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A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR SATURDAY TIMES READERS

COLONEL SEELY FOR HOME RULE

Member of British Cabinet on Nationalist Platform in Newry, Ireland

First Time in Ulster and Great Crowd Gathers to Hear Him—He Criticizes Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson for Things They Have Said About the Project

(Times' Special Corespondence)

Dublin, Dec. 27—Colonel Seely, M. P., addressed a large meeting of Nationalists at Newry last Sunday. Heavy rain fell throughout the day, but the attraction of hearing an English minister for the first time in the history of Nationalist Sunday meetings in Ireland proved irresistible, and many persons travelled long distances to be present.

H. J. McConville was in the chair. A resolution was adopted, heartily welcoming Colonel Seely, and assuring the electors of Great Britain that the overwhelming majority of the people of Ulster earnestly desired a native parliament and were convinced that the grant of self-government would be followed in this, as in other parts of Ireland, by the same happy results that had marked the application of a similar enlightened policy in every other part of the empire.

Colonel Seely said he believed that he was the first British minister to stand upon a Nationalist platform in Ulster, and it was a proud day for him to come there and meet them, to swear together that they would not rest until Ireland's just cause had, at length, triumphed. He came to them with this message—that the government and the whole Liberal Party would stand or fall by Irish home rule. Come what might, whether victory came sooner or later, they would not cease to labor for that great cause, and sooner or later—he believed sooner—they would prevail.

The cause of Irish self-government was expedient because it was good and safe for England, and because it would unite the empire. It was a just policy because the overwhelming majority of Irishmen demanded it, and because even there, in Ulster, there was a majority in its favor. They also said that it was a good, honorable reconciliation, given towards paying off a debt which England owed to them for centuries for bad government, and because they took from Ireland the parliament it had, as every historian would admit, by fraud. What was the answer to all that—what was the answer that their opponents gave to the programme he had ventured to put before them?

Criticizes Bonar Law

The new leader of the Tory Party, Bonar Law, had sounded a trumpet call to his followers. He (Seely), proposed to deal with that speech. Bonar Law had delivered a mean speech, an unworthy speech, and an ill-informed speech. His great contention seemed to be that Ireland should be treated just the same as England, Scotland and Wales. If so, then he must give Ireland home rule, for so long as the sea rolled between England and Ireland, London and Dublin were too far apart to permit of its representatives doing their duty properly to parliament and to their constituents—so long was it impossible for true democracy to prevail.

The executive government of Ireland was divorced from all democratic feelings. They had in Ireland a chief secretary who was trying his best to fill offices that it required eight or ten men to fill in England, Scotland and Wales, and then they had forty-two non-elected non-representative boards, which were supposed to govern the people of Ireland. All he could say, after a world-wide experience, was that it was wrong. It was only the gentlemen of the Irish for administration that made such a ridiculous system work at all, and the sooner it was swept away the better.

Bonar Law said that the policy of the Liberal party and the policy of Mr. Redmond was a policy of home rule, beggary, and rags. He got his arguments from the old rag shop; they were worn-out arguments, and they had seen service now for many years. All the great reforms that had been passed for Ireland had been pressed upon the British House of Commons, and had been wrung from it by the Irish Nationalist party. The democracies of England and Ireland had the same ideas, the same hopes, and they were both looking forward to the future when they would travel together along the great broad road that led to a better time for all men and women.

Bonar Law made a cheap sneer at the Irish party, with reference to the payment of members, and said that the resolution which they passed that they did not require payment, was engineered by Mr. Redmond because he could not trust his followers if they received payment week by week. That was an entirely unworthy suggestion coming from a man who had drawn a large salary from the state and hoped to draw a still larger one.

Turning to what he described as the meanest and most unworthy part of the speech, Colonel Seely said that Bonar Law stated that the minority in Ireland feared that if the majority got home rule they would be deprived of civil and religious liberty (a voice: "Buncombe") and he went further, and said the unworthy thing: "It will be possible—I do not say they will do it—for them to make the life of every Protestant child a burden in Ireland." (Cries of "Shame."

The testimony they had from all parts of the world and from all parts of Ireland itself was that Roman Catholic Ireland was the most tolerant community on the face of the globe. (Cheers, and a voice, "Except Belfast.")

