

Winston Churchill Speaks to 6,000 People in Belfast Unmolested

HISSES, BOOS AND HURRAHS AND HIS FIGURE IN EFFIGY MINISTER'S MIXED WELCOME

Hearty Cheers of Liberals and Nationalists Drowns Demonstration of Hostile Crowd at Belfast Station, But Large Force of Police Prevents Disturbance.

CHURCHILL AND JOHN REDMOND ASK UNIONISTS FOR FAIR PLAY

Declare That the Home Rule Measure Will Be a Boon to Ireland and Empire, Protecting All Classes, and That It Will Wipe Out Source of Hatred.

[Canadian Press.]

Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 8.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, the chief figure in today's home rule demonstration, arrived this morning with his wife at the Central Station, and was given a somewhat mixed reception.

A number of Orangemen who had gathered at the station greeted him with groans and boos, but these were drowned in the hearty cheers of the large crowd of Liberals and Nationalists. There was no disturbance, and the large force of police on duty in the station had a very easy task to perform.

CHURCHILL IN EFFIGY.

In the course of the morning a crowd of Unionists paraded the streets carrying an effigy of Mr. Churchill, to which was attached a placard bearing the words "Down With Churchill," "No Home Rule." They proceeded to the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are staying, and sang the National Anthem. Then they dispersed without disorder.

NO MARKED EXCITEMENT.

There was no marked excitement among the workers of the city today. The tens of thousands of men and women engaged in the shipyards and the linen factories, proceeded to work as though the question of home rule had not been mooted. A few small crowds, however, were scattered here and there, anxious to see the first lord of the admiralty, and watching the movements of the military.

HEAVY RAIN PREVAILS.

Rain fell pitilessly the whole morning. The football ground, where the meeting is to be held, is a swamp, and the saturated canvas marquee in which Mr. Churchill is to speak, has sagged threateningly several times.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

Arrangements for preserving the peace have been made on the most elaborate scale ever witnessed in this city. Detachments of police have been posted everywhere, and the troops are held in readiness in their quarters.

AN UGLY MOMENT.

Matters looked ugly for a moment when Mr. and Mrs. Churchill started for the place where the meeting is to be held. A great crowd which had gathered outside the hotel, appeared inclined to rush the first lord's motor car, and tried to block its passage, but a flotilla of escorting motor cars, packed with detectives, succeeded in worming a way through the groaning throng, and got the first lord safely away.

GROANS AND HISSES.

Mr. Churchill and John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, reached the marquee safely. Their journey through the streets was marked by nothing more serious than outbursts of groans and hisses.

The football grounds were surrounded from an early hour by troops so as to guard against an invasion by the Unionists. Only ticket-holders were admitted.

The surroundings of the football ground, which is known locally as "Paradise," were desolate. The rain was incessant and the approaches to the marquee were a sea of black ooze. The supports and ropes holding up the marquee were strained with the weight of the sodden canvas, through which the water dripped like a shower-bath.

EFFIGY OF CARSON.

Effigies bearing the labels "Carson and Londonderry, Turncoats and Traitors," swayed from poles inside the marquee, looking all the while like corpses hanging from the gallows.

Bodies of infantry and dragoons were stationed a short distance from the marquee in readiness for emergencies. The police challenged everyone who tried to pass through the entry into the grounds. Occasional bands of rowdy youths marched by with banners bearing the words "No Home Rule! Down With Churchill!"

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

Mr. Churchill was greeted with a rousing reception from the 6,000 people gathered within the tent, whose enthusiasm not even the depressing surroundings were able entirely to quench. A steady shower poured through the canvas, making the floor an incipient marsh.

The band played popular airs, intermingled with Irish airs, "The Boys of Wexford," etc.

A HARMONIOUS BILL.

Mr. Churchill immediately got on terms with his audience, promising them that the Government intended to pass a home rule bill which will be harmonious with imperial interests, smooth the path of the British Empire, liberate new forces for its service, and forever do away with the accursed machinery by which hatred has been manufactured in the past.

The Government's home rule bill, continued Mr. Churchill, would fit into a general scheme of parliamentary devolution, leading ultimately to the federation of the empire. That was the only way to free the House of Commons from its present congestion. "Look at our great rivals, the United States and Germany. Both of those powers conduct their business through separate parliaments."

Bill a Boon. Mr. Churchill contended that the settlement of the long quarrel between the British Government and the Irish people would be a boon to the empire beyond compare, as the Irish throughout the world were a power

ment, and would provide for a long delay of prosperity, both social and economic.

