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THE DAILY MAIL.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Fresh to strong northwesterly winds; fair and somewhat colder to-night and Sunday.

VOLUME 1, No. 61.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

IRELAND NOW ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR

"Ulster Will Fight"—the Former Slogan—is Now the Present Menace.

SPARK MAY SET OFF A WHOLE EXPLOSION.

The Province is Prepared and Anxious to Fight for the Principle Involved.

Belfast, March 20.—"Ulster will fight," was a slogan six months ago. Today it is a menace, that by the shadow of civil war, hangs over Northern Ireland. It is much deeper, much more significant than any black and white cabled words can picture. Ulster is making her last stand, and whether her leaders are playing mere by a political game or not, the critical situation cannot be really estimated. Six thousand picked and armed Covenanters are ready forcibly to release any of their leaders who may be arrested.

Many Warrants Out.
Whatever the Government may say—I have it on the best authority that nearly thirty warrants have been signed for the arrest of prominent Ulstermen. Both sides are having great difficulty in holding their men in check. One dare not venture after dark down through the streets in the West of Belfast.

Last night thousands of people paraded the main thoroughfares, sometimes marching four abreast, inviting reprisals from the six-foot Irish Constabulary who have been drafted into the city.
Ulster more than expects to fight now. She is inviting the Government to a clash of arms. The rank and file hope for the clash. And yet, behind it all, it seems inconceivable that in the twentieth century there can be precipitated a civil war which will involve the whole Empire in what is really a religious controversy.

The Local Situation.
Belfast swarms with Secret Service men, and most of the British papers have special men here, some of whom have been war correspondents for their various papers.
Sir Edward Carson's arrival today was a triumph, but by special request from Ulster headquarters, thousands of devotees absented themselves from the wharf. Great activity was witnessed at the Old Town Hall, the Unionists' headquarters, throughout last night. Motor cyclists by the dozen, and some motor cars, were busy all day yesterday, and in to the small hours of the morning were removing stores from building. A large quantity of documents were removed to some destination unknown. The real danger now is that Unionist Ulster, after months of drilling really wants to fight.

MUCH UNCERTAINTY STILL OVER THE ARMY SITUATION

Generals French and Ewart Have Not Yet Withdrawn Their Recent Resignations.

COUNCIL MAKES CHANGES IN DISCIPLINE OF ARMY.

Officers and Soldiers Must in Future Agree to Obey Orders Given them Without Question.

London, March 27.—The calling of a second Cabinet meeting today added to the uncertainty over the ministerial and army situation. Field Marshal French and General Ewart were again summoned to the Premier's house, where Mr. Asquith and his colleagues conferred with them.
Both officers were calm as they left Downing Street. The Cabinet broke up shortly afterwards, Mr. Asquith leaving accompanied by his daughter. When he reached the House of Commons he received a tremendous ovation as he rose at 5 o'clock to make his statement.

Not Withdrawn.
The resignation of French and Ewart have not yet been withdrawn and the Premier, after deferring his statement twice, was able to announce to the House only that the Government were still awaiting the reply of the Army officers to the Cabinet's request that they remain at their posts.

The Premier said that the matters in question were of great complexity and difficulty and seemed to the Government to require full consideration. A partial or provisional statement would be unsatisfactory. Sir John French and Lieut. General Ewart, Adjutant General of the forces had intimated their wish to be relieved of their offices, Mr. Asquith said, (not) because of a difference between their views and those of the Government as to the conditions under which an army should be employed to aid the civil powers, but having issued a memorandum to Brigadier General Gough, they thought this course consistent upon them.

Want Them to Remain.
The Premier then added that the Government has conveyed its wish to them that as there is no difference of opinion as to any ground of policy, they should not persist in a request, the carrying out of which the Government would consider as a serious misfortune both to the Army and State. We are still awaiting their final reply.
Those two gallant officers, continued the Premier, believed that in the circumstances they were justified in believing that their action was in accordance with the instructions of the Cabinet, and that they were transmitting those directions to the officers concerned.

Misconception.
It is clear to us and them, that there has been a misconception as to

the intention and purport of the proceedings in Ireland, out of which these difficulties have arisen. In view of those misconceptions, and to obviate the possibility of their recurrence in future, the Army Council has today, Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. General Ewart being present, unanimously determined to issue a new order. This order is headed "Discipline," and has three articles as follows:

- (1) No officer or soldier shall, in future, be questioned by his superior officers as to what attitude he will adopt, or as to his action in event of his being required to obey orders dependent upon future hypothetical contingencies.
- (2) An officer or soldier is forbidden in future to ask for assurances as to orders which he may be required to fulfill.
- (3) It is the duty of every officer and soldier to obey the lawful commands given them through proper channels, either for the safeguarding of the public property, or to support the civil power in the ordinary occupation of its duty, or for the protection of the lives and property of inhabitants in case of disturbances of the peace.

Order Approved.
That is an order continued the Prime Minister, issued by the Army Council today, which has now been approved, and which regulates the conduct and discipline of the Army in future.

Proceeding, Mr. Asquith remarked that he must repeat what ministers in both Houses of Parliament, had said several times this week, but in view of the wild legends current, it needs to be repeated. It is altogether untrue, he said, that the Government or any member of the Government, ever contemplated active operations of any aggressive character in Ulster, or any operations which, now or in the future would impose on the Army any duty or service which was not amply covered in the terms of this order. To that, he continued, I have only to add that the Government adheres to all the declarations it has made.

SCHOONER FOUNDERS; SIX MEN DROWN.
Washington, Mar. 28.—The loss at sea of the American schooner Hattie P. Simpson, of Boston, with the captain and five other members of the crew, was reported to the Navy Department by a wireless message from the steamer Caracas, which has on board three survivors of the schooner.

EIGHT LIVES LOST IN STEAMER WRECK.

Sydney, N.S.W., Mar. 28.—Eighteen lives were lost today when the steamer St. Paul struck a rock, and foundered almost immediately. Among the drowned were a lady passenger and child. Eleven members of the crew were saved. The St. Paul was bound from Noumea, in the New Hebrides, to Brisbane.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S EXILES CELEBRATE "THE DAY"

How Our People in Montreal Did Special Honor to the Patron Saint of Irishmen the World Over.

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter of the 22nd inst. from a gentleman resident in Montreal in which he describes in a most graphic way the local St. Patrick's Day Celebrations. To give the details would take up too much space, but as we are pleased to note at all times the success achieved by Newfoundlanders in other lands, we make the following extracts from the letter:

Many in Parade.
"Thousands of Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's Day by parading our principal streets as is their usual custom. Amongst the members of the (Continued on page 6.)"

FIRE AT NAIL FACTORY DOES \$10,000 DAMAGE

Blaze Was First Discovered by Sanitary Men Who Gave the Alarm.

THE FIRE ORIGINATED IN FACTORY DEPARTMENT.

Much Stock and a Great Deal of Machinery is Badly Damaged.

The sanitary men can be held responsible for other things besides collecting garbage and annoying drowsy citizens with their loud talk. This morning there was an example of that when Isaac Barrington, who was at work on Hamilton Street, detected a fire at the Nail Factory and notified the firemen at the West End Station.

The factory was pretty well gutted, but had Mr. Barrington not made the discovery when he did the blaze would have reached more serious proportions to the danger of the entire neighborhood.
It was 5.30 when Mr. Barrington came aware of the blaze. He investigated and finding the Nail Factory to be on fire, ran to the West End Fire Station which is about 100 yards distant and acquainted the guard.