He wished to say nothing about Belfast, except that he was sure before they were much older that Belfast would come their way and they would see poor Sir Edward Carson walking down the street beating his own Orange drum. The last word of the new prophet was to ask the British and Irish people to survey the terrible spectacle of Sir Edward Carson looking at the men marching by at Craigavon and weeping salt tears. He did not believe a word of it. He knew Sir Edward Carson, and nobody had ever called him an ass, but if he wept he might well be called a crocodile.

Irish in the Battles of Britain

After all, there were moments when the eyes might be dim with tears. There were moments of real emotion. If they wanted a procession to bring tears to the eyes of the English and the Irish race let them think of the long procession of Irish Roman Catholic and Irish Protestant soldiers and sailors who had laid down their lives for the empire. If they wanted a procession to bring tears to the eyes, let them think of the advanced guard of the war-worn hosts that marched into Ladysmith at the end of the siege.

Who were they that were put there as a testimony to their valor and self-sacrifice? They were the Irish Catholic soldiers of the Irish regiments. Many of their comrades had been killed or wounded and had since died, but this they knew, and they could learn it from that one episode, than an Irishman, having given his bond, was loyal to the core and would be loyal to the last.

It was a strange thing that in the Irish language there was no word for high treason; and why? Because the Irish were instinctively the most loyal of all peoples to a cause they had once espoused. Possibly the day was coming when Irishmen of all classes and creeds would unite together to make home rule a gift not to one section of Irishmen but to all, and when all would strive to forget the sorrowful strife and bitterness of bygone days.

Bonar Law also said that the majority of Englishmen were never consulted about home rule, that the Liberal party had no right to pass it. He (Seely) must only speak for himself. At his last election, as a minister and privy councillor, he addressed 40,000 men and women throughout England, and in every speech he placed home rule in the forefront, and hundreds of others did the same.

Other Speeches

Mr. Devlin, M. P., said that the Nationalists were prepared to bury the bad and wicked past and shake hands now and for all time, so that the Irish and English races might go forward animated by a desire to make the world better than it was before, to co-operate, to labor and to dwell together in well-ordered liberty. Ireland was ready to be the friend of England not only in war but in peace, and to co-operate for the promotion of higher and nobler causes.

Sir Edward Carson, K. C., M. P., in pursuance of his anti-home rule campaign, addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting of 3,000 people in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh. He said he had come to Scotland to make friends for his country, but upon the subject of home rule he would admit no compromise. He bitterly resented the fact that there had been a conspiracy entered into by which it was proposed to pass the home rule scheme without again presenting it to the constituencies, though twice the electors had rejected the proposal of men who were traitors to the constitution.

Were they prepared not only to separate the government of Ireland from the imperial parliament, but to do that at the cost of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 to this country? The bargain between the Irish Nationalists and the government to pass the home rule bill next session was the most nefarious agreement ever entered into. "Well," said Sir E. Carson, "they will have to count with us."

NO DYSPEPSIA, STOMACH GAS OR HEARTBURN

Diapepsin Makes Your Out-of-Order Stomach Feel Fine in Five Minutes

Every year regularly more than a million stomach sufferers in the United States, England and Canada take Pape's Diapepsin, and realize not only immediate, but lasting relief.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach five minutes afterwards.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of Indigestion.

Get from your Pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

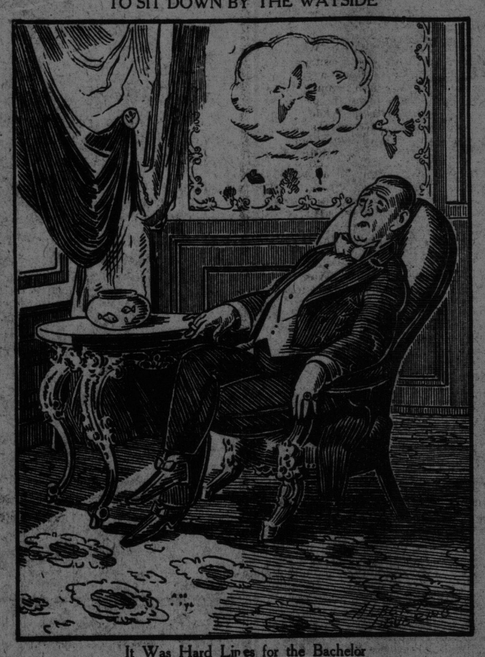
These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure almost any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any other stomach disorder.

On the farm of Sherman Orday at Byfield an ivy vine has grown up the trunk of an apple tree for ten feet and then into the tree so as to become a part of it. The stalk of the ivy is five inches in diameter.

