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REGULAR FIVE REEL SHOW,
ALL FEATURES.
Commencing Monday, 23rd,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
From The Manger to The Cross!
The Greatest Feature ever produced.

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 25th 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 25th, 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 25th March will be the S. S. _____ with _____ Seals.

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The Right House
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FOR SALE!
Fishing Boat "Helen E. Connors,"
27 Tons,
with Cod Trap and other fishing gear, as she now lies at Placentia. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
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"I've Got Wise--Know Enough Now to Wear Gloves."
"Used to have my hands all crippled up—
"Everlastingly peelin' my knuckles—always scratching my hands on the edge of metal plates—
"But now I wear gloves; and say, it's far better than nursing hurt hands. These are
"Asbestol" Gloves.
"I've worn 'em every day for Lord knows how long—Don't look like they'd ever wear out, do they? Not a sign of a rip any place.
"I'm just as nimble-fingered as can be, and they fit well too.
"Wash like cloth—dry soft as new
"Never get hard or stiff, sweat, oil, grease, or water don't injure them.
"You certainly get splendid value every time in these "Asbestol" gloves. Look for that "Asbestol" trademark—it's the only way you can be sure of the genuine. The prices are low. See them today.

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

NEWS and VIEWS of HOME RULE!

FIGHT TO HAVE LIMIT REMOVED **SAYS ULSTER WILL FIGHT TO FINISH** **HOME RULE STRIKES AT UNITY OF EMPIRE**

Unionists Bent on Opposing Home Rule as Long as the Time Limit is Included.

London, March 14.—The one question everyone asks is: "Will Ulster accept?" The first impression is not hopeful. Sir Edward Carson calls the offer "a sentence of death for Ulster, with a stay of execution for six years." The Ministerial Daily News admits that hope of a compromise is faint.
The immediate fight will rage round the Unionist demand that the time limit be removed and that the Ulster counties which exclude themselves shall remain excluded until Parliament otherwise orders.
To this Mr. Redmond replies:—"The Nationalists have gone further than most limits of concession."
Ministerial Feeling.
The widespread Ministerial feeling, which some back-bench Unionists share, is that Mr. Asquith's unexpectedly generous proposals make civil war unthinkable. The Freeman's Journal says:—
"It is impossible for even insane partisans to argue that it is necessary to use the bullet for getting what is obtainable by the ballot. The Orangeman must now argue his case upon its merits and along constitutional lines."
One comment which especially pleases the Ministerialists comes from the Paris Journal Humanite, which says:—
"Mr. Asquith's concessions seem such as to disarm any opposition which is not dazzled by egotism or willing to provoke civil war in order to save privilege."
The Paris Figaro adds:—"All the friends of England hope that the violent crisis of civil war may now be successfully avoided, but experience proves that you cannot argue this way about Ulster."

Spirit of Belfast.

Hamilton Fyfe, writing in The Daily Mail from Belfast, says the military preparations have fanned a flame which it will be difficult to blow out. Only by incessant drilling and the fixing of men's minds on the future is an outbreak now avoided. Mr. Fyfe adds:—
"Ulster oppresses the Englishman with a sense of unreality. When one hears Nationalists sing of a desire to wade deep in British blood, or listens, as I did yesterday, to an elderly gentleman of commercial eminence and undoubted business acumen, declaring that a Dublin Parliament would be certain to govern Ireland, not in the interest of the King of England, but in the interest of the Pope of Rome, one feels like Alice through the looking-glass. One seems slipped back several hundred years."

King George's Influence.

King George is believed to have had a hand in inducing Premier Asquith to make the proffered concessions, and it is contended that if His Majesty continues his activity in this respect, the two parties may be enabled to bridge over the differences separating them.
The stumbling blocks in the way of a settlement of the Irish question are the "die-hard" Unionists, who want a general election at any cost in the hope of defeating the Government, and there are also the Nationalists who follow William O'Brien, who are opposed to any kind of exclusion being granted to Ulster.
It is very doubtful whether John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, can carry the members of his party any further than they have already consented to go in the way of placating the Ulster Unionists.
Lord Macdonald, a Liberal Peer, who was permanent Under Secretary for Ireland from 1902 to 1908, said today that the Government proposals seemed to furnish a basis for a settlement while Lord Dunraven, a Conservative Irish Peer, expressed doubt whether Premier Asquith's offer would bring about a satisfactory solution.
Wants Question Settled Now.
In his reply to Premier Asquith's proposals, Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, in the House expressed the fear that the time limit of six years, had been introduced in order to make it possible to negotiate so far as Ulster was concerned.
Ulster wanted the question settled now and for ever. She did not want a sentence of death, with a stay of execution for six years. Why not establish exclusion until the Imperial Parliament had decided otherwise?
Sir Edward continued:—
"If you take away your time limit I will feel it my duty to go to Ulster and call a convention, but with this time limit and with Ulster ready for any exigency, I will not go. I make that offer."

SOME SATISFIED OTHERS ARE NOT

Unionists Want More Concessions, but Nationalists Refuse to Agree To This.

London, March 14.—The possibility of a settlement of the Irish Home Rule controversy is in the forefront of popular interest. The opinions of the various parties as to the effect of the concessions offered in the House of Commons yesterday by Premier Asquith differed widely.
The Unionists as a rule express themselves as quite unsatisfied with the suggested method of voting by counties on the exclusion of Ulster, or portions of it, from the operation of the Home Rule Bill.
Nationalists, on the other hand, declare that the Cabinet has gone to the most extreme limits in its movement toward conciliation.
The independent opinion of the country seems inclined to the feeling that the concessions really offer an opportunity for conciliation, and this feeling is strengthened by Sir Edward Carson's counter offer, on behalf of the Ulster Unionists, to submit the suggested concessions to an Ulster conference, providing the limitation or the exclusion of the northern counties to a period of six years be struck out.
It is pointed out here in Parliamentary circles that the recognition by the Cabinet and the Nationalists of the principle of the exclusion of the counties of Ulster if they vote in favour of it, even if the exclusion be only temporary, is a great step in advance from last year's policy of "full steam ahead."