Alarm Sent In.
An alarm was sent in and the West

ern and Central Co's were quickly on their way to the scene, in spite of the fact that all were in bed and the majority asleep when the alarm was received.
On arrival the Central men found that the blaze had gained great headway, flames issuing forth from all parts of the factory. A couple of streams of water were quickly applied, but for a while the water had no effect.

When the Central men arrived the supply of water was increased but in spite of the efforts of the combined forces the fire appeared to gain. The smoke was blinding, making it extremely difficult for the fire fighters. In spite of the drawbacks, however, they kept at their posts, and after half an hour's assiduous labor they had it under control, but it was not completely out for two hours.

Where it Started.
The fire started in the part of the premises known as the factory, where the nails are cut and polished. The building has been entirely gutted and new walls, roof and floor will be necessary.

The machines are out of kilter. They have not been broken, but they are now full of rust and will probably have to be taken abroad and cleaned while the belting is all gone. One piece of belting was put in only on Tuesday of this week, and was valued at \$200.00. Considerable of the belting is 12 inch of which there is none in the city at present.

Boiler Room Escaped.
At the Northern end of the factory is the boiler room, but the fire did not reach there. At the Southern end is the Stock Room and office. The fire entered the stock room, where about 400 tons of nails that were ready for shipping were stored, and all were more or less injured by water.

The damage is extensive, but the amount will not be known for a few days. It is not likely to be less than \$10,000, and may be considerably more. The company are heavy losers as the greatest damage is on the manufactory stock, which is valued at about \$24,000, and on which there is only \$5,150 insurance.
(Continued on page 6.)

GREAT PROGRESS OF ULSTER AS A MEMBER OF THE UNION

Population Has Increased and the Province Has Prospered Exceedingly.

HOME RULE WOULD MEAN BUT A LEAF IN THE DARK.

And the People Prefer the Certainties of Present Conditions to Any Proposed Change.

The figures herein illustrate how empty is the Nationalist boast that there is a Home Rule majority in the province. The Parliamentary representation is in the Nationalists' favor, for there are seventeen Home Rulers to sixteen Unionists elected in Ulster, but the Unionists represent the great mass of the people, and if they had their proper proportion of seats to the electors they represent, their strength in the House of Commons would certainly be nineteen to fourteen, and probably twenty to thirteen.
If Ireland, with an electorate of 698,098, which is some 3,500 smaller than it was last year, is entitled to send 103 members to Westminster, Ulster, with 262,230 of the total, or

considerably more than a third, is under-represented with thirty-three members. The following table, giving the population according to the last Census, and the persons on the register for the present year, is a complete refutation of the Nationalist claim that Ulster is in favor of Home Rule.

	Population	Electorate
16 Unionists represented	908,876	148,614
17 Home Rulers represented	672,820	113,616

Unionist majority in Ulster 236,820 113,616
The Unionist majority is increasing. The electorate of the sixteen seats represented by Unionists have grown in the past year by 1,536, while the seventeen Nationalist constituencies have only increased by 352. Eleven of the latter have decreased in size, but the large additions in West Belfast (606), South Armagh (362), and East Tyrone (284) more than wipe out the deficiencies in other constituencies.

Effect of a County Vote
These statistics have an important (Continued on page 6.)

'BEOTHIC' IS HIGH LINER ON THE FRONT

Has Secured the Equivalent of 30,000 of an Ordinary Spring's Voyage.

STEPHANO WAS NOT ORDERED HOME.

Very Little Encouragement Given by the Messages Received To-day.

The sealing reports to-day show very little improvement in the situation, and steamer owners fear they will not do much more with young ones.

The Beothic is best fished with 24,000 and if they average 59 lbs. as the captain states in his message, she has the equal of 30,000 of other springs.

Many are inclined to disbelieve that the whitecoats weigh 59 lbs. (about 8000 seals) on the ice which are marked by standing a boat on its end.

Good Prospects.
If the captain finds them he will have a splendid trip.

The Beothic also asks for conditions in the Gulf, but she will not go there. Mr. Job informs The Mail that she will come home as soon as the chances of getting more seals at the front are over.

It was reported to-day that the Stephano had been ordered home. The Mail enquired of Mr. Munn, who said it was untrue. The Stephano, he said, would remain out a week longer at least.

Latest Messages.
The latest messages are: Stephano—"Nothing good to report; steamed about 40 miles Eastward and returned North West; thick weather. Bellaventure in our wake—A. Kean." Florizel—"Weather poor, snowing all day; stowed down 13,500. Cannot see any other ships—J. W. KEAN." Eagle—"All seals stowed, total 7000. Nascope, Beothic, Bonaventure and Fogota nearby.—E. BISHOP."

Harvey's Fleet.
Bellaventure—"Steaming since last report; Stephano in company; took a few whitecoats to-day.—RANDELL."

Crosbie's Ships.
Hon. J. C. Crosbie has a wireless that the Fogota struck the whitecoats on the 19th but the ice was then too heavy for her to get at the patch. She has 3000 on board.

Job's Iron Clads.
Beothic—"Very thick and dirty; looking for my boat and 100 flags. Nascope and Fogota in sight. On board and stowed down 24,000; average weight 59 lbs. Have you any news from Pt. Amour or Gulf?"
Nascope—"Scattered seals; took about 1000 to-day. Eagle, Bonaventure, Fogota and Beothic in company (Continued on page 6.)"

Bringing Up Father.-

By Geo. McManus



LIGHT

For a real good Table or Reading Lamp get
The "FAULTLESS" Lamp.

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

MACLAREN & Co.
Merrickville, Ont.

Sample now on exhibition at office of, and orders booked by

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

Three Minute Journeys A City Hewn Out of Rock

By Jonathan MacFarland

YES, I admit it; this is a wonderful age of engineering. Our tall buildings are remarkable achievements, and they have a certain artistic value that is supplied by nothing else in the world. But the most wonderful buildings I ever saw were in Asia Minor, in the ancient city of Petra.

Now Petra is not what you would call a tourist town, for although it is hardly more than 100 miles in a straight line south of Jerusalem, the trip from the Holy city, there and back, takes at least 12 days. The railroad doesn't go all the way, by any means, and a good part of the journey has to be made on horseback.

If you had to go to Petra on foot it would be worth while, for you find there a collection of great temples, palaces and theatres, as well as houses that were used as dwellings, carved out of solid rock. Two thousand years ago, when this city began, the builders used chisels instead of bricks and mortar, and what remains of their work shows how skilled they were in the use of their tools. The very magnitude of the work strikes awe into the beholder, but it is very beautiful as well, which the pyramids and some others of the seven wonders of the world are not.

Think of a facade like that of an old Roman temple, 102 feet high, carved in perfect proportion in the face of a rock cliff. And to add to the amazement that is caused by this building, known as Pharaos's treasury, it is in an almost perfect state of preservation. There is one room, in the treasury that is 40 feet square.

Not far from this great building is the amphitheatre, carved in a semi-circle out of solid rock. I simply can't give you any idea of the place, except to say that there are 33 tiers



of seats, and that more than 1000 people could see the performances that were given there so many centuries ago. It is very quiet there now, though, and it needs a vivid imagination to people the place with an applauding audience.

I don't know what the performances were, but I suppose that when the Romans ruled there they were entertainments made up of combats and pageants such as the Caesars gave their seal of approval.

There are excavations, houses and tombs without number, and some of the sepulchres are splendid examples of architecture. The city must have been the most wonderful place in the world when it was in its heyday. Even now, depopulated, and overgrown with weeds, it still fascinates as nothing else I have ever seen.

Daddy's Good Night Story

By GEORGE HENRY SMITH

THERE is a good wind today," said Sammy Squirrel to Billy Bunny.

