the Sabbath conducive to the benefit of the human race?"

Messrs. W. D. Watson, C. E. Brookes and R. Butt were the set speakers for the affirmative side and Messrs. Northfield, E. Thomas and Maylan for the negative. After quite a lively discussion the vote was taken which resulted in a victory for the negative by a small majority.

NO NEWS OF SOUTHERN CROSS

There is still no tidings of the Southern Cross.

The Kyle is not in touch with Cape Race. The following was received from the Fiona this morning: Fiona. Received 12.40.

To Hon. M. P. Cashin "Searched shore from Cape Race to Renewa and around Rock. Saw no sign of any wreckage. Awaiting further instruction. Would like to call at Cape Freels if weather permits, as there is a report that Myrick heard a steamer's whistle about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

"O'REILLY."

Mr. Cashin's Answer "Go and use your own judgment and report."

"CASHIN."

SEALERS RETURN

The Adventure, Florizel and Newfoundland arrived last night. The Adventure has 10,000, Florizel 17,000, and the Newfoundland 500.

The Florizel brought in 115 men of the Eagle, who refused to take coal from the Florizel. They were prepared to stay out until their own coal was burned, but they would not take a fresh supply. The Eagle has 8,000.

None of the others were seen lately. The Ranger was sighted last Wednesday, but not spoken.

The Stephano is due to-morrow, but Capt. Kean reports very heavy ice, and may be delayed.

CAPT. SAUNDERS' LECTURE.

Last night in the gymnasium of the C.L.B. Armoury Capt. H. B. Saunders lectured to the officers, warrant and non-commissioned, and privates of the C.L.B.

The Captain spoke for over an hour and the lecture was very interesting containing much good advice. He dealt with different subjects, taking for one the "Evil of Cigarettes," a habit which every young man should immediately give up. He spoke strongly on this subject as it means ruin to the life of many a young person.

"Training" also was spoken of. The Captain is a great believer in training and every lad while in the Brigade should take the opportunity of getting as much physical training as they possibly can.

Lieut.-Col. Rendell proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. Saunders for his kindness in giving the Brigade such a very interesting and enjoyable lecture.

C. L. B. OLD COMRADES

An emergency meeting of the C.L.B. OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION will be held in their room, C.L.B. Armoury, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst, at 8 p.m. sharp, as business of the utmost importance is to be transacted. Every member is requested to be present.

H. GREENE, Secretary.

THE ENQUIRY

The Magisterial enquiry into the loss of the Newfoundland's men was continued this morning, when several witnesses were examined.

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

This closes the 1914 session of the M.I.A., as the meeting last night decided to cancel the social which was to take place next week.

At the close of the meeting the sum of Ten Dollars was voted towards the Marine Disaster Fund.

MEETING HELD TO ORGANISE

(Continued from page 1) Richard White, G. Peters and many others.

Purpose of Meeting. The purpose of the meeting is amply explained by the various resolutions passed. The first, moved by His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, was to the effect that:

WHEREAS Disaster, unprecedented in its magnitude, has plunged the whole Island of Newfoundland into mourning, leaving heart-breaking and suffering in many a home, from which husband, father, brothers and sons, beloved, have been suddenly taken, while many widows, little ones and dependents are left insufficiently provided for, and without apparent means of support;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by this meeting of the Citizens of St. John's that a Relief Fund be established forthwith to meet the needs of the Sufferers and that the co-operation of residents in every section of the Island and of Newfoundlanders and friends of the Colony abroad, be solicited with a view to lessening the burdens of those who have been thus called upon to suffer through the loss of their Bread-Winners.

Permanent Fund. The second resolution, moved by Hon. John R. Bennett, Acting Premier, provided that the collection and distribution of the Relief Fund be left in the hands of a Committee to be appointed by His Excellency the Administrator and that the said Committee shall be further empowered to establish another and permanent Fund for the Relief of Sufferers from Marine Disasters in Newfoundland, to organize Branch Committees throughout the Island, to collect funds from year to year with this object in view and to seek such charter from Legislature of the Colony as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

Use of Funds. Mr. John S. Munn moved the third resolution which provided that sufferers through the loss of the schooners "Grand Falls" and "Checkers" or through any disaster at sea which may hereafter occur, may be the beneficiaries of such permanent funds which Surplus from the former or Sealers' Fund may be devoted after the expiration of fifteen years and from which any deficiency in the amount reserved for distribution to sufferers from the Sealing Disaster may be made good.

These resolutions were all unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Several Addresses.

The large gathering was addressed by Sheriff Carter; Sir William Horwood; Bishop Jones; Monsignor Roche; Acting-Premier Bennett; Mr. J. M. Kent, K.C.; Mr. J. S. Munn, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. John Harris, President of the Legislative Council; Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, D.D., and Deputy Mayor Martin. Sheriff Carter, who was the first speaker, stated that the meeting had been called at the request of Chief Justice, Sir William Horwood. He made touching reference to the object—A calamity, almost beyond human thought, had enveloped us, and it was our bounden duty, as well as privilege to do all we could for the sustenance and comfort of the bereaved.

