

## BIRRELL INTRODUCES IRISH COUNCIL BILL

Measure Provides for 107 Members, Eighty-two Being Elective

Are Given Power to Manage Eight Departments of Home Affairs With Right of Veto by Lord Lieutenant—Imperial Government Retains Control of Judiciary, Costabulary and Other Things—Balfour Freely Condemns It, While Redmond Suspends Judgment.

London, May 7.—The government today presented its long-awaited Irish bill to the house of commons and the country. This bill is designed to meet the demands for Irish home rule. It was presented by the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Birrell, to a crowded house. Prior to the appearance of this measure, it was popularly termed a "devolution bill," but today is referred to as the "Irish council bill," or even the "Irish bill."

Compared with the home rule bills of 1880 and 1890 the measure of today confers little self-government upon Ireland, merely giving to the council control of the eight departments now managed by government boards. The council is to be appointed by the crown and while the lord lieutenant of Ireland is given power to nullify its measures, the crown retains control of five of the eight departments, including the constabulary. The control of this branch always has been a thorn in the flesh of the Irish people.

**Placates No Party.**  
It is natural and quite to be expected that this half-way measure should please no party. The Unionists regard it as a step toward home rule. They object to giving Ireland the management of many departments of local affairs while the Irish members of the house of commons retain the right to legislate in similar affairs for England and Scotland. They criticize also the plan of government by a council through which the Irish members of the house of commons are to be represented.

The Radicals are disappointed that the measure falls so far short of home rule and the Irish members are even more disappointed with it. The Irish leaders, however, are maintaining a diplomatic attitude until they have time to study the provisions of the bill and learn the sentiment of the people. A Nationalist convention will be held in Dublin soon to decide the policy of the party.

The bill passed its first reading by 416 votes to 121.  
After the bill had been presented and explained by Mr. Birrell, it was criticized and ridiculed by A. J. Balfour on behalf of the opposition. John E. Redmond then delivered a brilliant speech, noteworthy principally for its dignified exposition of Ireland's claims for complete home rule.

**Notable Audiences.**  
The audience of speakers was worthy of the occasion. The entire ministry occupied the front benches. The opposition, including the Irish members, occupied the rear benches. The speaker, Mr. Birrell, presided.

The floor of the house was packed and the galleries held a notable assemblage, including a number of peers, the visiting colonial premiers, notably Alfred Duggan, premier of Australia, and several bishops. Members of the Irish clergy were conspicuous in the galleries.

Mr. Birrell has the mannerisms of a college professor more than those of a popular orator. Most of his speech was dry explanation of the details of the plan, although in the beginning he eloquently contrasted his position with that of Mr. Gladstone on presenting home rule, calling his task a more humble one and more commensurate with his position and powers.

Mr. Birrell rose to an oratorical height when he described the present system of Irish administration. He called Dublin Castle a failure, saying: "There it stands, remote, without a friend and melancholy, while the current of Irish life sweeps past."

"No governor had entered," he continued, "the gloomy portals of Dublin Castle without a sinking of the heart almost equivalent to abandoning hope."

Parnell had said that one way to govern Ireland was to send a man there to hold the balance of all parties and administer the country in a spirit of courage and independence, but the government had had no such man in its eye. "I could rather wish," he said, "that I were under his rule. Such men do not make good history."

"With all its shortcomings an elective body could be educational and teach the Irish people self-respect."

**Condemns Present System.**  
"Nobody," said Mr. Birrell, "believed that the present system of administration of Ireland was sound in principle or economical."

"It had been switched off from the great currents of the national life of the Irish people," he said, "and the Irish members of parliament would continue to sit at Westminster in undiminished numbers, but he hoped hereafter to find a more profitable channel for their ineffectiveness in managing local affairs at home. It was the intention to establish a representative administrative council consisting of 82 elected and 24 nominated members, the latter to be nominated the first year by the king and thereafter by the lord lieutenant."