FABLES IN SLANG

Series of 1912 -- BY GEO. ADE

THE NEW FABLE OF THE GALLOPING PILGRIMS WHO TRIED TO SIT DOWN BY THE WAYSIDE



It Was Hard Lines for the Bachelor

(Copyright, 1912, by George Ade.)

A Certain affluent Bachelor happened to be the only Grandson of a rugged Early Settler who wore a Coon-Skin Cap and drank Corn Juice out of a Jug. Away back in the Days when every Poor Man had Bacon in the Smoke House, this Pioneer had been soaked in a Trade and found himself loaded up with a Swamp Subdivision in the Edge of Town.

Fifty years later the City had spread two miles beyond the Swamp and Grandson was submerged beneath so much Unearned Increment that he began to speak with what sounded to him like an English Accent and his Shirts were ordered from Paris.

On the first of every Month the Agents would crawl into the Presence of the Grandson of the mighty Muskrat Hunter and dump before him a Wagon-load of Paper Money which had been snatched away from the struggling Shop-Keepers, who, in turn, had wheedled it from the People who paid a Nickel apiece for Sunday Papers so as to look at the Pictures of the Decorations in the Supper Room at the Assembly Ball graced by the Presence of the aforesaid Bachelor whose Grandfather had lifted the original Catfish out of the Chicago River.

Then the Representative of the Old Family would take a Garden Rake and pattern all the hateful Currency into a neat Mound after which a milk-fed Secretary would iron it out and disinfect it and sprinkle it with Lilac Water and tie it into artistic Packets, using Old Gold Ribbon.

After that, it was Hard Lines for the Bachelor, because he had to sit by a Window at the Club and dope out some new Way of getting all that Coin back into Circulation.

As a result of these Herculean Efforts to vaporize his Income, he found himself at the age of forty afflicted with Social Gastritis. He had gorged himself with the Pleasures of this World until the sight of a Menu Card gave him the Willies and the mere mention of Musical Comedy would cause him to break down and Cry like a Child.

He had crossed the Atlantic so often that he no longer wished to sit at the Captain's Table. He had rolled them high at Monte Carlo and watched the Durbar at Delhi and taken Tea on the Terrace at Shepheard's in Cairo and rickshawed through Japan and ridden the surf in Honolulu, while his Name was a Household Word among the Barmaids of the Ice Palace in London, otherwise known as the Savoy.

Occasionally he would return to his provincial Home to raise the Rents on the Shop-Keepers and give out an Interview criticising the New School of Politicians for trifling with Vested Interests and seeking to disturb Existing Conditions.

Any time his Take-off was reduced from $10 a Minute to $9.98 he would let out a Howl like a Prairie Wolf, and call upon Mortimer, his Man, for Sympathy.

After Twenty Years of getting up at Twilight to throw aside the Pyjamas and take a Tub and ease himself into the Costume made famous by John Drew, the Routine of buying Golden Pheasants and Special Cuvee Vintages for almost-Ladies, preserved by Benzoate of Soda and other Chemical Mysteries, began to lose its Sharp Zest.

In other Words, he was All In.

He was Track-Sore and Blase and sore as a Crab and full of Ongway. He had played the whole String and found there was nothing to it and now he was ready to retire to a Monastery and wear a Gunny-Sake Smoking Jacket and live on Spinach.

The Vanities of the Night-World had got on his Nerves at last. Instead of sitting 8 Feet away from an Imported Orchestra at 2 A. M. and taunting his poor old Alimentary System with Sea Food he began to prefer to take a 10-Grain Sleeping Powder and fall back on the Alfalfa.

About Noon the next Day he would come up for Air, and in order to kill the rest of the Day he would have to hunt up a Game of Auction Bridge with three or four other gouty old Mavericks.

When the Carbons begin to burn low in the sputtering Arc Lights along the Boulevard of Pleasure and the Night Wind cents like a Chisel and the Reveler finds his bright crimson Brannigan slowly dissolving itself into a Helva Headache, there is but one thing for a Wise Ike to do and that is to Chop on the Festivities and beat it to a Rest Cure.

This is just what the well-fixed Bachelor decided to do.

He resolved to Marry and get away from the Bright Lights and lie down somewhere in a quilted Dressing Gown and a pair of Soft Slippers and devote the remainder of his Life to a grand clean-up of the Works of Arnold Bennett.

