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THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. to N. W. winds, a few light local snow falls or flurries, but mostly fair and a little colder to-day and on Wednesday.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

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MORE COMPLICATIONS DEVELOP IN MEXICO

PROVISIONAL EXCLUSION OF ULSTER FROM HOME RULE

GREAT BRITAIN FACES ANOTHER BIG STRIKE

Asquith's Proposals To Placate Ulster

The Counties of Down, Antrim, Derry, and Armagh, to be Left Outside the Scope of the Bill for a Period of Six Years.

LIBERAL PARTY WON'T ABANDON EFFORT TO MAKE IT GENERAL.

London, Mar. 10.—The British Government's plan for the conciliation of the Unionists of Ulster in connection with the Irish Home Rule Bill was laid before the Commons yesterday.

sent, his speech was heard in silence. Bonar Law's speech received similar treatment.

than that which listened to the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, the Premier began his statement as to the concessions the Government proposed to offer Ulster shortly before four o'clock.

Asquith's offer was that a poll should be taken of the party electors, each County of Ulster to decide before the Bill became operative whether they should be excluded from the operation of the Bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament or not.

Sir Edward Carson's explanation that when he had learnt that Home Rule was to be discussed, though indisposed for several days, he had determined to be present on this occasion, evoked sympathetic applause from both parties.

He prefaced his speech with a declaration that the Government made these suggestions, not because it was running away from the original Bill, but merely to allow the Bill to start with the greatest prospect of success.

This, it was pointed out, would result almost undoubtedly in the exclusion from Irish Home Rule of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry and Down.

His repudiation of the Prime Minister's offer accompanied by the assertion that Ulster could not accept the proposal, which meant her death sentenced with a stay of execution for six years, produced a profound impression.

While there was possibly acute dissatisfaction and civil strife in Ulster, said the Premier, if the Bill should be shipwrecked or postponed the outlook was equally formidable. The supporters of the Bill were as convinced today as ever they have been of the soundness of its principles and machinery, continued the Premier.

Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, objected to the six-year limit, and demanded the dissolution of the Imperial parliament on the question.

Donald McMaster, K.C., M.P. seen in the lobby afterwards, expressed the opinion to your correspondent that the question is one which concerns not only Ulster, but the whole of Ireland and the United Kingdom.

He said he regarded it as a sincere and considerate attempt to place the Irish Government on a solid foundation without injustice or hardship to any one class.

Redmond Agreeable. He was followed by John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, who declared that although the "concessions" went too far, he and his colleagues would agree to them for the sake of peace.

The Government's admission that a referendum should be taken by vote for the exclusion of certain parts of Ireland was so important that all parties interested should be consulted, certainly was an agreement in favor of a general election or referendum throughout the United Kingdom.

He turned rebel against his adopted country, but was restored to citizenship several years ago by King Edward's proclamation of amnesty. Snyman is accused of allowing federals to use his ranch as recruiting headquarters.

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, rejected the plan.

Liberal Proposal London, March 10.—Premier Asquith yesterday laid before the Commons his proposed concessions to Ulster with regard to its position under the Irish Home Rule Bill.

He turned rebel against his adopted country, but was restored to citizenship several years ago by King Edward's proclamation of amnesty. Snyman is accused of allowing federals to use his ranch as recruiting headquarters.

Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, in a speech following the Prime Minister, left no doubt that the offer falls far short of the approval of the Unionists. "If the proposal of the Government represented their last word, then the situation is a grave one," was the significant warning of the leader of the Opposition.

The announcement which has been so long and so anxiously awaited, was to the effect that before the Bill became operative, polls should be taken of parliamentary electors in each county to decide whether there should be an elusion of Ulster counties from the provisions of the Bill, for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish Parliament.

By such a scheme Ulster would have been exempted from the administrative and executive authority of the Dublin Government, while legislation to which Ulster objected could not come into force until it had been sanctioned by the British Parliament.

Although the chamber was crowded yesterday afternoon when Asquith arose at four o'clock to make his announcement, the occasion was marked by the absence of any demonstration or excitement beyond ministerial cheers.

Automatic Exclusion If the majority of voters were in favor of this scheme, the county would automatically be excluded for the prescribed period.

Another suggestion considered was the inclusion of the whole of Ireland in the Bill for legislative and executive purposes, but giving Ulster counties the option of removing themselves for a time.

When the Prime Minister expressed his own satisfaction with the inherent justice of the measure, also his regret at the failure of negotiations looking to a settlement by con-

Before an attendance even larger

Any sort of exclusion, said the Premier (Continued in 5th column)

DEPORTED A SUBJECT OF BRITAIN

Mexicans Again Guilty of High-handed Act Towards A Foreigner.