Ireland. Elected members would be elected on the local government board franchise. The lord lieutenant would have complete control of the powers vested in the department to be handed over to the council. The president of the council would be appointed by the council itself and the chief secretary would have the right to attend the meetings. If the existing officers of the department were retired by the council they must be given full pensions."

Exercise of the powers vested in the department would be controlled by resolutions of the council and the supervision of the imperial parliament would be maintained by the power given to the lord lieutenant to reserve his consent to any resolution of the council and the eight departments which would be made subject to the new council.

The departments coming under the control of the proposed Irish council would be the local government board, department of agriculture, congested districts board, commissioners of public works, national education and intermediate education, inspectors of the reformatory and industrial schools and the registrar general.

The supreme court judiciary, Royal Irish constabulary, Dublin metropolitan police, the land commission and the principal board would remain under the control of the imperial authorities.

**Women Can Vote.**  
Mr. Birrell went on to explain that the council being elected on a local government board franchise, peers and women would vote. The constituencies roughly would be the same as those of the present parliamentary areas. He did not think 107 members were too many to discharge the important duties assigned to them. The council would be elected for three years and authorized to establish as many committees as it pleased, but it must establish finance, public works and education and social government board committees, the chairman of which would be appointed by the lord lieutenant.

It was proposed to establish a new education department, for primary and secondary education, to be placed under the control of the council.

For the financial purposes of the eight departments a certain annual sum, to be fixed by parliament every five years, would be charged to the consolidated fund and paid into a separate Irish fund.

The present cost of the eight departments was estimated at £10,000,000 annually. The government proposed to hand over in addition the sum of £3,250,000 yearly, of which £1,000,000 must be devoted to public works and the general development of the country, including other statutory payments. An Irish fund, therefore, to the amount of a little over £13,250,000 annually would be created. The Irish fund would be paid into a special Irish treasury to be created by an order in council and having an Irish treasurer at its head.

The council would have the power to appoint or remove the officers of the eight departments mentioned above and the rights of the existing officers would be preserved. Under the bill any British subject would be able to hold the office of lord lieutenant who would be elected by the council. A clause was also included providing that no preference whatever shall be shown to any religious denomination in appointments and that any results arising from such preference shall be invalid.

In conclusion Mr. Birrell said: "The government has been told that the bill paves the way for home rule. If the bill is passed and the new council is a success then I dare say it might pave the way. If, on the other hand, it is a failure, it might rather be a hindrance. But surely the Unionists will not refuse Ireland an opportunity for training her people to acquire any right they ought to possess and the means to that end."

**Balfour Ridicules Measure.**  
Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, characterized the bill as grossly unfair. He said it was a measure which would be able to interfere in English and Scottish affairs, while the house of commons would be unable to say a word in regard to the measure. A clause was also included providing that no preference whatever shall be shown to any religious denomination in appointments and that any results arising from such preference shall be invalid.

Mr. Balfour said that there was no object which was desired in connection with the government of Ireland which would be furthered by the extraordinary proposals of the Irish secretary. More preposterous suggestions regarding local government had never been made. They would cause collisions with the authorities and inevitably involve a breakdown of the whole scheme.

The proposals would satisfy neither the English nor the Scottish and still less the Irish.

**John Redmond.**  
John Redmond, the Irish leader, said that until he and his colleagues had time to consider every feature of the bill and elicit Irish public opinion in regard to it, no one could expect him to give either a hasty or a final judgment.

Mr. Gladstone proposed to solve the problem by the full and frank concession of self-government and autonomy to the Irish people, but what the present government offered was not home rule nor a substitute for it. The Irish still demanded home rule and rested their claim on their historic rights and the admitted failure of a century of British government of Ireland.