"Let's make a kite."

"Why not make an airship while we are about it?" replied Billy.

"Because an airship will not fly on a windy day like this," said Sammy.

"I know a lot about airships. I made one once."

"Did you?" exclaimed Billy. "How did you do it? Jack and I have always wanted to have an airship."

"Well," answered Sammy. "The way to go about it is to start learning all about kites."

"Come on, then, and let's make a kite," said Billy.

When it was finished they both went out into the wind. The kite was nearly as big as Sammy, and when they stepped out of the door the wind almost took them off their feet.

"Be careful not to get tangled up in the twine," cautioned Sammy.

"I'll look out," replied his companion.

Soon the kite was soaring high in the air, first Sammy holding it, then Billy. A sudden gust of wind caught the kite and carried it higher and higher so fast that Billy could not play out the line, and the kite carried him right up over the tops of the trees.

"Hold on! Hold on!" shouted Sammy, running after Billy.

Suddenly the kite dropped a little, and Billy landed in the top of a tree.

"Wait! Wait!" shouted Sammy.

Billy held on fast to the limb of the tree until Sammy scampered up beside him.

"I don't like flying kites," whined Billy.

The twine was caught in the tree and Sammy gnawed it with his teeth until the kite was loose.

"Here you," he said to Billy, "pass this around you and I will let you down to the ground. What use has a rabbit for himself when he's in a tree?"

"I don't know," answered Billy.

When Sammy lowered Billy to the ground he hopped down the tree beside him and said:

"Now let's make an airship."

"Not today!" exclaimed Billy, as he hopped off home.



THE OUTCOME.

"So you ast mah 'laughter for her hand, hey? And she gave yo' it, I presume?"

"Yesir, and de doctah charged me only \$1 for setting mah jaw."

Character More Vital Than Eugenic Tests

By WINIFRED BLACK

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Winifred Black

AND the first eugenic bride turns out to be a bigamist.

I wonder whether they found out about that—eugenically.

I don't know how the eugenic brides and eugenic husbands feel about it, but I'd rather be married to someone with four generations of consumption, for a family history than to be married to a bigamist.

That's the trouble with all this eugenic theory. How in the world is it going to do anything important for the race when the only thing that is of much real importance—character—is left completely out of the reckoning?

The healthiest and most physically perfect man I ever knew has about as much will power as an angle worm.

He doesn't like to drink, he hates the taste of whiskey, and he says champagne makes his head ache—but he drinks, just the same, to please people who ask him to drink.

She is in love with his wife, or would like to be, and he has a little boy he's fond of, and a baby daughter that he adores. But any woman who will make eyes at him owns him completely for the time being.

This man is naturally clean, naturally decent, naturally wholesome—the very sort of person you'd pick out, eugenically, to marry your dearest daughter. And he's the worst husband I know, for reasons which have absolutely nothing to do with eugenics whatsoever.

I know a girl who was the leader of the basket ball team at college. She can swim and row and ride and run.

She can dance 30 miles a night and be up at 8 o'clock in the morning looking as if she hadn't done a thing but sleep all night long on a perfectly good sleeping porch with a sweet breeze from the ocean whispering pretty dreams every minute of every hour.

Two Striking Examples

This woman is pretty and fresh colored, and she has good manners and is very intelligent, and she's driving her husband to drink and making her children wish they lived in a nice, cozy, quiet orphan asylum.

Eugenically, she's perfect.

Really, she's a born nagger, a shrew, a scold, a woman with a genius for seeing every little fault her husband has through a double-lensed telescope, and telling him about it with a megaphone.

I'd rather have a boy of mine marry a girl with a hereditary tendency to inflammatory rheumatism, or anything else on the doctor's calendar, than to be married to that girl.

The inherited disease sometimes slips a link in the chain; the bad disposition never misses a trick.

And there is such a thing as sufficient strength of character to throw off the mere tendency to almost any disease in the world.

I know two sisters born of a consumptive mother.

One of them is going into a decline this very day and hour, and the other is the picture of health.

The one who's going into the decline is a die-away-sentimental-rhapsodiser sort of person, who thinks it is interesting to be "delicate."

She won't exercise; she won't eat anything that she ought to eat, and she will eat all the things she ought not to eat; she hates fresh air, and says that a sleeping porch gives her the shivers; she reads novels and curls up over silly books of silly poetry when she ought to be out in the garden planting petunias.

Her sister is a bright, good-humored, sensible girl. She started in with a cough a couple of years ago, and she saved every dollar she could get hold of and had a sleeping porch built out of her room.

She called in a good doctor and obeyed his orders to the letter.

She ate what she ought to eat, and she let what she ought not to eat alone.

She liked to read, too, but she threw her books away and cultivated a bed of violets.

Real Eugenic Elements

Today that sister is perfectly well, and the other sister is anything but well.

It doesn't take much of a prophet or much of a student of eugenics to tell which of those girls is going to marry and be the mother of healthy, wholesome children.

Good health, a fine constitution, a liver that knows its business and does it, a heart that keeps upon hours and a stomach that attends strictly to its own affairs—these are all magnificent assets in the business of life.

Splendid tools to help build what we call success out of even the sorriest material.

But I'd rather have an ounce of courage than a pound of health, and, if I had to choose between a good constitution and what the old-fashioned people called "sand," I'd choose the "sand" every day in the week.

Puck, courage, strength of mind, determination, the will to do and not to be done—these are the sort of eugenics that count.

Now, when the examining board of physicians can tell by looking at you whether you are a man or just a mealy-mouthed mush of concessions, it will be of a good deal more practical use than it is today.

The first eugenic bride a bigamist.

What a way nature has of evening things up when we get to thinking that we know so much that it's really terrifying.

The Daily Mail \$2.00 a Year.



HOW HE GOT A SQUARE MEAL.

You seem to be an able-bodied man. You ought to be strong enough to work.

I know mum. And you seem to be beautiful enough to go on the stage, but evidently you prefer the simple life.

FREE GIFT PRIZE!

SEALING VOYAGE, 1914.

A Free Gift Prize of \$5.00 Cash will be given to the person who foretells the date of arrival of first steamer from the icefields this spring—with number of seals such steamer brings into port. In the event of no person stating exact number of seals the prize will go to person stating nearest number. Condition of the gift, is as follows:

The Coupon attached must be sent or mailed to our store and 10 cents enclosed for purchase of an article to this value. City and Outports are alike entitled to enter for this Free Gift Prize and competition will close on 30th of this month. Every Coupon reaching us by this date will be accepted and competition will apply only to steamers reaching destination after midnight of 30th, in the event of a steamer arriving previously with or without seals before this date.

Here is the Coupon, cut it out, send 10c. and receive an article to this value.

FREE GIFT-\$5.00 COUPON

I predict that the first arrival from the 1914 Seal Fishery after 30th March will be the S. S. _____ with _____ Seals.

J. M. Devine

The Right House

Water Street - - St. John's, N.F.

For the Lenten Season

100 bbls. Pickled Trout

150 Cases Salmon

Job's Stores, Ltd.

Grocery Department.

"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

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, 1914, m.w.f.

The Daily Mail \$2.00 Year

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, 40c. Standard make, Pearl mounted, dropper fillers, 70c.

Our White Stone Rings, made to resemble the real Diamond, are beauties. (A handsome Tie Pin free with every ring). Ladies', 1, 2 and 3 stones, 30c. each. Gent's, 1 stone, 50c. each.

