

VARIOUS VIEWS ON HOME RULE

St. Patrick's Day Messages Sent by Prominent Irishmen to American Friends Concerning Ireland's Prospects

MR. REDMOND WELL SATISFIED

Mr. William O'Brien and Lord Dunraven Not Hopeful of Goal Being Reached Under Present Regime

LONDON, March 16.—In honor of St. Patrick's Day and the near approach of Home Rule for Ireland, several Irish leaders tonight issued formal statements and greetings on the occasion of the national anniversary. These included John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party and chairman of the United Irish League of Great Britain, William O'Brien, member for Cork and leader of the Independent Nationalists, and Lord Dunraven, president of the Irish Reform Association.

In a speech at the St. Patrick's banquet tonight, Mr. Redmond referred to how, amid a long list of valuable Irish reforms achieved during the last twelve years, they had met each year at this festival almost despairing of achieving the great goal of her aspirations.

"Now, at last," he said, "we meet with the light of victory shining on our country and our cause. The struggle between England and Ireland has ended. England and Ireland have joined hands against the common foe of both, in defense of the people's liberties and rights.

"All bitterness has left our souls. We want peace with England. We want friendship with the English people. We want our proper place in the British Empire and to bury fatigues deep in the ocean of oblivion and memory the wrongs, the miseries and the oppressions of the past."

Following are the formal statements from various Irish leaders:

Mr. Redmond: "St. Patrick's Day.—The Home Rule Bill will be introduced for Ireland next year, and after that great reforms demanded by the democracies of England, Scotland and Wales. We are proud that St. Patrick's Day, 1911, Ireland full of hope and eager expectations. We all believe that the parliament bill will be passed into law in a few weeks, and that thus the last obstacle to Home Rule will be removed. The breakdown of the House of Lords barrier has been due to Ireland. One of our most powerful allies has been and is today, the sympathy of the American people.

"(Signed) John Redmond."

William O'Brien: "Cordial greetings to our faithful kindred in America on the occasion of our national anniversary. All sections of the Nationalist party are ready for co-operation in testing to the uttermost Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill. It is certain to offer a considerable measure of devolution next year, if this bill abolishing the Lords' veto can be forced into law this session. Therefore, Mr. Redmond and the members of 'All for Ireland' party are entirely as one in supporting the bill.

"The differences between us is that Mr. Redmond's friends believe that the Veto Bill and Home Rule can best be carried by constituting the Irish party for all purposes and at all cost to Ireland in other matters, a wing of the Liberal party in their party warfare against the Unionists. We, on the contrary, believe that by involving Ireland in British party quarrels, we shall be making it impossible to carry Home Rule against the solid Unionist opposition and an Irish Protestant minority driven to bay, while if Ireland's strength was wisely employed, nothing would be easier than to bring about a settlement of both the Lords and the Home Rule problems by general consent in the broad spirit which is now beginning to show itself in the Unionist party and among our Protestant countrymen.

"The next six months will show which is the more far-seeing policy. In the meantime let us alone, hope for the best, but do not hope for too much.

"(Signed) William O'Brien."

Lord Dunraven: "I wish I could honestly say that tomorrow's sun will rise on bright prospects for Ireland, but I cannot. Home Rule will not, in my opinion, be constructed out of the wreck of the British constitution and if it were it would not be worked subject to a Socialist single chamber parliament at Westminster. Judging by their action in killing the land purchase act, I have little faith in a Home Rule bill, satisfactory as to finance, emanating from the Redmond and Asquith. Ireland shall be cozened into a choice of a measure doomed to failure and Home Rule lost forever.

"Ireland has made enormous sacri-

fices. She has paid heavily in advance, for what, nobody knows. Ireland is to drag the chestnuts from the fire of the east, for the Redmond to eat, and she will get burned. That Home Rule will come is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow, but it will come, I think, as a measure consonant with a strong, well-balanced, impartial parliament and formed along strong federal lines.

"I do not believe that it can be achieved by the policy and the tactics at present employed.

"(Signed) Dunraven."

Stirring Up Discussion: LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Balfour's speech, which was quite unexpected, has given a new impetus to the arbitration movement, and in the opinion of the Liberal morning papers, brings the question of an Anglo-American treaty within the region of practical politics.

The Daily Telegraph in an enthusiastic editorial says that the league of peace thus established will necessarily increase the countless populations of the whole British Empire.