Home rule would give the Irish Parliament, he said, real responsibility in finance, and it would have complete control of large areas of taxation, and the power within reasonable wide limits to supplement its income by new taxes.

John Redmond.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, followed with a five-minute speech, in which he said that he accepted every word of Mr. Churchill's noble speech. The gift of the Irish Parliament would be made in clear understanding that the power conferred would not be abused.

Mr. Redmond appealed to Ulster "in the name of Ireland, and the name of the British Empire, in name of justice and goodwill, to help us settle the Irish question wisely, well, and forever."

The National Anthem was sung by all present at the close of the proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill returned to their hotel in a motor car, and then took a special train for Larnoe, on their way to Scotland.

AWFUL SOLITUDE MADE WIFE MAD

Pathetic Story of Young Couple Who Tried to Make a Home in the West.

HUSBAND'S SAD TALE

Brought the Woman Back to London and Unburied His Heart to Liveryman.

That western land upon which the faith of Canada as a nation is placed is a country of great achievement. There are great successes and just as great failures. There are the individual victories and the individual defeats. And as well, it is a country of tragedies.

A young farmer from the west arrived in London two nights ago. He was accompanied by his wife—a comely, raven-haired, dark eyed woman.

The man went to a lively stable and ordered a carriage. He wanted to be driven to the asylum with his wife.

The man in the office took his order and kept a sympathetic silence. But the stranger seemed to recognize a brother to whom he could tell his story, and he opened his heart.

Wife Insane.

"Good God!" he exclaimed. "My wife has lost her reason! I took a place that was miles from anywhere. I had to go three miles to work in the morning, and I had to leave her every morning. She did not see a living thing, except a bird, perhaps, until I came home in the evening."

"My wheat could not be moved, and every bushel of it lies out there underneath the snow. The strain was too much for her, and it was almost too much for me. My neighbor had the finest crop of wheat I ever saw. The stalks were six feet high, and the heads were six inches long and heavy. A frost hit it and killed it. He paid \$4 an acre to have it threshed and got \$11 worth of wheat out of it. It's a great country, but it is full of lonely people. It has the madness of success and the madness of failure."

The carriage having been made ready the man and his wife drove away. The hospital for the insane was their destination.



SIR EDWARD CARSON,
Leader of Ulster Unionists Opposed to Home Rule.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—VERY COLD.

Forecasts.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—8 a.m. Fresh westerly to northwesterly wind; generally fair and decidedly cold today and on Friday; temperatures well below zero tonight in nearly all localities.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours prior to 8 a.m. today.

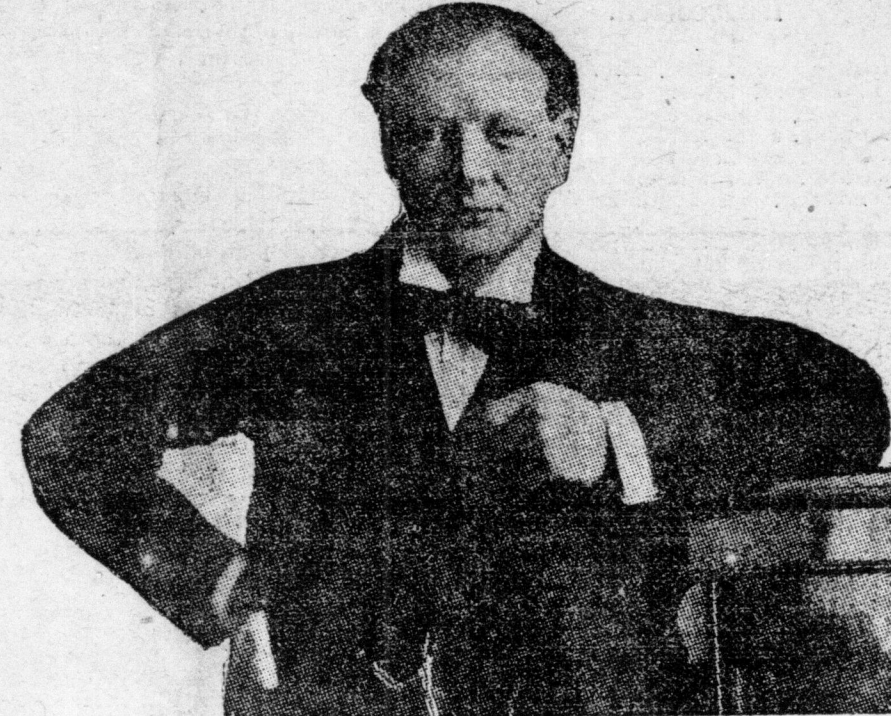
Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
LONDON	26.5	5	Cloudy
Victoria	52	44	Clear
Calgary	16	10	Cloudy
Winnipeg	0	-16	Clear
Port Arthur	10	-20	Cloudy
Parry Sound	22	8	Fair
Toronto	22	10	Cloudy
Ottawa	26	14	Fair
Montreal	36	18	Cloudy
Quebec	22	18	Snow
Father Point	24	16	Snow

Minus (—) means below zero.