Knife Sharpeners, 15c.; Potato Peelers, 15c.; 5 yards Slickem, 3c.; Glass Pens, in case, 5c.; Combination Field, Opera and Reading Glasses, 50c. each; the world renowned Hone (Asco Brand) (free razor with hone), price \$1.00, and other Novelties too numerous to mention.

Over-seas Novelty Co.,

Wholesale and Retail.

UNCLE DUDLEY, Manager.

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The Right Place To Buy--

Provisions, Groceries, Oats, Feeds, Wines and Liquors

—is at—

P. J. Shea's,

Corner George and Prince's Sts. or at 314 Water Street.

Outport Orders promptly attended to.

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

A DAUGHTER OF THE STORM!

BY CAPT. FRANK H. SHAW.

CHAPTER V.

The Child of the Gale.

(Continued)

The storm shut down in howling frenzy, and the Zoroaster became a pandemonium of horror. She was swept from fore and aft, her onward stride was terrific. She lifted her dripping bow high aloft and stabbed at the rolling storm-clouds with her bowsprit; she flashed down the watery hills, tossing her stern aggressively at the following seas. Men walked as in dreamland, clinging madly to whatever they could grasp, rushing forward in momentary calms to perform the necessary task, eating dry biscuits and hastily-opened preserved meat in the hulls from labour. The

sea rose up in terrific mountain chains, but the foam-crests were no longer to be seen. The wind had cut them off sharp at the top like a keen knife, and the grey immensity of the sea was half-veiled by a constant swirl of sea mist.

For the whole of that day the ship flew before the gale, and the night settled down in howling blackness, horrible to behold. The barometer was pumping violently still, the lightning flashed and scarified the sky, the thunder of breaking water drowned all other sounds, but in the captain's cabin was somewhat of peace. The shrouded figure in the bunk never moved—cunning paddings of rolled blankets and pillows had seen to that; the long drawer of the dressing-chest lined with blankets, an improvised

cradle, was lashed securely on the velvet-covered settee.

Captain Curzon sat stoutly between the living and the dead, and tried to think. But thought would not come. He looked from the outlined face above his head to the mere shadow of a face on the pillow in the rough cot, and sighs that were half groans escaped painfully from his lips.

He had loved his wife passionately, cleaving to her with all a good man's impetuous strength. Now she was gone—her life had been snatched away at this other slumbering mite, insignificant, unloved as yet, might live in her turn. Curzon clenched his hands, and would have cursed his daughter, but he remembered in time, and his fingers crept out awkwardly to touch the velvety cheek.

A strange, new feeling possessed him; he thrilled throughout his frame. This was his own child, flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone—she was his, a sacred trust. His stony grief was shattered at that contact. With a sobbing cry he caught up the child and pressed it roughly against his breast.

Alleen opened her eyes, they were blue and marvellous, and—smiled. Yes, the little mite smiled gravely into the down-bent face, and no cry escaped the roseleaf lips. But she appeared to be listening. The roar of the gale filled the close cabin with a monotonous undercurrent of sound, but she never shrank away. Instead, the tiny face grew brighter, the eyes more wonderful. The infant was born of the storm, and they had no terror for her.

"Please God," muttered the father, "I'll be true to the trust."

He laid the mite back in the cradle, gave one lingering glance at the still figure in the bunk, went to the door, crept back half ashamedly, lifted the sheet, and pressed his lips to the cold forehead. Then he left the place and climbed the companionway.

An hour before he had been filled with black anger—he had said to his own heart that the steward, author of all this misery, should expiate his

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crime to the full. But now, as he climbed the slippery steps, he had no room for vengeful thoughts. The erring man must certainly pay by sea-law for his pilferings, but for his greater sin—that was not in Curzon's power to punish.

None had come near him since the mate had gone on deck—there had been too much toward for that—but now the awful, shuddering horror of the thing was over, he saw clearly. This message had been sent to temper him in the furnace, and he would not be found wanting. His ship demanded his care; men were out there battling against the elements, whilst he had been locked in his room, feeling upon his sorrow, blind and deaf to the woes of those who trusted him.

He drew in a deep breath as he entered the chart-room. On the settee there his wife had been wont to sit, some trifle of sewing in her hands, whilst he pored over the greasy, stained charts or read hurriedly through the blue-covered "Sailing Directions." Every little spot seemed imbued with

memories of her sweet, comforting presence. But now all that was changed. He was alone—a man of sorrow, No, thank God! not altogether alone. The child lived, and, if his eyes did not deceive him, would still live. She was strong and bold, she had taken into her 'cosmos something of the storm.

Curzon reached down his oilskins and donned them, drew on his great seaboots, tied the strings of his sweater over his chin. Then he thrust open the door—it opened aft, and required every ounce of his strength to move—and stepped out on deck. It was black night. The air was impregnated with flying spindrift, and after the flickering light in the companionway the darkness seemed more profound than it really was. He threw a glance about him, saw the slight glow from the binnacle, the revealed face of the helmsman, the squat, capable figure of the mate standing by the wheel.

"Go below and get a sleep," roared the captain, as he gained the mate's side, and steadied himself with one hand on the binnacle. "How's she doing?"

Steadman peered curiously at the skipper. He had heard, even above the roaring bill of the cyclone, the firm, confident tones. Curzon answered the look with one of calm serenity. "I've had my black hour," he said, his lips close to the mate's ear. "It's over now. Get below and have a nap. Heavens knows, you need it!"

"How about yourself, sir? You'd better lie down; I'm fit for many hours yet. And the gale's breaking. Look there." He pointed stiffly astern—a tiny patch of purple sky showed against the black, banking clouds.

"That's good. But get a rest. Tell me what you've done."

The mate thought slowly. It might be better to take Curzon at his word. The clean, vigorous rush of the night would purge his brooding brain of accumulated humours; the need for instant action, the necessity for rising to emergency, would be better than

any amount of solitude and rest.

Steadman, too, was conscious of overwrought nerves and muscles. No man can endure the strain of an Indian Ocean gale for twenty-four hours at a stretch without feeling the effects, though he be inured by many years of storm.

"She's behaving handsomely now, sir. I got up a spare mainsail and bent it this afternoon, and we'll set it with the dawn. The stoward's dead."

"Dead? My God! How?"

"Brace-block crushed his head flat; wave took him into the scuppers; couldn't get clear. I'm keeping her east-north-east; the current sets down to the Crozets hereabouts."

Thus, without undue verbosity, was the fate of the steward told to the man whom it most nearly affected.

"Very well. It's just, I suppose. I'd thought of—never mind. Send along and tell the sail-maker to be ready at daybreak. You know—"

Ah! the clear, resonant voice broke here. The sail-maker was to be requisitioned to perform the last sad offices for the dead. Within a few hours the face he loved would be shrouded permanently from his sight. The blank in his life would become even greater. No, it should not—be vowed it with clenched teeth. There was the child.

(To be continued)

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Nice shades of Crimson, Navy dinal, Assorted Greys, Car and Cream; some with belts, others the ordinary cut; with pockets, large pearl buttons, double cuffs, high and V shaped necks. Reg. up to \$1.20. Friday, Saturday & Monday... **98c.**

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Dress Fasteners, 2 Cards for... 5c.
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Fancy Assorted Beads in Boxes, 25, 10c. & 15c.
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Gold Plated Bar Pins... 8c.
Gold Plated Blouse Sets... 8c.
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Aluminum Salt Shakes... 10c.
Fancy Glass Salt Shakes... 8c.
Fancy Hats Pins, Large... 10c.
Assorted Hair Bands... 5c.
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Side Combs... 19c.
Nursing Bottles... 5c. & 15c.
Buster Brown Belts... 5c.
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Mending Wools... 4 for 5c.