He selected a well-seasoned Senorita who was still young enough to show to your Men Friends but old enough to cut out all the prevalent Mollycoddlism about the Irish Drama and the Norwegian Art and Buddhism and the true Symbolism of Russian Dancing.

Best of all she had a spotless Reputation holding herself down to one Bronx at a Time and always going behind a Screen to do her Inhaling.

They were Married according to the new Ceremonies devised by the Ringling Brothers. As they rode away to their Future Home, the old Stager leaned back in the Limousine and said: "At last the Bird has Lit. I am going to put on the Simple Life for an Indefinite Run. I have played the Indefinite Run, I have played the Hoop-a-La Game to a Standstill so it is me for a Haven of Rest."

As soon as they were safely in their own Apartments, the beautiful Bride began to Flip Flop and screech for Joy.

"At last I have a License to cut loose!" she exclaimed. "For years I have hankered and honed to be Dead Game and back Enchantment right off the Boards, but every time I pulled a Caper the stern-faced Mater would be at Elbow, saying: "Nix on the Acrobatics or you'll lose your Number." Now I'm a regular honest-to-goodness Married Woman and I don't recognize any Limit except the Sky-Line. I grabbed you because I knew you had been to all the Places that keep Open and could frame up a new Jamboree every day in the Year. I'm going to plow an 8-foot Furrow across Europe and Dine forevermore at Swell Joints where famous Show Girls pass so close to your Table that you can almost reach and Touch them. I'm going to Travel 12 months every Year and do all the Stunts known to the most imbecile Globe-Trotters."

A few Weeks after that a Haggard Man with tattered Coat-Tails was seen going over the old familiar Jumps.

MORAL:—Those who Marry to escape something usually find Something Else.

Nix on the Acrobatics or You'll Lose Your Number

SINGERS ARE NOW GIVING UP THEIR ANTICS ON STAGE

The Day of Mannerisms is Passing—News of the World of Music

(Times Special Correspondense.)

New York, Jan. 4—Musicians whose business consists of appearing before the public are eliminating unnecessary mannerisms, and cutting their hair. The day of the eccentric artist is passing. Now straightforwardness has come in its place, and as a consequence the public is pleased.

There was a day when it was looked upon as the proper thing to do unusual things to gain a certain popular approval, but intelligent and sincere singers and instrumentalists have seen the light. Simplicity of outward attitude has replaced bodily contortion, and modesty now reigns instead of arrogance.

All this is as it should be. Of course there are still a few misguided musicians who cling to obsolete methods, but they must either change their tactics or lose in popularity. The time has gone by for needless antics during the performance of a composition. They interfere with the artistic balance of the interpretation.

In opera as well as on the concert stage it has become proper to proceed modestly with the work of the moment. Useless gestures and overacting of a role are being tabooed by progressive stage managers. Pianists who throw their hands above their heads, violinists who twist the body and singers with a tendency to gesticulate are learning their lessons.

Dinh Gilly, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is a firm believer in simplicity of bearing. A large part of the success that has come to him through the recent years of his career he ascribes to this factor. According to Gilly, the public expects a singer to sing and not to dance.

To illustrate the point even further, a dignified elderly lady recently was shown to her seat at one of the philharmonic concerts in New York just before a pianist began a solo number. Being near-sighted she did not observe that it was not a woman who was seated at the keyboard.

In the middle of the interpretation she leaned to her companion and whispered: "My, but she is strong." This pianist had grown a mass of hair long enough for a woman, and it is a fact that it did not help him—as in the case of Samson—to play his music any better than if his hair had been short.

Zimbalist, the young Russian violinist, is one of the best examples of modest bearing. No one would ever know to watch him during the performance of a number that he was working. He stands immovable, bows easily and deports himself with admirable poise.

Notes of Musical World

Riccardo Martin, one of the leading tenors of New York's Metropolitan Opera House, is working harder with the leading masculine role in the new American opera "Mona," than he ever has on any other operatic undertaking. So difficult is the music that Morton recently declared he was a mona-maniac.

Further evidence to the effect that art and domesticity do not always go hand in hand is shown in the recent expressions of Marie Rappold and her husband. Mme. Rappold, one of the Metropolitan sopranos, expresses a desire for her freedom, which her matrimonial partner seems disinclined to grant.

The fine impression caused by the visit of Chicago's Theodore Thomas Orchestra to the east, should be additionally strengthened when that body of musicians comes to New York in February to appear in two concerts with the famous Mendelssohn choir of Toronto.