As home rulers Mr. Redmond thought they were justified in regarding the scheme as consistent with the maintenance of their aspirations and he proceeded to apply certain tests to the scheme, giving general and effective control to Irish public opinion over the matters which the bill dealt with. He said he did not like the nomination element, Mr. Redmond agreed with Mr. Balfour that it was not democratic, but if he were told that the government's object was to give a large representative to the minority who were

## BLOODY RIOT MARKS 'FRISCO CAR STRIKE

Company's Attempt to Run Electrics Was Met by a Fusillade of Cobblestones Which Wrecked Them—Employees Bleeding from Wounds, Fired Into Mob With Terrible Effect—Police Made No Effort for a Time to Take a Hand in It.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—Strike-breakers in the uniforms of car inspectors and strikers and their sympathizers fought this afternoon on Turk street for more than an hour. Eight men were shot, among them a policeman and a detective. Several others were wounded. The shooting was done by strike-breakers from cars and windows in the vicinity of Turk and Filmore streets. Many police reserves have been called out, and with clubs and drawn revolvers are chasing and dispersing the mob.

The strike was the outcome of the first attempt of the United Railroads to run passenger cars out of their Turk and Filmore street yards. An Associated Press man who rode on horseback behind the seven cars saw four men shot from the car windows. The first shot was fired by Turk and Filmore streets by a guard on the rear platform of the first car. The bullet struck a man in the arm. The shot was not fired until most of the windows of the car had been smashed with stones. Several of which had struck guards.

The shot aroused the mob to frenzy. Paving stones and other obstructions were hurled at the cars and the car was brought to a standstill at the next cross street. Hurling missiles that came eastward, hand, cursing and screaming for the lives of the strike-breakers, hundreds of men and boys surrounded the cars.

A fusillade of shots drove the crowd back. The tracks were cleared by two other shots followed by two others. The shots apprised the main crowd at Filmore and Webster streets that a battle was on. More than 1,000 men and boys came running down Turk street in pursuit of the strike-breakers, who, standing on the cars, shot again and again. Hurling missiles that came eastward, hand, cursing and screaming for the lives of the strike-breakers, hundreds of men and boys surrounded the cars.

At Van Ness avenue, a youth was shot through the lungs. He was hurried to the hospital. The mob kept up its pursuit of the moving cars, stoning them and cursing the guards. The first car was stopped by a patrol wagon. The mob then, too, but presently desisted on being told by the police that the cars were not to be used.

"They don't hit the cops," they are our friends."

They called on the officers to arrest the dozen or more guards on the first three cars. One of the policemen drew a revolver. They tried to persuade the undisciplined men and boys to disperse, but they refused to do so. Hyde street, three blocks east of Van Ness avenue, the guards again turned their weapons on the following crowd. In a fusillade a man was shot in the back, presumably by accident.

None of the strikers or their sympathizers used weapons other than stones and clubs. Captain Scott was the first to be shot. He was hit in the chest and fell. The crowd then turned on the other cars and the strike-breakers. The crowd then turned on the other cars and the strike-breakers.

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## MONCTON HOT AFTER CAR WORKS

Board of Trade Favors Free Water, Light and Tax Exemption for 20 Years

PROMOTER'S PLANS

Asks for Lease of Old I. C. R. Shops for 99 Years, and He Will Eventually Give Employment to 2,000 Men—Has Capital Arranged For—Delegation Going to Ottawa.

Moncton, May 8.—At a largely attended meeting of the board of trade tonight E. A. Wallberg, contractor for the new I. C. R. shops, submitted his proposition for the establishment of wood and steel car works in Moncton. Briefly, the proposition is to lease from the government the old I. C. R. shops for a term of ninety-nine years upon their being vacated by the railway. Mr. Wallberg asks the cooperation of the city in securing a lease of the shops and stated he didn't come with any proposition to raise capital or guarantee bonds, as that had already been done by the government. He asked for a lease of the shops as soon as vacated if a lease can be secured.

He views with favor Moncton as the location for such work and predicts within a short time if the scheme is successful the works will be employing 1,000 or 2,000 hands. The construction of the shops is the principal part of the proposed industry.

Mr. Wallberg said he expected from the city exemption from taxes, free water and free light and power to secure Mr. Wallberg and his associates for a term of ninety-nine years to carry on railway car construction business. After discussion this was adopted unanimously.