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS

10 dozen of Men's fine drill, Black and White and Fawn Stripe Shirts. Union made shirts. Well finished and good wearing; assorted sizes, collar attached. Reg. 85c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **76c.**

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS

8 dozen of all White American Shirts, tucked fronts, short cuffs, perfect fitting. A nice Shirt for Sunday or Holiday wear. Reg. 75c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **68c.**

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New To-day and Nicer Than Ever 40 dozen of prettily striped smart American Shirts, soft bosoms and short cuffs. Slip-over and coat styles, perfect fitting. Reg. \$1.10. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **95c.**

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This lot comes in assorted makes, some for those who prefer the sliding cord, others with white kid strapping; all with good elastic. A very dainty finish about this line. Reg. up to 45c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **37c.**

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The "Paris" Garter is simple, serviceable, and strongly made; secure fastenings and good elastic. Reg. 35c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **31c.**

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140 yards of dainty Tucked Lawns, some with plain tucks, and hemstitchings; other patterns, with tucks and Swiss insertions; good sheer cloth, 35 inches wide. Reg. 35c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **30c.**

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The very latest in dainty New York styles. They come in White, Chiffon, Lace and Net, with coloured satin neck band, in shades of Emerald, Pale Blue, Pink, Hello and Royal. Reg. 35c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **30c.**

STRIKING VALUES IN SIDE COMB SETS TO-DAY, 31c.

6 dozen sets of good imitation Tortoise shell side and back comb. 3 piece sets; strong quality, firm teeth. Each set in box. Reg. 35c. set. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **31c.**

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This lot represents a superior grade of serviceable and classy Hand Bags. Good quality. Fine pebbled grain Black leather, nickel and gilt mountings, rigid frames, secure clasps, and Double wrist straps. All beautifully shaped; quite a variety of styles. Values to \$2.60. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **\$1.66**

AMERICAN BRASSIERES, 31c.

Made of strong quality white cotton lace and insertion, trimmed and ribbon heading, boned throughout, perfect fitting; all sizes, from 34 to 44. Regular 35c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **31c.**

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5 dozen of them, in Pale Blue and Navy, embroidered with White, others in Blue and White striped linen. Regular 85c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **77c.**

American Shirtwaists

120 pretty Shirt waists, in plain white and fancy percales, some with fine pale blue facings and others again with black trimmings; all sizes; rare styles. Reg. up to \$1.50. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **98c.**



Ribbons.

60 pieces of Silk Taffeta and Glace Ribbons; widths up to 5 inches, including such shades as Cardinal, Crimson, Cerise, Pink, Emerald, Purple, Navy, Brown, Cream and White. Special Friday, Saturday and Monday... **15c.**

LADIES' SPRING FOOTWEAR.

We have always something attractive in Footwear for the Ladies. This week, for instance, we feature a splendid line of fine Gun Metal boots, blucher cut, cuban heel and blocked toe. A stylish and good wearing boot. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **2.44**

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60 pairs of strong black leather House Slippers, with rubber heel and single strap over instep. Ideal footwear; warranted good wearing. Reg. 85c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **77c.**

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These came in sizes 6, 7 and 8 only, laced and buttoned, self and patent tipped toe; spring heel, perfect fitting. Fri., Sat. and Monday... **94c.**

COCONUT DOOR MATS, 77c.

Size 17x31, dyed border and fancy scroll centre; extra good weight. Reg. 90c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **77c.**

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4 pieces of fine twilled Unbleached Sheetting, 68 inches wide, no billing. Just one of those rare values you seldom get in good grade sheeting. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **32c.**

PURE WHITE SHEETINGS, 37c.

260 yards of pure White Twilled English Sheettings, 70 inches wide. This is real good value; seldom have we ever shown better quality for the regular price, 45c. Friday, Saturday and Monday... **37c.**

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Funnels... 5c. & 15c.
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Flour Sifters... 15c.

The Daily Mail

Issued every week day from the office of Publication, 167 Water St., St. John's, Nfld. The Daily Mail Publishing Co., Ltd., Proprietors, and Union Publishing Co., Ltd., Printers.

Subscription Rates.

By mail, to any part of Newfoundland and Canada, \$2.00 per year, to the United States of America, \$2.50 per year.

All correspondence on business and editorial matters should be addressed to Dr. H. M. Mosdell, Managing Editor.

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., MARCH 28, 1914.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

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

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

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

QUESTION OF JUDGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE POLITICAL CRIPPLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ferred into a Convalescent Home for lame political ducks.

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

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

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

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

The hire which greatness gives to Slaves and sycophants."

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

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

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

But in politics as in other departments of life:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FALLACY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In matters financial the Island has been extremely well treated.

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

But Ireland is not a nation and never was.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION OF RELIGION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ULSTER'S POSITION.

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

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

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

But Irish Nationalists have absolutely no right to coerce Ulster into accepting Home Rule as they approve it. An article will be found on our front page which gives some enlightening facts and figures regarding the standing of the protesting province.

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

Ulster, therefore, prefers to maintain this connection.

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

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

TO THE EDITOR.

DR. RENDELL'S POSITION.

(Editor The Daily Mail)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—H. RENDELL.

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Quarter Sizes,
20 cents each.

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Our Prices Will Interest You.

We offer the following **NEW MEATS** just landed:

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

HEARN & COMPANY

The S. S. Portia

will leave the wharf of
Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

ON
Monday, the 30th inst. at 6 p.m.,
calling at the following places:

Cape Broyle	Ferryland	Renews
Trepassey	St. Mary's	Salmonier
Placentia	Marystown	Burin
St. Lawrence	Fortune	Grand Bank
Belleoram	St. Jacques	Harbor Breton
Pass Island	Hernicutes	Gaultois
Pushtrough	Richards Hr.	Francois
Cape LaHune	Ramea	Burgeo
Rose Blanche	Chamel	

Freight received until 1 p.m. on **MONDAY**. For freight or passage apply to the Coastal Office of

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DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE FOR EVERYBODY

What Is Woman's Work After She Is Married?

By WINIFRED BLACK

SHOULD the married woman continue her vocation after she is married?



Winifred Black

A Successful Example

I know a woman like that. She was a kindergarten teacher, and a star in her profession. She loved to teach and she always had more offers of positions than she could possibly fill.

"Isn't it the truth?" according to their various habits of mind and of expression. Now wouldn't Mrs. Joe have been a goose to keep on teaching a kindergarten after she had found such a perfectly good profession for herself right at home with her husband?

But what if husband hadn't had the attractive personality, the rather easily influenced character and the pleasant voice? What if he had been a man who wouldn't be helped, or couldn't be—what then?

A Common Mistake

The husband of this woman who gave up her vocation when she married always says that he cannot endure the type of woman who makes her own way in the world.

Simply a "Wife"

Mrs. Joe is studying French very hard. They say she expects to see "Joe" minister somewhere abroad one of these fine days, and, do you know, I shouldn't wonder the least little bit in the world if she did.

Forty—THE MAGICAL AGE



Mme. Frances Alda

Singer Lauds Modern Women

By Madge Marvel

THE woman of 40 seems to dominate the world," declared Mme. Alda of the Metropolitan Opera in a recent interview. By the way, she herself is barely thirty.

Great Novels in a Nutshell

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Condensed from the STEVENSON novel by HELEN S. GRAY.

THIS story is a study of dual personality. A lawyer named Utterson and a friend of his were out for a walk one day in London and passed a queer building, which reminded the latter of an incident, which he related.