A young basso who has been extremely busy during the last few weeks with "Messiah" engagements is Clifford Cairns, of New York. Among the cities where he has sung are Cleveland and Providence. He is to be heard in the spring with the Chicago Apollo Club.

Katarina Oeltzer, who succeeded to the position in the organization of the Russian dancers made vacant by the difficulties between Mikail Mordkin and Anna Pavlowa, made her American debut in New York a few days ago. The prevailing belief is that she is not the equal of Pavlowa, though unquestionably a great artist.

PLANNING GREAT MASONIC TEMPLE

Twelve Cent Contributions Being Made by English Lodges

Million and Quarter to be Expended on London Home for Fraternity, But no Hurry Over it—British Peace Committee—Hon. Mr. Asquith and the Suffragettes

(Times Special Correspondence)

London, Dec. 27—The Freemasons of the Grand Lodge of England are projecting a great Masonic temple for London to cost $1,250,000, which shall be worthy of the craft of which the Duke of Connaught is grand master.

Already the project has received support from every lodge in the country. But there is to be no attempt to hurry forward or to advertise in any way for the great sum necessary;. Of recent years London has witnessed the foundation of the Church House at Westminster, and at present the great Wesleyan project is nearing completion in the same neighborhood.

"The need for a Masonic temple is not so pressing," said an officer. "The project really began in the provincial district of Kent, where Mr. Russell was so keenly enthusiastic. He estimated that at least $1,250,000 would be necessary to do what is desired, and that so large a project should be the result of the united effort of Masons of the Grand Lodge of England of every degree throughout the country was agreed to after consideration.

"Thus it is that a twelve cent contribution, which is to be automatically received by the treasurer of the grand lodge yearly has been levied. No fewer than ten million twelve cent contributions will be required. Failing larger sums, for which there has been no special appeal, this amount will take more than twenty years to gather, and it says much for the foresight and stability of the craft that it has set to work in this way.

"A few days ago we had a surprise. Doubtless, from so rich a brotherhood as the Masonic fraternity, we shall have other surprises of a similar character, as in Wiltshire a contribution of $26,25 instead of twelve cents was given in the provincial lodge, with the result that considerably more than $2,000 was added to the fund.

"Directly the amount in hand warrants it the project will take definite shape. At present the grand lodge has not considered plans, site, or anything else, beyond what I have stated. The hurry is not great. It is true that if every one who is qualified to go to the Freemason's Hall to attend the grand lodge were to accept the invitation the lodge would have to accommodate 33,000 Masons. That fact, however, is not pressing forward the question of the new temple. Lord Ampthill has now a scheme before the grand lodge designed to remedy, in a measure, the present overcrowding and to make the meetings more deliberate than they are.

"Directly the new temple is designed it will doubtless be a feature of surpassing interest to Masons in this country and another Mecca for visitors of the craft from all parts of the world. As yet we want at least 9,000,000 twelve-cent contributions."

Bonar Law Writes

At a well-attended meeting in the Caxton Hall it was decided to form a British committee to celebrate the centenary of peace among English-speaking peoples, which will fall on December 24, 1914, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The meeting was summoned by the parliamentary committee to promote arbitration between Great Britain and the United States of America, and as chairman of that body Sir Philip Magnus presided.

There were also present:— Lord Weardale, Lord Blythe, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Percy Sanderson, Sir John Brunner, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Doctor Clifford, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, Silvester Horne, M. P., W. E. Howland (New York), Shirley Benn, M. P., L. A. Baker, M. P., Donald Armour, R. T. Hawkin and H. Brittain.

The chairman said that when information reached this country not very long ago that a voluntary committee had been formed, under the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt and supported by members of Mr. Taft's administration and a large number of distinguished men in the United States to commemorate the centenary of peace among English-speaking people, it was felt that the parliamentary committee would be the right body to launch a similar movement in this country.

Since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent there had been many causes of disagreement between the United States and ourselves, all of which had been settled by arbitration. Happily, during the century that would be completed in two or three years' time there had not been a single occasion on which the military or naval forces of Great Britain had been opposed to any of the English-speaking people of the world.

There was no country which desired peace more fervently than England and it must not be supposed that there was any inconsistency between that desire for peace and their efforts to maintain the strength of the navy and to provide a well-trained efficient army for the protection of their shores and the fulfilment of their international obligations. Their armaments, great as they were and greater as they might be, had no hostile menace, and were indeed the best security for the continuance of peace by giving weight to their counsels in the assembly of nations.