**Favors Scheme.**  
J. W. Y. Smith moved and Hon. C. W. Robinson seconded a resolution to the effect that the board of trade petition the railway department to lease each building to E. A. Wallberg and his associates for a term of ninety-nine years to carry on railway car construction business. After discussion this was adopted unanimously.

Senator McSweeney moved a resolution asking the city council to grant such concessions as asked by Mr. Wallberg and his associates, and to authorize legislation authorizing the city to convey the streets in question to the Wallberg Company. Seconded by W. F. Humphrey and adopted.

It was further decided to appoint a committee from the board of trade to form part of a delegation with the city council to go to Ottawa to interview the railway department regarding the proposition. The committee is J. T. Hawke, Senator McSweeney, J. W. Y. Smith, C. W. Robinson, E. C. Cole, F. J. Sweeney and D. I. Welch.

The president informed the meeting that Hon. H. R. Emmerson was heartily in favor of the proposition and was possible to assist the city in obtaining a lease of the shops. The meeting heartily supported Mr. Wallberg's proposition and offered any assistance possible.

The I. C. R. is changing its lettering on its freight cars to avoid confusion with American roads. In future the letters will be C. P. and the Montreal and Ontario Railway of Canada.

**Twenty Vacant Baptist Pulpits**  
This is the Outlook for New Brunswick at Close of Summer

Rev. Dr. W. E. McIntyre returned Wednesday from Charlotte county, where he has been in connection with the work of the Baptist Home Mission Board. He said that the outlook for the summer is very bright. The board is making a movement on the part of the mission board to supply an alarming scarcity of pastors by writing to divinity colleges in England and the United States for young clergymen to come and fill the vacant places. Replies have been received from Rochester and other colleges in the United States and many young men are expected to fill vacant pulpits during the summer, commencing with the first Sunday in June.

The East London Institute was also communicated with but as yet no reply has been received. About twenty young men are expected to fill vacant pulpits during the summer. Some have already entered upon their duties and Dr. McIntyre spent some time with two student preachers in Charlotte county in connection with this matter.

Dr. McIntyre said that there still seemed to be no prospect of increasing the numbers of ordained preachers, and that when the students returned to their colleges in October there would be at least twenty pastorates in New Brunswick without a pastor.

The English not only drink far more than the Scotch—a fact which no one here would question—but what is generally known states and numerous young wine and spirits. England spends £4,100,000, per annum on wine and spirits; Scotland spends £2,125,000, and Ireland £2,485,000.

The Grosvenor brothers of Sully county (Miss.) have a large tract of land which they are cultivating without the aid of horses or other animals. Plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting and marketing is all done with motor machinery.

"What are you taking for your coat?" "Nothing." "But, my dear fellow—'Nothing.' I say, not even advice. Fine day, isn't it?"—Illustrated Bits.

**MRS. JAMES OBORNE  
DIED IN HUSBAND'S  
PRIVATE CAR**

Taken Ill on Journey to Toronto May 1, and Couldn't Be Removed to Her New Home

Montreal, May 9.—General sympathy was expressed in talking circles today with the death of Mrs. James Osborne, who died in the private car on the Montreal and Toronto railway. She was taken ill on her journey to Toronto and died in the private car on the Montreal and Toronto railway. She was taken ill on her journey to Toronto and died in the private car on the Montreal and Toronto railway.

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## NO EXHIBITION IN ST. JOHN THIS YEAR

Matter of Dates Has Blocked the Plans

Meeting of Executive and Subscribers to Fund Decides That the Big Fair Must Be Abandoned, But There is Favor for Carnival, Old Home Week, or Horse Show—Meeting of Citizens to Decide—B. R. Macaulay and Subscribers to Fund Thanked.

There will be no exhibition in St. John this year. A motion to this effect was carried unanimously Wednesday at a meeting of the executive of the exhibition association and subscribers to the fund, which had been raised to replace the government grant that was not available.