Secrets of Health and Happiness

Power Radiates in the Warm Glow of a Smile

By Dr. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG

ONE may no doubt smile and still be a villain, but there is a shallow sickeness about most heathenish smiles which makes the character behind them plain.



DR. HIRSHBERG

Smiles really show more than passive innocence, as you may yourself see when a babe smiles. He smiles and sleeps with innocence to himself and a cheering contagion which is spread to others.

Failure to rinse the soap well from the skin with cold water will cause the skin to shine. After rinsing the face apply witch hazel to it.

Observations of a Cynic

Hard to please—The stage villain. Old maids in their second childhood naturally become new women.

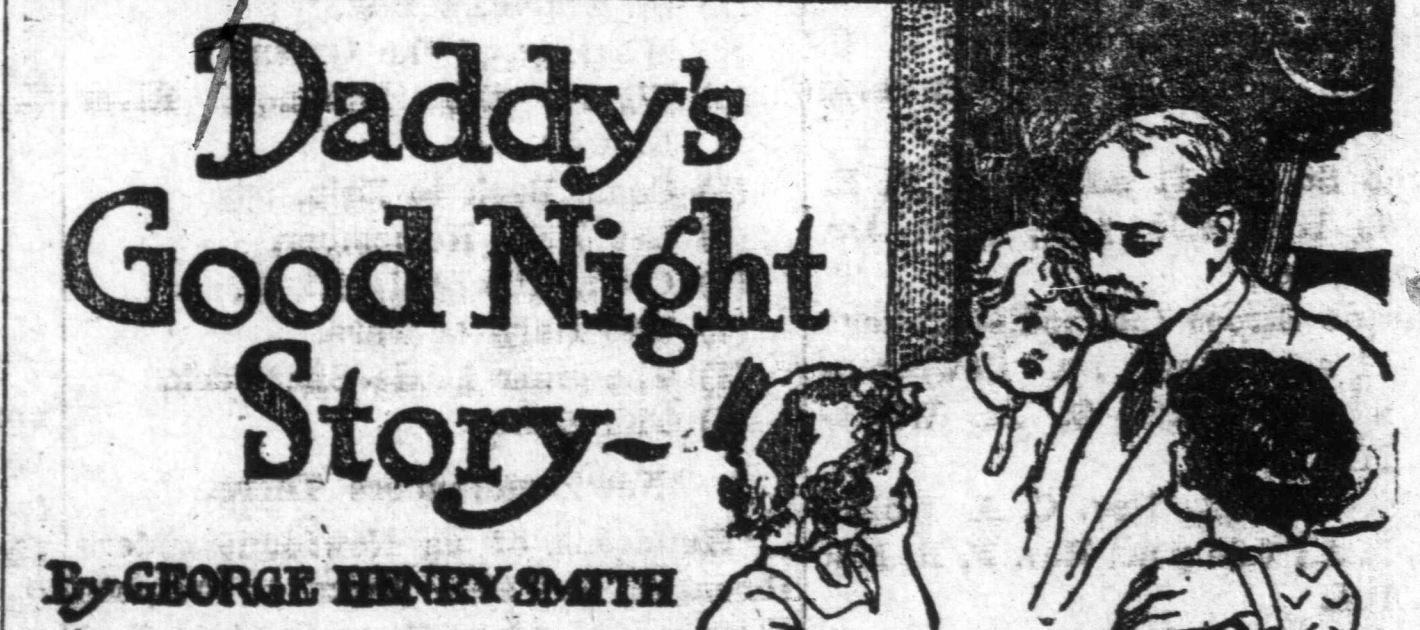
Cupid, Incurable Gambler

By Tom Jackson

EUGENICS now is quite a fad, at least among a few. Still people marry in the way their parents used to do; still Cupid is the God of Love who does his work by stealth, and doesn't undertake to run the local board of health.

Sayings of Wise Men

Misers mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it.—Rochefoucauld.



Daddy's Good Night Story

O H, MOTHER! Look! Look! The ground is covered with ice cream!" shouted Charlie Chick.

News of the City and the Outports

DAILY MAIL TO HAVE SPORTING SECTION

Will be Edited by Well-Known Local Sportsman, Who Will Invite Live Comment on Current Sporting Events.

Following on the lines of cities much larger than St. John's and others that cannot boast of as many daily newspapers *The Daily Mail* will, beginning Monday next, reserve a section of each issue which will be devoted entirely to Sport.

This portion of *The Daily Mail* will be contributed to by athletes who are authorities.

"Shortstop" will contribute a series of articles on sports and pastimes in England, America and Canada.

Matters pertaining to the welfare of Sport in Newfoundland will be the feature of *The Daily Mail's* sporting page and all information relative to Boxing, Wrestling, Rowing, Baseball, Cricket, Football, Billiards, will be from time to time, dealt with in such a manner that we hope to win the approval of the sporting fraternity of *The Mail's* readers in Newfoundland.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Lake arrived by the Prospero to-day.

Hon. J. J. Murphy left for Carbonar last evening.

Mr. J. A. Bartlett of Burin arrived this morning on business.

Mr. C. R. Rendell, Talville, paid a brief visit to the city yesterday.

Mr. C. Ayre, who was 'travelling' on the West Coast, returned by the Prospero.

The schr. Success, Capt. Churchill, is now due from Barbados with the cargo of fish intended for Brazil.

Mr. R. J. MacAdam, who came here with the picture "From the Manger to the Cross," leaves for Sydney by tomorrow's express.

Mr. Robert Pike was operated on for appendicitis at the General Hospital Wednesday. The operation was successful and the patient is now doing splendidly, but must remain in the institution for three weeks.

TOMORROW'S PREACHERS AT THE CITY CHURCHES

- C. of E. Cathedral. Matins—The Bishop. Evensong—Rev. J. Brinton.
- St. Michael's. Matins—Rev. G. H. Hewitt. Evensong—Rev. A. G. C. Stamp.
- St. Thomas's. Matins—Rev. Canon White. Evensong—Rev. A. Clayton.
- Methodist. Gower Street—11 a.m., Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A.; 6.30 p.m., Platform Meeting. George Street—11 a.m., Rev. F. R. Matthews, B.A.; 6.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite. Cochrane Street (Methodist College Hall)—11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite; 6.30 p.m., Rev. C. A. White-marsh, M.A. Wesley—11 a.m., Rev. C. A. White-marsh, M.A.; 6.30 p.m., Rev. F. R. Matthews, B.A.
- Presbyterian. 11 a.m.—Rev. J. W. Bartlett. 6.30 p.m.—Rev. J. S. Sutherland, B.A.
- Congregational. 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.—Rev. W. H. Thomas.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Some of our teachers had a debate yesterday afternoon and the theme was "Is Geography a better school subject than History?"

The chairman selected was Judson Bartlett one of the pupils who did his work nobly. Mr. N. Pitcher took the side of history, supported by the pupils. Mr. Pitcher kept us interested for a considerable time bringing out facts about history, telling of the inspiration received by reading the history of such men as Wellington and Luther.

Miss Hermitage was the next speaker who supported Geography, with a

FIRE DOES \$10,000 DAMAGE AT FACTORY

(Continued from page 1).

How the fire started is a mystery. But that it had been smouldering all night is the belief of the employees and firemen. In the factory is a blacksmith's forge, operated by Mr. Gideon Way and when he finished work last evening at 6 o'clock every thing was apparently O.K. It is thought that a spark must have dropped on the floor and after the employees left it ignited the wood work.

There are thirteen machines there eight for wire nails and five for cut. There are also three mills for polishing nails.