In common with the other Unionist morning papers, however, the Telegraph attaches equal importance to Mr. Balfour's argument that the idea of universal arbitration is visionary, and that an Anglo-American treaty would in no way change Great Britain's relations with Europe, and therefore would not justify any reduction of Britain's naval strength.

The union of the United States and Great Britain doing police duty would be obnoxious, according to the Unionist organs. Leading divines of all denominations are warmly commending Sir Edward Grey's project and are already discussing the organization of a huge popular demonstration in its support. They also are trying to arrange for a simultaneous demonstration in America. It is said that the Unionist leaders have been unable to agree on the House of Commons, decline to make any comments on the probability of Home Rule, refusing to break the ironical tradition against cabinet members giving an interview.

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PEACE TERMS OF INSURRECTOS

Madero Insists on Long List of Reforms as Condition of Terminating Rebellion — To Keep Arms in Meantime

NEW ELECTION MUST BE HELD

Reported Heavy Loss by Federal Force in Ambuscade — Madero Moving North with a Large Force

EL PASO, Tex., March 16.—Before any proposals for a termination of the Mexican insurrection will be entered into by the insurgents, President Diaz must agree to designate null his election of 1910, and must agree to submit to a new election under the terms of a free ballot allowed by the constitution of 1857. He must agree to grant all the political reforms demanded by the insurgents must not be required to surrender their arms until peace is assured.

This is the reply of Senor Gonzalez Garcia, the insurrecto secretary of state, to the statement that Senor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, had formulated tentative plans for ending the insurrection, and in effect it is the reply of Francisco J. Madero, the revolutionary leader, who is now fighting in the field. Senor Garcia has been in communication with Madero, and has acquainted Madero with whatever negotiations have been carried on in Washington and New York looking to a settlement.

Francisco J. Madero is looked upon as the revolutionary president and as representing the will of the insurrectos, and no peace plans will be entered into until he has given his consent and fully gone over the details. Senor Garcia said Madero is about 100 miles south of El Paso, surrounded by about 1000 of his followers. He is reported to be coming northward, to be joined en route by General Orozco with 800 men.

Whether his destination is the frontier in connection with any peace negotiations is not known. Communication with Madero has been difficult, it requiring three or four days for a courier to reach him. "President Madero is the only man authorized to conclude any armistice," said Senor Garcia. "He holds his authority because he represents the will of the people. Dr. Francisco Vasquez, the insurrecto representative at Washington, or members of Madero's family, would be bound to suggest a plan."

"The insurrectos would not consent to surrender their arms."

"Suppose on a new ballot President Diaz would again be elected on a free ballot? We have no faith in him. Madero would do it."

"All members of a commission selected to conduct terms would have to be citizens of Mexico. The insurrectos would not want to do anything that would lessen the dignity of their country. Media- tion by the United States would be considered a lessening of dignity. It also would be necessary for the Mexican government to guarantee equality to both sides. If the peace plans failed, the insurrectos would want to take up arms. It is not so strong as they are now, it is not so strong as they are now, it is not so strong as they are now."

Revolutionists' Demands: Senor Garcia, who acts here in conjunction with Braulio Hernandez, insurrecto secretary of state of Chihuahua, tonight outlined the demands of Madero, which he said were as follows: "Abolition of the re-election of president."

"Election of the governors in a state instead of by federal appointment."

"Reform of the land laws, so that half were now as extensive as from one million to ten million acres may be divided and distributed or sold in small lots to the people."

"Free ballots in all elections and preservation of individual rights under the constitution."

"Extension of the school system."

Reported Ambuscade: MEXICO CITY, March 16.—An unconfirmed report of the ambushing by 200 rebels of fifty men of the Twenty-seventh battalion at El Rodeo, ranch near Hermosillo, Sonora, was published here today in a special El Pais. The federal commander, Lieut.-Col. Luis Anagnino, and 21 of his men were reported killed and the rest of the command, including 17 wounded, made prisoners.

A circular appeared here tonight purporting to be signed by Pascual Ortiz, erstwhile leader of an independent branch of the rebel forces, announcing his retirement from the revolutionary movement. To all his friends in particular and revolutionists in general, he asserts that the revolutionists have been corrupted into robbers, assassins and abusers of women. Blanco, Silva, Soto, Garcia and Lara, as well as all Magon-

JAPANESE SEALER IS CAPTURED

Russians Found Possessing at Work Off Copper Islands—Schooner Confiscated, Captain in Prison

Looking for Settlers: NELSON, B. C., March 16.—A deputation from the Grand Forks Board of Trade left today for Spokane, where they will endeavor to interest incoming settlers in Kettle River valley lands. This is a new undertaking. On arrival of the new settlers, they will be met by members of the board of trade and escorted around their new surroundings.