It was found impossible to arrange dates which would not conflict with other attractions of a similar nature in the maritime provinces, and the idea was reluctantly abandoned.

It was decided to call a meeting of citizens in the near future to discuss the advisability of holding a horse show, a carnival, an old home week or a similar form of attraction to take place probably in July or August. A vote of thanks to B. R. Macaulay for his efforts in raising the exhibition fund, and to the subscribers for their generous response was passed unanimously.

Among those present at the meeting were A. O. Skinner, in the chair; T. H. Estabrooks, C. B. Allan, W. H. Barnaby, E. L. Rising, H. Gallagher, Dr. G. A. Hetherington, F. A. Dykeman, B. R. Macaulay, E. A. Schofield, E. G. McCullough, W. H. McQuade, W. G. Scott, T. Dowling, O. H. Warwick, W. F. Burditt, G. A. Whitaker, and C. J. Milligan, who acted as secretary.

**Federated Objections.**  
At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Macaulay read some correspondence which had passed between W. S. Hooper, secretary of the Fredericton Exhibition Association, and himself with reference to St. John holding an exhibition this year. Mr. Hooper intimated that the executive of his association and the citizens at large did not view the proposal with favor, on the ground that it would detract from their interests and urged that St. John should not abandon the custom in the past of holding exhibitions in alternate years.

Mr. Macaulay replied to the effect that the subscribers to the fund had no thought or desire to antagonize the citizens of Fredericton and that the correspondence would be submitted at a meeting of those interested.

On motion the correspondence was handed over to the executive of the association to look into certain points raised by Mr. Hooper.

Mr. Skinner suggested that the meeting should first consider the question of holding a suitable date was open for an exhibition. He pointed out that Fredericton had secured Sept. 14 to 21, Halifax Sept. 25 to Oct. 3, and Charlottetown Oct. 7 to 15. It was apparently, he said, for them to decide if St. John could come in between Fredericton and Halifax.

Mr. Estabrooks expressed some doubt as to whether the railways would give St. John exhibition rates under the circumstances.

Mr. Burditt said that in his opinion it would be inexpedient to hold an exhibition then. A carnival or a horse show might be successful.

Mr. Barnaby asked why some time in October should not be selected. It would be better, he thought, from an agricultural standpoint.

Mr. Estabrooks said he had in mind to cut out any agricultural exhibit this year. As a rule, owing to the government grant, they were compelled to give liberal prizes for live stock, but with money subscribed by the citizens they were under no such obligation. A good horse show combined with industrial exhibits could be held in one city. He would appeal to a large number.

**Subscribers Should Be Asked.**  
Mr. Macaulay said he felt that to some extent he represented the subscribers, and they would have to be asked as to whether they would agree.

Mr. Skinner said exhibitions were always regarded by the merchants as a means to future business. It was necessary that that idea in mind to provide attractions which would bring a large crowd from outside. He doubted if a horse show would accomplish that, but it might be added to an exhibition.

Mr. Schofield said judging by past experience had the people did not know what a horse show was or it would bring them in.

Mr. Macaulay thought it was all a matter of rates. The people would come at reduced fares.

Mr. Barnaby said in his experience outside visitors in many cases regarded the exhibition as an excuse to make a trip to the city. He knew of dozens who never went inside the gates.

He suggested that the meeting organize through the exhibition association with a view to holding a horse show at a date to be arranged and that the subscribers should be asked if they would be willing to contribute.

In reply to Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Milligan said he thought there would be better opportunities to induce manufacturers to exhibit than last year. It was, however, always difficult to secure machinery.

Mr. Barnaby said he had the products of machinery move in his mind. He thought the exhibits of stove saws and wheelbar last year were the best they ever had.

Mr. Allan thought before they discussed any other form of attraction they should first decide if an exhibition should be held.