The loss of the latter is the greatest inconvenience as all the damaged stock must go through these mills to be cleaned and polished. They will not be running again for about a fortnight and none of the manufactured stock can be put out until they are in operation.

Stock Damaged. The four hundred tons of stock are in bags and as they have been saturated with water all will have to be emptied and put in new bags before being sold.

Eighteen men find employment there. They will not be idle long, however, as it is hoped to start the work of repairs on Monday.

The total insurance on the premises is only \$10,350.00, while the plant and machinery is valued at \$18,500.00 and the stock \$24,000.00, making a total of \$52,850.00.

The insurance is as follows: Royal (Job's) \$ 900.00 National of Ireland (Bishop & Sons) 700.00 Alliance (Baine, Johnston & Co.) 500.00 Total 2,100.00

Stock. Liverpool, London & Globe (Bowlings) 2,000.00 Alliance (Baine, Johnston & Co.) 750.00 Law, Union & Rock (Ayre & Sons) 1,000.00 Phoenix (W. & G. Rendell) 1,400.00 Total 5,150.00

Machinery. Liverpool, London & Globe (Bowlings) 500.00 National of Ireland (Bishop & Sons) 1,100.00 Total 2,300.00

Boiler and Engine. Royal (Job's) 400.00 National of Ireland (Bishop & Sons) 400.00 Total 800.00

NEWFOUNDLAND'S EXILES CELEBRATE

(Continued from page 1)

bandmen in the parade I noticed that your old townsman John Bennett led an excellent orchestra of 28 people, including his two sons, Thomas and Harry, and discoursed harmoniously the following Irish airs:

- (1) St. Patrick's Day.
- (2) Wearing of the Green.
- (3) Where the Shannon River Flows.
- (4) Come Back to Erin.
- (5) Let Erin Remember.
- (6) Off in the Stilly Night.
- (7) The Harp of Tara.
- (8) The Dear Little Shamrock.
- (9) The Exile.

Newfoundlanders There.

"Hundreds of us Newfoundlanders thronged the side walks to witness the parade and needless to state that our hearts were stirred somewhat while following Bennett's Band. Amongst our number at Windsor St. corner was the Secretary of St. John's Municipal Council, Mr. John L. Slattery, who was on a visit here."

"The latter gentleman is without doubt a musician of a high order, judging from the intelligent way he spoke of the various bands. But (clannish if you will) his favourite band was, to use his own words, "Johnnie Bennett's", especially for a Patrick's Day Parade.

Several of the pupils spoke on each side, and all of us enjoyed the time spent.

We hope to have more of these debates in future.

INTERESTED.

DAVIDSON LODGE, L.O.B.A., ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Three Candidates Admitted and Several Applications Received.—Mrs. Bessie Thistle Worthy Mistress.

Davidson Lodge, No. 160, L.O.B.A., held a most successful and enthusiastic meeting in the Oddfellows Hall last night, when three candidates were admitted and several applications received.

Mrs. Bessie Thistle, Worthy Mistress, was unanimously elected delegate to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Regina in June next. Preparations are being made for a Grand Sociable and Concert to be held in the Oddfellows Hall on the Wednesday in Easter week.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

To-morrow is being observed as Temperance Sunday at the C. of E. Cathedral. There will be a corporate communion at 8 a.m. Rev. J. Brinton will deliver the annual temperance sermon at night.

SHIPPING

KATIE RAN ASHORE; THEN DISAPPEARED

Was Abandoned by the Crew and is Supposed to Have Been Swept from Rocks into Deep Water.

Yesterday *The Daily Mail* announced the loss of the well-known fish carrier, Katie, Captain Griffiths, today further particulars are at hand.

The Katie was bound from Tucacas for London with 200 tons copper ore. She was at sea only four days when she was seriously damaged. She was driven on a reef near Puerto Real, Cabo Rojo (Porto Rico), where she was abandoned. The captain and crew reached Mayaguez.

The next day the captain and Lloyd's Agent went in a launch to the spot to see if the schooner and her cargo could be saved, but nothing could be found, and it is supposed that the vessel had been carried away by the tides.

FURNESS

The S.S. Eagle Point is now due from Liverpool.

The S.S. Swansea Trader leaves Halifax tomorrow for here.

The S.S. Talisman left New York at 5 p.m. yesterday. She will probably make three trips here.

The S.S. Morwenna sailed last night, taking the following passengers:

For New York—J. F. O'Brien, M. Murphy, Mrs. M. Murphy, M. Fitzgerald.

For Halifax—H. Button, E. L. Sterling, J. MacMillan, Miss Bride Malone, L. Bisset, Miss S. Bradbury, and 30 steerage.

COASTAL BOATS.

BOWINGS.

PROSPERO RETURNS.

The S.S. Prospero, Captain Connors, arrived at 11.20 a.m. from the Westward. She brought a small freight and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Neal, C. Ayre, P. Lake, Capt. Holburg, J. A. Bartlett, P. J. Cormack and 20 steerage.

The Prospero will not go West until 6 p.m. on Monday.

THE EXPRESS.

The Express is due at 11 o'clock to-night.

ENGLISH MAIL TOMORROW.

Tomorrow's Express will take an English mail.

DEATHS

SYMONDS.—On March 27th, after a short illness, Elizabeth H. Symonds, aged 57 years, relict of the late Wm. Symonds, and daughter of the late John and Margaret Voisey, leaving four sons and four daughters, three brothers, two sisters and seventeen grandchildren to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, 102 Barnes' Road.

ULSTER MAKES GREAT PROGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

bearing upon the suggestions put forward that each county in Ulster should have the opportunity of voting itself out of government by a Dublin Parliament. If a plebiscite of the whole of the province was taken it is as clear as it could possibly be that Ulster would exclude itself from the operation of the Home Rule Bill, but it is very doubtful whether, under the conditions which would prevail at any election for the purpose, more than the four north-eastern counties would get a majority for exclusion. In Ulster any proposal for voting by counties will be regarded as a trick to try to split up the Unionist forces, and its acceptance is extremely unlikely.

The counties which would give an overwhelming vote in favor of remaining under the Imperial Government are:

Antrim Londonderry
Armagh Down
Tyrone Fermanagh

In Tyrone there are one Unionist and three Home Rule members, but at the last election the Unionists polled 11,395 votes against 11,976 of their opponents, so that for a majority 581 the Nationalists have three members to one.

The counties which are strongly Nationalist are:

Donegal Managh
Cavan

Ulster's Place in Commerce

It is not merely because they have a majority of the whole population of the province that the Unionists demand the exclusion of the whole of Ulster. They will not trust the trade and commerce of the only progressive part of Ireland to the risk of injury by a Dublin Parliament. The progress of Ulster in the last two decades has been extraordinary, and while the rest of Ireland has stood still or has crept ahead very slowly, the industry of the manufacturers, farmers, shipbuilders, and artisans of the north have won for their province—and for the United Kingdom, too—a splendid place in the world's trade. Here are some figures which compare Ulster with Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, grouped together as the rest of Ireland.

	Ulster	Rest of Ireland.
Depositors—		
(1907)	211,784	368,439
Deposits—		
(1907)	£5,841,337	£7,247,820
Customs Revenue—		
(1911)	£2,373,933	£914,594
Imports and Exports—		
(1911)	£9,987,599	£6,652,743
Rateable Value—		
(1911)	£5,553,487	£10,145,045

The grounds of Belfast's opposition to Home Rule are made plain by a few incontrovertible facts. The city has prospered exceedingly, under the Union. Belfast does 70 per cent. of all the Irish export trade. Five of the largest industrial concerns of the kind in the world are situated in Belfast. The port has 34 per cent. of all Irish coastwise shipping and one-half of all foreign shipping from Ireland.