THE U. S. PROTESTS

Against Treatment Accorded General Snyman, Whose Ranch was Confiscated.

Washington, Mar. 9.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice called at the State Department today to inform Secretary Bryan that a British subject, named Snyman, had been driven away from his ranch, and his property was in danger of destruction.

Mr. Bryan telegraphed to the U. S. Consul at Chihuahua to make enquiry and report the facts.

If necessary a protest will be made to Carranza or Villa.

Mexico City, Mar. 9.—Genl. Snyman, a former Boer general, has been ordered from his 3,000 acre ranch, La Reina, 45 miles south of Chihuahua and the estate itself confiscated.

Snyman was well known here. He was one of the leaders in forming the Boer Colony in Mexico after the British triumph in South Africa. He was born a Boer but became naturalized as a Briton before the war, and was elected to the Cape Assembly.

Strike Threatened In Great Britain

London, Mar. 9.—Men engaged in the Building Trades in London have sent an ultimatum to the employers, in retaliation for a circular letter issued by the Building Trades Federation, requesting provincial builders not to employ London workmen during the continuance of the existing dispute.

At a meeting of the men's Unions held on Saturday, the circular was discussed and a resolution was passed which declared that the time had arrived when all members of the Master Builders' Association should Unionists be allowed to work for them.

This resolution, if carried into effect will paralyze the building trades, which have suffered from a partial strike for several weeks.

Unionists Repudiate Plan of Settlement

Bonar Law Says That, if Put Into Effect, It Will Mean the Death Sentence of Ulster, With Delayed Execution.

REJECT PROPOSAL TO SET UP IRISH PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN.

(Continued from 3rd column) mler, would tend to keep the controversy alive and would invite serious administrative and financial difficulties.

He said he believed the Unionists would find some form of provisional exclusion as a medium between the surrender of principles and the application of force.

He emphasized that the excluded area during these six years would be continued their representation in the Commons exactly as now. They should continue as far possible the administration as it was now. The Irish executive would have no right to enter the excluded area.

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Depend on Poll. Premier Asquith continued that his plan was that any county of the Province of Ulster was to be excluded for a certain period, if on a poll being taken of parliamentary electors in any county before the Bill came into operation, a bare majority of votes favored exclusion.

He did not think there would be any difficulty regarding police or land purchase, for they were reserved services, and special provisions would have to be made for the remainder. There would be no difficulty about factory and workshop administration which would continue as now under the Home Office. Education and local government would be dealt with locally by the creation of some administrative board; and as regards all other administrative matters, the Imperial Minister who, under the Bill would remain in the Commons to answer for all reserved services regarding the rest of Ireland would also be responsible for every detail of the administration of Ulster.

Persons entitled to vote were those entitled to vote at parliamentary elections and the question put would be: "Are you for the exclusion of your county from the Government of Ireland for a period of years, or are you against such exclusion?"

Turning to the rest of Ireland, Asquith said that when these counties had been excluded the adjustment of both financial and administrative matters in the application of the Bill would become necessary, but he would not go into details because it was not on these points the chances of settlement depended.

Some amount of administrative and financial adjustment was necessary in every scheme of exclusion total or partial, permanent or provisional, and he would not commit himself to any cut and dried scheme now.

If the broad principles could be agreed upon they could afterwards work out the details with something like general co-operation.

He had endeavored, he said, to explain the proposals which were put

forward as the price of peace. (Cheers.) No one, he believed, either in Ireland or here, had any love for exclusion for its own sake or upon its own merits.

To Home Rulers, Irish and British, they involved the least postponement of a complete symmetrical system of self-government; to Unionists they implied the necessarily unwelcome system of an Irish legislature and executive at Dublin.

On the other hand they would hold out for Home Rulers the prospect of an undivided Ireland, brought in time to its full measure of development, as he might hope and believe, not by coercion but by consent; while to Ulstermen they offered an absolutely free choice with the certainty that their status could not be changed without the assent of the parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

Give-and-Take. Mr. Asquith said he saw no road to an agreed settlement in which the balance of give-and-take was likely to be more evenly adjusted.

If there was one lesson more clearly than another taught by the history of the ancient Kingdom of Britain it was that the union of law and liberty had its source in moments of supreme urgency and had its sanction in the corporate sense of common interests and common responsibilities.

If they had been the pioneers of popular government it was because the British people were keen, tenacious, combative, and self-reliant and had learned in the stress of a controversy most acute, most apparently irreconcilable, to respect one another and to renounce the falsehood of extremes.

The Prime Minister concluded amidst loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers, "This is the testing case. The best traditions of our past, no less than the undisclosed and fateful issues of our future appeal to us to-day with imperious accents to pursue, if we can, the way of unity and peace."

Bringing Up Father.-

By Geo. McManus