During these celebrations they might endeavor to teach their school-children that, while imbued with deep, earnest and imperial patriotism, they should learn to respect the views and aspirations of other nations and to read correctly, without prejudice or bias, the history of their own and other races. Might they not hope that France and Germany might be induced to take some share in the celebration? Since 1815 the period of war with France had never been renewed, and the English and German people had been at peace for at least a century and a half, and they all hoped that that long-extended peace might never be disturbed. He trusted that the occasion would help to bring about a general acceptance of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

Peace Celebration

Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, sent the following letter: "So far as my observation, both in this country and in the United States, enables me to judge, each year adds to the feeling of respect and good will between the two peoples, and I hope and believe that in the coming years that feeling will grow steadily stronger."

Mr. Lloyd George hoped that the centenary would be celebrated in a manner fitting and worthy of such a notable event, and that that example to the world might make for international amity.

On the motion of Lord Weardale, seconded by Mr. Benn, M. P., it was agreed to form a British committee and to invite Lord Grey to accept the presidency.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who moved the appointment of an executive committee, with Lord Shaw as its chairman, said that anything they could do to cement two great nations would be for the common good of the whole world.

The resolution was carried.

Silvester Horne, M. P., who seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that they were all a good deal concerned to know that in connection with the arbitration movement between England and America strained relations with Germany were presenting an obstacle in the way. They hoped that the coming celebration would do something to promote a better understanding all round. On his recent visit to America he had been assured that, whatever might happen at the next elections there, those responsible for America's policy would remain exceedingly friendly with England.

Mr. Howland (New York) presented a message of congratulation from Mr. Roosevelt, and this concluded the proceedings.

Mr. Asquith and the Suffragettes

Mr. Asquith recently received a deputation of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage at 10 Downing street. The deputation was headed, in the absence through illness, of Lord Cromer, the league president, by Lord Curzon, and included many of the most eminent supporters of the movement in opposition to woman suffrage. Their main purpose was to call attention to the new situation which has been caused by the government's offer to adopt a suffrage amendment if carried by the House of Commons, to this year's franchise bill, and to urge that greater authority should be obtained from the constituencies before so important a constitutional step was taken.

Replying to numerous addresses, the prime minister said: 'I am very pleased to have the opportunity of meeting you, and I may say, without flattery, that after a long and somewhat chequered experience of deputations of various kinds, I do not think I have ever heard a case, strong in itself, presented with more sound sense and with less superfluous rhetoric. As you know, I occupy a somewhat peculiar position in regard to this question. On the one hand, as an individual, I am in entire agreement with you that the grant of the parliamentary franchise to women in this country would be a political mistake of a very disastrous kind.

I do not go into the general question. We all agree that we need not argue the here. But I hold that opinion, and I have held it ever since I entered political life, and I have never seen anything in the arguments and other manifestations which we have seen which has induced me in the least degree to alter it. So far we are in complete harmony with one another.

"On the other hand, I am, as you know, for the time being, the head of the government, in which a majority of my colleagues, a considerable majority of my colleagues—I may say that without violating the obligation of cabinet secrecy—are of a different opinion; and the government in those circumstances has announced a policy which is the result of their combined deliberations, and by which it is the duty of all their members, and myself not least, to abide loyally. That is the position, so far as I am personally concerned."

Mr. Asquith thought that a referendum would be against the measure and that it would inflame and accentuate the matter. He admitted that there must be a considerable extension of the suffrage to men, but the question was whether that must be followed by an extension of the suffrage to women. In all cases where female suffrage had hitherto been granted, the social, economic and political conditions were totally different from their own. They would not make the gigantic experiment until they had further time to reflect.

ANTI-HOME RULE MEETING IN OMAGH

Omagh, Ireland, Jan. 5—A large meeting against home rule was held here today and thousands attended. Eighteen special trains were hired for the occasion.

Sir Edward Carson, the former solicitor-general and chairman of the Ulster Orangemen's Association, who is leading the fight against home rule, presided at the meeting and the Duke of Abercorn sent a letter wishing success to the movement.

Sir Edward Carson, in his speech, spoke on his position in resisting a home rule bill. He said that if he was a rebel it could be tested in the law courts. If his determination that Ireland should remain a part of the United Kingdom meant that he was a rebel, he would plead guilty, and let the government do its worst.

WHY NOT?

She—"I can't cook, but we could hire somebody to do that."

He—"And I can't make money, but we could hire somebody to do that."—Puck.