Few Police and Paupers.

Belfast has not only fewer paupers per 10,000 of the population than any other town in Ireland, but her pauper statistics are by far the best in the whole of the United Kingdom. Belfast has 95 paupers per 10,000 people, London has 233, and the average for the United Kingdom is 207. The average poor rate in Ulster is 10½d in the £, in Connaught it is 1s 4d, Leinster is 6½d, and Munster 1s 11½d.

There are fewer illiterates in Belfast than in any town in Ireland, and in Ulster there are only half the number of police employed per 10,000 of the population that you find in Killenny, which is the lowest outside Ulster. In Galway there are four policemen per 10,000 of the population to each constable in County Down.

These statistics illustrate Belfast's growth in population and prosperity: 1912.

Population (1891)	255,950	391,051
Valuation (1893)	£741,000	£1,543,919
Funds of three banks with head offices in Belfast (1892)	£14,797,285	£25,107,600
Tonnage cleared from Belfast (1893)	2,002,629	2,841,553

There is still another set of figures which Englishmen will regard as important. The amount collected in Belfast by Customs and Inland Revenue in 1892 was £3,250,000. In 1911 it was £4,915,377, or more than double the amount for the rest of Ireland. The figures are only exceeded in the United Kingdom by London, Liverpool and Bristol.

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALS

For One Week we are offering some special inducements to House Furnishers. The goods are such as every house-keeper wants at this time of the year when

House-Cleaning Takes First Place

Take a look at our HARDWARE "SPECIALS" too.

<p>Felt Table Centres.</p> <p>20 dozen Embroidered Felt Table Centres, in Green and Red, at half regular price,</p> <p>12c.</p>	<p>Table Covers.</p> <p>Our representative in England has just sent us a line of about 200 Table Covers he secured at Half Price, which we have marked accordingly.</p> <p>Tapestry, 60c., 85c., \$1.20, \$1.40, \$2.30, \$2.80, \$3.20, \$3.80, \$4.80.</p> <p>Chenille, \$1.80, \$2.30, \$3.00, \$3.60, \$4.80.</p> <p>Embroid'd Crash, very special, \$2.50.</p>	<p>"Sunresista" Fadeless Casement Cloths,</p> <p>50 inches wide.</p> <p>Colors are Slate, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Reseda, Vieux Rose and Natural.</p> <p>20c.</p>
<p>SUNDRIES.</p> <p>Door Mats, 24c., 35c., 75c.</p> <p>Bath Mats, \$2.10.</p> <p>Patent Nosed Stair Pads, 10c. each.</p> <p>Scrub Cloths, 5c. each.</p>	<p>Lace Curtains CURTAIN SPECIALS</p> <p>at</p> <p>32c., 45c., 65c., \$1.10 per pair.</p>	<p>Curtain Nets and Madras</p> <p>Many dainty designs to select from at</p> <p>7c., 15c., 20c. to 35c.</p>

SPECIAL PRICES IN CURTAIN STRETCHERS.



"BEOTHIC" IS HIGH LINER AT THE FRONT

(Continued from page 1)

working scattered seals. Nothing of them; Fogota 2000."

Latest Gulf News.

Neptune (received at 11.30 this morning): "Twenty miles N.N.E. St. Paul's Island, strong breeze from North, fine, frosty. On board and stowed down nine in sight: Terra Nova, Viking and Erik. Have no report from the ships (ice heavy); seals scattered; all well—WILCOX."

"FROM THE MANGER TO THE CROSS."

The great religious picture entitled "From the Manger to the Cross" has had remarkable success at the Casino Theatre, this week. The attendance has been unusually large. All who have seen it have expressed themselves as delighted with it.

To-day it will be seen for the last time as Mr. Macadam, who brought it here, leaves for Sydney by to-morrow evening's express.

Mr. J. P. Kiely, who is now in Montreal, wires that among other big features he has procured "The Last Days of Pompeii" for St. John's.

This great film, which is pronounced by many to be the most spectacular ever manufactured, will be given at the Casino, commencing Monday, April 20th.

Mr. Kiely is expected back next Friday.

A DROP IN EGGS.

Fresh eggs which during the winter months soared up as high as 60 cents per dozen, have taken a tumble lately. This morning they could be purchased from country folk for 35 cents per dozen and they are expected to drop considerably in price before Easter.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The ordinance of Christian Baptism will be administered next Sunday evening at the Cook's Town Road Church, Elder Wm. C. Young officiating. All are invited. Seats are free.

WANDERERS BEAT THE QUEBEC TEAM

Victors Piled up Score of Nine to Four in Professional Hockey at New York.

New York, March 27.—Wanderers of Montreal defeated the Quebec team by nine to four in the professional hockey series at the St. Nicholas rink tonight.

The score on the previous occasion was sixteen to eight in favor of the Quebec boys, and then the Wanderers did not have the goal tender that stood in the cage last night. For the first of the final matches for the purse, which was offered by the management of the rink, the Wanderers borrowed Lehman from the Vancouver team and his work made all the difference in the world.

Quebec still have another chance to get in on the long end of the purse, for another game will be played on Monday night and the team having the greatest aggregate for the two nights will get the lion's share of the money.

In the third period Progers and Odie Cleghorn came to blows and for a moment there threatened to be a free-for-all fight. The two were ruled off the ice for the rest of the game.

Quebec started the game as if they were going to make a repetition of the game of a week ago. Before five minutes of the game had been played they tallied three goals to the Wanderer's one. The Wanderers, however, began to find themselves, and before the half was over the score stood four to three in favour of the Montreal men. After this there was nothing to the match but the Wanderers.

PATIENT FOR ASYLUM.

Const. Stapleton arrived by the S.S. Prospero, bringing Mrs. Morris, of St. Joseph's, for the Insane Asylum.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Captain Saunders lectured to the members of the Board of Trade today on Technical Education. The President, Mr. Munn, was in the chair, and over fifty members were present. The Captain spoke for forty minutes and was listened to with the attention of all.

M. A. DEVINE'S LECTURE WAS GREATLY ENJOYED

The Speaker Dealt in Humorous Style With Administrators and Administrations and Made an Excellent Impression.

The large and spacious music room of the B.I. Society was filled to capacity last night with members and their lady friends, who listened with apt attention to Mr. M. A. Devine describe in his own inimitable manner sayings and doings of our representatives in Parliament since the granting of responsible government to the present day, a period of upwards of eighty years.

The lecture was most interesting and jocose from beginning to end and was conclusive evidence that Mr. Devine must have studied incessantly to compile the many facts presented in so interesting a manner.

Being of a racy nature his remarks were often applauded vociferously. An especial ovation was given when V.P., J. L. Slattery moved a vote of thanks.

The presiding officer, J. C. Pippy, thanked the large audience present, particularly the ladies for their attendance and announced that on Friday evening next a lecture on "Home Rule and Why" would be delivered by Mr. J. L. Slattery, when he hoped that a large audience would be present.

Several elderly men and Christian Brothers were amongst the audience present last night.

Mr. J. C. Pippy acted as chairman and introduced this speaker.

GAS CO.'S SECRETARY CONTRADICTS "HERALD"

The Herald yesterday published an item that it is likely the Reid Nfld. Co. will work the property of the Gas Co. and that those interested when interviewed by The Herald were reticent and would neither deny nor affirm the truth of the report which it is believed is in the main correct.

The item is ridiculous, and Mr. Reenie, Secretary of the Gas Co., who is much annoyed over the publication of the item, says that no representative of The Herald interviewed him.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY MAIL