Weather Notes.

Since yesterday morning the shallow depression which was over the Great Lakes has moved to the Lower St. Lawrence, while the western cold wave has continued to increase in energy.

The outlook remains decidedly cold in all provinces except British Columbia.



RIGHT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
First Lord of the Admiralty, who delivered an address on Home Rule at Belfast today.

TERMS OF HOME RULE BILL

Without closely particularizing the terms of the home rule bill, to be brought in by the Government, Mr. Churchill, in his Belfast speech today, said that the Irish Parliament and Senate would fairly represent the minority as well as the majority of the people of Ireland.

The crown will be in a position to refuse its assent to any unjust law, and the Imperial Parliament will be able to repeal any such law.

Religious freedom will be secured. The privy council will be able to declare void any law which goes beyond the limits of the home rule bill.

The military will remain under the control of the Imperial Government.

The financial proposals of the bill will give a fair start to the Irish Government and insidious taxes will not be able to be placed upon Ulster.

The Irish Parliament will have real control of its finances, but the system used must be consistent with the financial system of the United Kingdom.

The Imperial Government will continue to carry out the land purchase and old-age pension schemes. The Irish representation at Westminster will be reduced.

CHARLES DICKENS.

"And still across the years
His soul goes forth to battle, and, in the face
Of whatso'er is false or cruel or base,
He hurls his gage, and leaps among the spears,
Being armed with pity and love, and scorn divine,
Immortal laughter and immortal tears."

New York, Feb. 8.—The above excerpt is from an original poem by William Watson, read at Carnegie Hall, which was filled nearly to overflowing last night by an audience, four-fifths of them women, who assembled to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens. The meeting, presided over by Hamilton Wright Mabie, was addressed by John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, August Thomas, and others distinguished in literary circles.

William Watson, the English poet, compared Dickens to a fighter who was "perhaps the greatest warrior of them all."

A feature of the celebration was the reading of eulogistic letters, telegrams and cablegrams from well-known authors, publicists and other prominent persons, both in this country and Europe.

GREAT DANGER IN CHINA NOW WRITES A LONDON MISSIONARY

Part of China Where She Resides Is Free From War at Present.

A lady of Paoing, Si Chuan Province, China, formerly of this city, writing under date of Dec. 11, states that in that particular district all is peaceful, though missionaries from neighboring parts are leaving for the coast, and the consul has advised all ladies to go.

The new Government has been proclaimed in that city, and the ruler of the province, Wang Fan Tai, a very fine man, has been welcomed by both factions of the revolutionists. He has left most of the old officials in Paoing in power, as they were good men. The chief official, however, fled before his arrival.

The Great Danger. The great danger is still from bands of robbers, but preparations are being made against them. Each house provides a soldier and money for a sergeant to drill them. The streets are better secured at every opening by a strong gate.

The Chinese are all most anxious to repudiate the national costume, which was forced upon them by the Manchus, and everyone wants to borrow the foreign men's garments as patterns.

The new garments, made from flowered silks, by inexperienced tailors, may prove somewhat surprising. All queues are being cut off.

WOMAN WAS TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL

Mrs. Hollins, of Detroit, Is Now in a Local Hospital.

A woman named Mrs. Hollins, from Detroit, was taken very seriously ill in a local drug store on Tuesday evening, and at the present time is in a critical condition. She had only been in the store a few minutes when she became dazed, and she was at once rushed to the hospital in the city ambulance. She is believed to be suffering from a very acute kidney affection, and it is not known yet whether she will recover.

TERM END "EXAMS" ORDEAL FOR PUPILS

A Prominent Physician Favors Periodical Tests and Reliance Upon the Teacher.

EFFECT OF HOT WEATHER

Dr. C. S. Moore Says There Are Serious Results From Severe Mental and Physical Strain.