Won't Tolerate the Idea of Her Fate Being in Suspense Six Years.

London, March 10.—Belfast telegrams indicate that the Unionists there receive Mr. Asquith's proposals with anything but cordiality. The Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, one of the principal Ulster Unionists not in Parliament, remarked to The Morning Post:—
"We have gone so far now that we are prepared to fight to a finish. The idea of having our fate hanging over us six years is preposterous."
The Morning Post's Dublin representative wires:—
"Among the Nationalists there is considerable anger at the concessions made by Premier Asquith, and apparently approved by Mr. Redmond. Many would undoubtedly support the position which it is believed Mr. Devlin has taken up and fight against these concessions."
"A well-known Nationalist asked what was going to be the next step, said:—
"If the Carsonites do not accept these concessions the Bill will have to go through unaltered."
Nationalists Are Uneasy.
Apart from this, however, there is in Nationalist circles a strong feeling that all is not well and that in the near future there may be a development of a surprising nature.
"The boast as to the fighting by the forces of the Nationalists is admitted, 'an empty one,' adds The Post correspondent. "Everybody knows that especially among the agricultural population, Home Rule enthusiasm has so much depreciated it is difficult to find a crowd to cheer it, not to speak of fighting. Apathy throughout the South and West is all-pervading, and the Nationalist leaders know it. The Irish Times says of Mr. Asquith's propositions:—
"As a piece of statesmanship, nothing could be worse, but as a piece of political manoeuvring it would be difficult for the Government to produce anything better."
A Belfast news letter expresses the conviction that the system under which the vote upon exclusion would be taken would be a jerry-mandering one altogether favorable to the Nationalists.

Bad for Ireland

London, March 17.—The London World has an article contributed by Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., one of the most prominent of the Canadians in the British Parliament, and as the London weekly says, "one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the House of Commons."
"What we have primarily to deal with in connection with the Home Rule Bill which is now before Parliament," says the writer, "is the means adopted to carry it through and the grave danger of its enactment. I have no hesitation in saying, after the most careful study, that it is a bad Bill—bad for Ireland, bad for the United Kingdom, and bad for the unity of the Empire."
Bad for Ireland
"It is bad for Ireland because there is no finality about it. It does not satisfy the full demands of the Irish Nationalists; it does not satisfy the insistent demands of the Ulstermen to remain exclusively in their British citizenship; it brings not peace but a sword. It is bad for the United Kingdom because its whole tendency is separatist, and it is bad for the Empire because it is inconsistent with any sane system of Federalism. It seems at this late stage almost fruitless to discuss the details of the Bill. It is so utterly bad that I believe it is incapable of amendment, and that the true course in the interests of the State would be to begin all over again the consideration of the question of Irish local government."
A Problem
"I think we must be all convinced that there is an Irish question—a persistent and irrepressible Irish question. The difficulty in dealing with it is that Irishmen themselves are not agreed as to any rational method for its solution. There are really three parties in Ireland to-day. The largest—the Nationalist Party—undoubtedly want this Home Rule Bill as a minimum and nothing less than the Bill. The second party—Independent Nationalist Party—say that the measure is so botched that, if enacted, it would put three of the four Irish provinces in bankruptcy and the fourth in insurrection. The third Irish party—the Ulster Party—say that they will not have Home Rule at any price. In these conditions of contention it is possible to find some common ground of action?"
Get Together
"I believe if representatives of these three parties could meet together in a spirit of goodwill and true patriotism that a path from the impasse might be found. As the poet Longfellow most truly said:
"When the heart goes before and illumines the pathway.
Many things are made clear that else lie hidden in darkness."
"But the heart and the will must go before, and I do not believe that the leaders of the British parties, no matter how well intentioned, will ever be able to settle this question in conversation. Unity of purpose is essential as the foundation of any system of Parliamentary Government. If apprehensions, founded on racial and religious differences, no doubt sincerely held, could be satisfied by sufficient safeguards, might not a measure of local government similar to that in the Canadian provinces, be conceded to Ireland, without in any way trenching upon the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament or impairing British citizenship?"
Put in Jeopardy
"These are the essential things to be preserved, and they are both put in jeopardy by the Home Rule Bill now under consideration. The general powers conferred by that Bill upon an Irish Parliament are utterly inconsistent with the establishment of any system of local self-government applicable alike to Ireland and the other portions of the United Kingdom. The powers granted to a local legislature should be specifically defined and within these borders should be supreme; all questions as to whether it exceeded the frontiers of legislation to be determined by a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But the general powers of Government should be vested absolutely and for all time in the Imperial Parliament.
"It is this principle that gives such strength to the Canadian Constitution. But the very reverse is en-

Canadian-Born M.P. Says the Bill Is Bad For All Concerned.

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A. Marshall,
Manager.

bodied in the Home Rule Bill. If this Bill becomes law, the Irish Parliament might abolish trial by jury, repeal Magna Charta, enact martial law, and deport Sir Edward Carson. For the same general power that it is proposed in this Bill to confer upon the Irish Parliament is the power under which the Government of the Union of South Africa is deporting British subjects for alleged offences, without trial.

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