Stealing Postage Stamps: WICHITA, Kansas, March 16.—John Calhoun, alleged to be the leader of a band of bank and post office robbers, was convicted in the federal court here this afternoon of selling stolen postage stamps. The maximum penalty is ten years in prison, and a fine of \$10,000.

Examining Law Regarding Arms: WASHINGTON, March 16.—Careful study of the neutrality laws have left the War Department's advisers doubting if the United States can prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Mexican insurrectos. The department of justice's view of the law and its study of precedents seem to bear out the contention of officials that the government can control in a measure the shipment of arms, dealing with each particular case according to the circumstances surrounding it, but that there is no general statute which explicitly forbids the shipment.

Attorney General Harmon, in 1898 gave an opinion to the state department regarding the shipment of arms to the Cuban insurgents in which he held that "mere sale or shipment of the arms and munitions of war by persons in Cuba is not a violation of international law, having the effect of a suspicion there may be that they are to be used in an insurrection against the Spanish government."

About the same time, Justice Brewer in the United States District Court held that it was no offense against the neutrality law of the United States to transport munitions of war from this country to another, as merchandise only, if not designed as aid of a military expedition from this country, whether they were to be used in war or not.

In the Wiborg case, which was one of the filibusters to Cuba, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the opinion of the court below that it was no crime to transport munitions of war to another country, whether they were to be used for war or not, and that it was no offense to transport persons to enlist in a foreign army and munitions of war on the same ship.

The court, however, upheld the fine distinction that it would have been a breach of the law if both the persons intending to enlist and the munitions of war being transported were parts of the same military expedition planned and set on foot in this country.

One case which bears directly on the Mexican situation has been found, that of the United States versus Ybanes, charged with having formed an expedition in the United States to invade Mexico.

Judge May held that before conviction "it must be proved that the design and purpose of the expedition was some attack or invasion of another people or country as a military force."

Judge May also held that the mere fact that men armed with rifles had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico would not be sufficient in itself to constitute a military enterprise of hostile intent, but the proof must be furnished of what they were doing and where their destination was.

The court made plain, however, that if any number of men planned in the United States an attack on Mexico, they would be guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws.

While no official opinion has been given, it is understood that the de-

EXAMINING LAW REGARDING ARMS

Washington Authorities Doubtful as to Powers in Case of Shipment of Munitions Over Boundary

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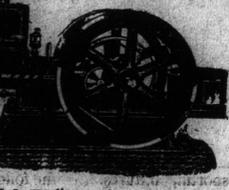
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17th of Ireland

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Tariff Information: LONDON, March 16.—Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that there had been complaints that the Board did not give out more information regarding the new tariff arrangements with other countries. He said the Board had to be cautious on such matters, so as not to arouse false alarms. The question of commercial arbitration would probably come up at the Imperial Conference and it might be possible as far as the Empire is concerned to obtain formal action.

What has been in the world will be Friday next, in England Steeplechase, an event of utmost interest throughout the world for a century, has reached assuredly be described fair to continue from a very aristocratic A brief history of a country, a course which picked by Lord M those who care for the A sweepstakes has several years, in fact, same time as the the held, but it was in 18 the present course v of the race was 4 m less than thirty-four j race is popularly ca tional, although as a did not receive this ti made a handicap. In the beginning across the far end of formed what are know entine's brooks, calle who rode Conrad in Tower's horse Valen contestants. These themselves to be fir race at the canal. Be the first brook, whi deep, swift water, an were all but drowned. The rules of the fi second horse was to s ner was to pay to sove No rider was to open gateway, or more than any road, footpath, or horse, was favorite at (? Naxon) another I reter, second favori the winner, Lottery, against. Just before rush on this horse, a booked. Lottery won from Seventy-Four, whose Grand National safe to say, never be s that Lottery cleared a hurdle. The Irish divi fied, and protested ag but it is not on record lodged on account of wise. For the purpose of grand stand was erecte years. Later, one was vate company, and me to subscribers, some of once, though of no intr To please the Irish erected opposite the gr occupants of this spectacle which filled the five of the competitors making a struggling he of the unlucky ones. S thirteen starters fell, Elmore's Jerry. There against this obstacle th it and 1841 saw it re brook, the water jum today. Lottery this ye favorite, but was beate coming in first. Jem M