Give and that Quickly. Sir William Horwood followed and gave further explanation of the object of the meeting.

"The cry of the widow and the fatherless are heard in the land," said the Administrator, "and amongst the mourners must be many who add to their natural grief the weight of anxious care as to daily bread. Therein lies the purpose of the meeting and the object of promptitude. Who gives quickly increases the value of the gift. If the worst be realized, and the death roll include 250, instead of 77 names, and over 1,000 dependents, it will be still more necessary that the need should be promptly faced, for the task will then be greater than local resources can meet."

Sir William then read a cable from London in which Governor Davidson stated that in co-operation with Sir Edward Morris he had arranged to open a fund in London for the benefit of the sufferers from the disaster on the ice. A signed appeal appears in The London Times and The Daily Mail. The Governor subscribes Five Hundred Dollars.

Another message had reached him from the Hon. George Knowling, giving One Thousand Dollars to the Fund.

Agonising Suspense. Bishop Jones feelingly referred to the circumstances of the tragedy and to agonising suspense about the Southern Cross.

"Last week," said His Lordship, "we thought we knew the worst: this week we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that if our worst fears are realized the extent of the disaster will be more than trebled, and that we shall be called to mourn the loss, not of 70, but of well nigh 250 brave men. Our hearts go out to those who are passing through a time of agonizing suspense, and are now almost beginning to abandon the hope of ever seeing their dear one again in this world. It is said—and there is truth in the saying—that there is always hope from the ocean. God grant that it may be so in the case of the Southern Cross."

"The object of this meeting is to consider what provision can be made for those bereaved ones—parents, wives, little children—whose breadwinners have been so suddenly snatched from them. I am confident that the appeal which will go forth from this assemblage will meet with a liberal response from every corner of our Island. And to this end we have already received the most generous encouragement from those outside our own borders."

Sympathy the keynote. "Although," said Rt. Rev. Mgr. Roche, "the main object of the meeting is a practical one—to meet a grave emergency that affects large numbers of the people—still, it is right and fitting that the element of sympathy—the sentimental element, if you will—should not be altogether absent."

"It is little to say that this great catastrophe has moved to its depths the heart of Newfoundland, and has evoked all its warm and generous sympathy. That the sympathy of the community is deep and mutual is evident from the large and representative character of the meeting assembled here this evening.

"We have come here this evening irrespective of class or creed, impelled by a common sense of duty, inspired by a common sympathy, united in a common sorrow, and, I have no doubt, determined by a common effort, to alleviate, as far as at least as it is humanly possible to do so, the misery and unhappiness and distress which must inevitably follow in the train of this great calamity.

"Newfoundland to-day is stricken with grief, prostrate with sorrow. She is mourning the loss of well nigh four score of her stalwart sons, who have gone down to their death in circumstances too horrible to contemplate. We are here this evening to face the consequences and the results of the dreadful calamity. There are many sad homes, many aching hearts, many impoverished homes to-day throughout the length and breadth of

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. Ayre & Sons LIMITED.

AT THE CASINO. FIFTY PERFORMERS. Comic Opera! "PEPITA." The most elaborate and best-costumed production ever given in Newfoundland IN AID OF SEALING DISASTER FUND. FULL ORCHESTRA. ALL EASTER WEEK.

BRITISH RECORD... London... The United... Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd. A Telegraph Office has been opened at Isle-aux-Morts, District Burgoon and La Poile. Tariff 20 cents for 10 words, or less, and 2 cents for each additional word. Address and signature free. R. C. SMITH, ap,31,00d General Superintendent. THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOKSTORE FOR "PEPITA." SOIREE POSTPONED. Owing to the bereavements by the sad loss of so many of our sealers at the ice-fields, we have been requested to state that the annual soiree of the Newfoundland British Society has been postponed. COASTAL BOATS. REIDS. Bruce, 8.30 a.m., 30 miles S.S.E. Channel Head; making good progress. Lintrose, 9 a.m., 10 miles E. by N. Low Point; light snow; prospects good to get to North Sydney, if weather don't get thick. EXPRESS DUE AT 7. The express is due at 7 this evening. THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE ATLANTIC BOOKSTORE FOR "PEPITA." SEE "PEPITA" AND HELP THE DISASTER FUND. All St. John's should go to "Pepita" next week, for by so doing you will help on the great charity. You will be delighted with the play and be pleased that you can enjoy yourself and help charity at the same time. Don't ponder over the matter. Get your tickets now and be happy. Call at the Atlantic Bookstore. George Shea, Esq.; R. C. Smith, Esq.; Hon. R. Watson; Gordon Winter, Esq.