**No Exhibition.**  
After some further discussion Mr. Barnaby moved that no exhibition should be held this year.

Mr. Rising seconded the motion. Mr. Dykeman said he quite agreed with the motion. Owing to no date having been announced St. John could not have an exhibition with credit to itself. It would be better to wait until next year and when the exhibition took place then publish the date when it would be held the best out of it.

Mr. Schofield said exhibitions should be held in St. John every year, but it should not be necessary in future to canvass for subscriptions. There should be a contribution from the city's funds as matters stood many who paid the most would get the least out of it.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Allan said he wished to place on record the sentiment they all felt at the generosity of the subscribers to the fund and moved that the association and meeting wished to express their appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Macaulay and of the liberal response made by the citizens. The motion was carried.

Mr. Macaulay, in reply, said he must confess to a feeling of disappointment but in view of the impossibility of securing suitable dates they must accept the situation. They should, however, provide some attraction, he thought, to bring people to St. John this autumn.

Mr. Skinner suggested an old home week to follow a similar celebration which would be held in Boston at which thousands of Canadians would be present. This, he said, might be continued with a horse show and races at Moosehead.

After some further discussion it was decided that Mr. Skinner should call a meeting of the citizens at an early date to decide what form the autumn attraction should take.

The meeting then adjourned.

## PROF. BEMIS MAY REPORT ON PRICE OF ST. JOHN GAS

The committee of aldermen who are looking after the matter of the price of gas in St. John will meet soon to take up a report of Mr. Baxter, the Halifax expert. The committee have been in communication with Prof. Bemis, the Cleveland expert, who reported on the Montreal gas situation, and one of the matters to come up at the meeting will be the advisability of having Prof. Bemis come here and make a report, which could be done at a small expense.

The report of Mr. Baxter, in which he says he can see no way of materially reducing the price of gas in St. John, is being studied by the committee. The gas situation as neither satisfactory nor conclusive. One of the points referred to by him is the fact that in St. John, twenty-three cents per cubic foot is paid for gas, while in Montreal it is twenty-five cents.

At the regular meeting of the Associated Charities Wednesday afternoon routine business was transacted and the secretary, presented her monthly report. The facts were: Communications received, 250; money requested employment, forty-seven; seeking aid or relief, twenty-three; in need of food, twenty; women wanting work by the day, forty; experienced nurses, eight; request for girls to go to country, twenty; wanted to adopt children, two; recommended to employers, thirty-nine; records given, twelve; cases investigated, twelve; relief secured for sixteen; advice given, twenty; seven new men, twelve; sent elsewhere for employment, men, twenty-five; women, twenty-five; boys, five; girls, five.

Twenty applications were received for common laborers but no men could be found to take the places. Mrs. Hall commented on this as very creditable to St. John.

**Disarming the Nations**  
The nations met to talk of peace and of its many charms.

Each told the rest a thought it best that all lay down their arms.

That speaks he heard, late ploughs, war steeds turned out to grass, That guns be changed to pipes arranged for water, three; women, wanting work by the day, forty; experienced nurses, eight; request for girls to go to country, twenty; wanted to adopt children, two; recommended to employers, thirty-nine; records given, twelve; cases investigated, twelve; relief secured for sixteen; advice given, twenty; seven new men, twelve; sent elsewhere for employment, men, twenty-five; women, twenty-five; boys, five; girls, five.

"It is not war I'm looking for," said he, "I'm looking for peace."

"But any one that pulls a gun will find me in his work," he said.

"I'll disarm—war holds no charm for me. I'll keep my guns—some other ones I've ordered, and some more."

"I can't spare my navy fair, it is a peacetime force."

"To peace I'm led," the Kaiser said. "My army's shanty's increase."

Except that each boy I shall teach the way to bang to peace.

And I shall roam upon the foam, insisting on the right.

Each battalionship a shoulder-clip I hope I need no fight."

The peaceful Jap, a timid chump, remarked that he agreed.

That he would not keep in one spot more army than he'd need.

And Uncle Sam looked like a lamb when he heard of the peace.

Would build no boat that would not float upon the sea.

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"I'm looking for peace," he said.

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