It is expected that the city teachers will make a request to the board of education that the system of judging pupils for promotion by means of periodical examinations and upon the judgment of the instructor, be re-established. Meetings of teachers engaged in grades below the principal's room have been held, and it has been made known that the lady teachers are practically a unit for the return to the system which includes the standards of the whole year, and gives each teacher a chance to exercise her own decisions in the case of the children whom she is supposed to understand.

The teachers are taking no arbitrary stand in the matter, but they are endeavoring to convince members of the board of education and citizens of prominence that the periodical examination system is the only fair test upon which children should be judged.

Principals Frame Exams.

Last year the periodical examinations were held, but at the end of the year each principal, exercising the authority given him by the board of education, prepared an examination to be written at the end of June. The individual teacher did not have the opportunity to decide whether or not a child was fit for advancement, and the teachers think that if they are capable of training the child they are capable of deciding that he or she should be promoted or not promoted. They do not advocate that there was great unfairness resultant from the change. There were a number of cases in which children who would have been passed were plucked on the final examination. They also advance that the lack of nervous strain at the bi-monthly examination is a blessing to the children, and that the frequent tests act as a mental stimulant and compared with the severe strain on the juvenile physique at the harder trial.

The board of education may change the system this year. The matter is being sanely agitated, there are no acrimonious references, and the facts of the case will be presented to the educational council. The fact is apparent that the teachers have influential citizens on their side of the question. It is to be found that the physicians recognize the justice of the teachers' claims.

Dr. Moore Gives an Interview.

Dr. C. S. Moore is strongly in favor of having children passed in the schools by means of periodical examinations, and depending upon the judgment of the class teacher. He granted an interview with The Advertiser in the matter, stating that it was a matter of vital importance to the physical and mental welfare of the children.

"I have frequently seen the effects of the end-of-June final examination in the course of my practice," he stated. "I have seen pupils rendered unfit because of the nervous strain which they had to undergo in the writing of an examination, which seemed to mean educational 'life or death' to them. Not only do the children feel greatly wrought up at the time of writing, but coming at the very height of the torrid summer heat, it is positive cruelty to expect the little ones to launch out on the supreme effort of the year, when the atmosphere is stifling, and they are in an uncomfortable state of body and mind."

"I would go further, and says that the final examination is a mistake wherever it is operated," said Dr. Moore. "This applies to the university and the medical school, as well as to the Collegiate Institute and the public school. I have seen the results of this rushing experience among the children."

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

BUYING OF CARS FEATURE OF SHOW

Many Valuable Machines Were Purchased at the Armories Wednesday Night.

LARGE CROWD PLEASSED

Attendance on Opening Night Well Up to the Standard Expected By the Dealers.

Contentment reigned in every exhibitor's heart and mind Wednesday night at the Armories, when the hour arrived for the close of the first night of the show of the London Automobile Dealers' Association, which will continue each afternoon and evening until the end of the week.

Every agent and manufacturer enjoyed a prosperous time, and dozens of cars were sold to the visitors from London and the surrounding territory. Hundreds of "prospects" were lined up, too, and certainly augured well for the success of the scheme, and for its continuance in succeeding years.

The Official Opening. The official opening was presided over by President F. G. Mitchell, of the Dealers' Association, while Mayor C. M. R. Graham, speaking from the balcony, predicted the best for the motor car in London, before the next show is held autos bearing the stamp of "Made in London" will be exhibited, he declared.

The great drill hall at the Armories presented a splendid sight when the doors were thrown open to the visitors. The place was beautifully decorated and illuminated, and provided an attraction worthy of the attention of even those who do not yet consider themselves automobile possibilities. The hitherto popular notion that motor transportation is for the millionaire, who can afford to employ a port mechanic, and pay over huge repairs bills, with extraordinary grace, is being rapidly dissipated, and Londoners with this show appreciate more than ever the fact that there is a car for every man.

Bogey Disappears. The bogey of repair bills is disappearing before what might be called the educational campaign, and the chassis displays at the armories are serving a great purpose for all exhibitors in showing the really remarkable simplicity of all machines.

To the man who first raises the hood and peers under at the comparatively small mechanism, that hurls a ton sixty miles an hour up mountain sides, plugs along through a foot of mud or snow and never fatigues, the whole thing may be a vast and seemingly incomprehensible mystery. But as is your right and privilege at the motor show take ten minutes of the time of the salesman, and you will find that all is remarkably simple.

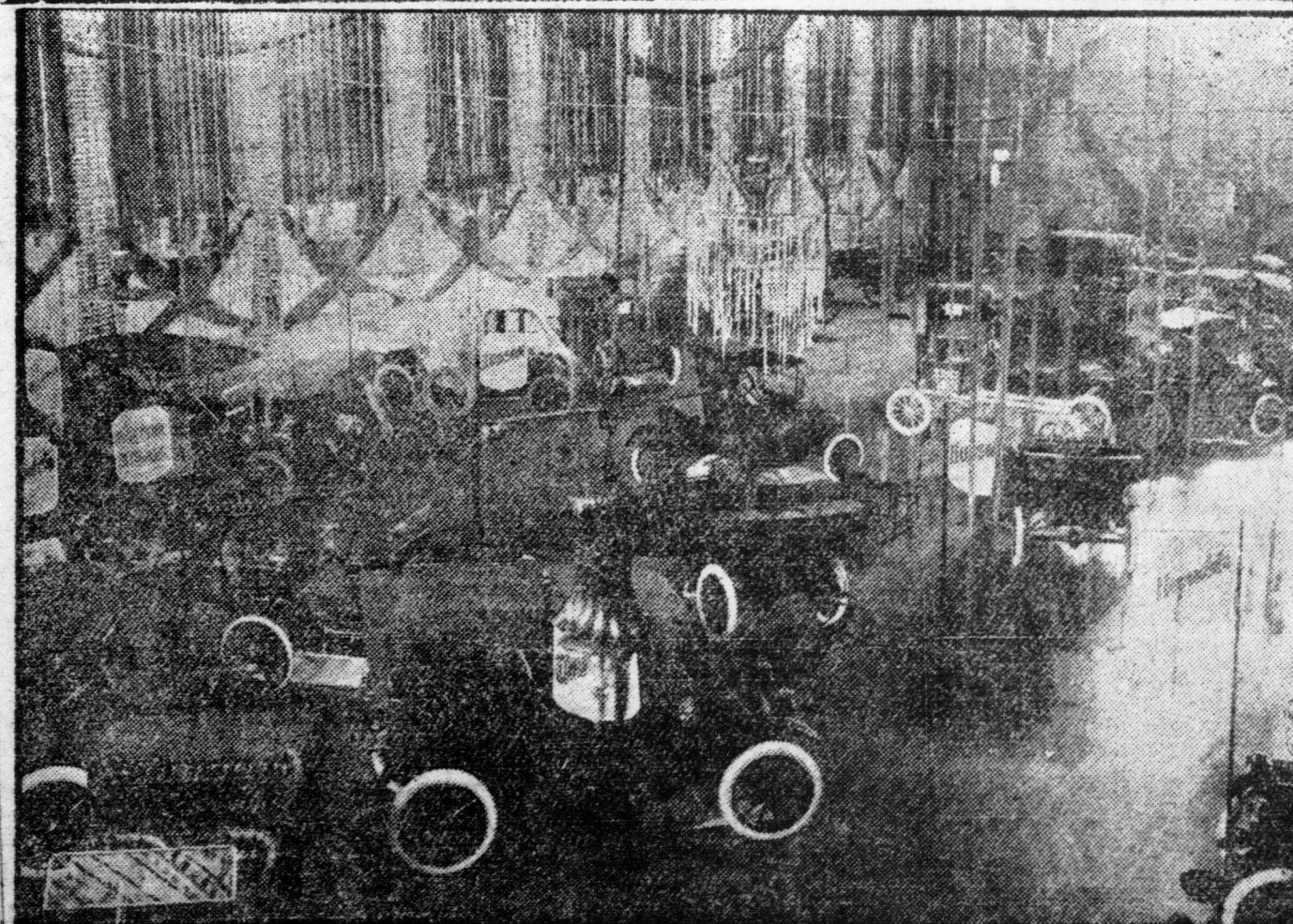
Seeing the Works. The cut-out chassis, driven by an electric motor, shows every movement of the machine, and you will then realize that all trouble has been eliminated by modern design—plenty of oil, gasoline and water, and you travel on independent of any prearranged schedule as far as you care to go.

Simplicity is the order of the day in motor car construction, and it is safe to wager that any man with average mental capacity can care for the largest and most complicated car at the show in his spare moments, after an hour's tuition.

The old almanac joke of the man on his back under a car has become nothing more than cheap entertainment for the period, and does not know, for a glance beneath the body of any auto will show that there is absolutely nothing there that can possibly go out of commission.

The salesman had a rather busy day, and the show is a very busy day.

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN THE ARMORIES



From a Photograph Taken by an Advertiser Photographer From One of the Galleries.