Commons, which is absolute master of unworkable, and all the safeguards of of free institutions in your empire. its own procedure-to anticipate in the premier had enumerated for the in a remarkable pamphlet issued a some degree further developments of welfare of the contemptible minority few years ago, said, 'Nomination and statutory devolution, by so molding its own standing orders as to secure the effective consideration and discus-the effective consideration and discus-the intervention of the contemptible infinity conversion of the speaker is the speaker in the speaker is the

THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

"Let me say a word on the reduc-nent. (Hear, hear.) Was the pre- sending local representatives to this mier going to submit the bill to the house I have a perfectly consistent

Unimpaired Supremacy.

people of the country? (Loud Oppo- record. In the debates on the second "We maintain in this bill unimpaired sition cheers and cries of "Answer!") reading of the home rule bill, of 1886. beyond the reach of challenge or of Would he assert that its details had members, I stated that I agreed to "Where any act of the Irish Par-liament deals with any matter with respect to which the Irish Parlia-ment has power to make laws, and I wish to make it perfectly clear operatory clear question, the supremacy, absolute and sovereign, of the Imperial Parliament. (Ministerial cheers.) The powers heard of home rule: that its details had ever been approved by the electors? It only with great reluctance, because (It only with great reluctance, because in fair numbers would be called back ment has power to make laws, and thority will be co-extensive with the which is dealt with by any act of legislative power of the Parliament- (Ministerial cheers.) The powers heard of home rule; they introduced in fair numbers to take part with the representation of the powers heard of home rule; they introduced in fair numbers to take part with the Parliament of the United Kingdom, neither greater nor less. In other which we propose to give to Ireland a councils bill, which was rejected, representatives of other portions of

and extending to Ireland the act of the Irish Parliament shall be read subject to the act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and, in so far as it is repugnant to that act, and no further, it shall be voto. and no further, it shall be void. "So you have, first of all, in the veto f the lord lieutenant, exercisable by he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive, and subject to the imperial executive. he imperial executive imperial executive. he imperial executive imperial executive. he imperial executive imperial executive imperial executive. he imperial executive imperiate the imperial executive imperiate the i the imperial executive, and subject to the control of the Imperial Parlia-ment, and next in the inherent power expressly preserved in the act of the Imperial Parliament itself, a complete and adequate safeguard for the main-tenance of the ultimate sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament. "Now I come to the powers of the Legislature. If any question arises

other officers, which, though not un-bonds, and will be set free by the meeting each other in a spirit which that? The best way undoubtedly has as to the validity of an Irish act, as important, were relatively uncontro- prozess of which this is the first had never existed before—it was that been taken by the Government in restage, for a fuller and more adequate moment that the Government selected ducing the numbers. For my part discharge of its imperial duties. to throw Ireland into the melting pot they might have reduced them considpowers conferred by this statute, the question will be settled—if it arise in the course of ordinary litigation, which is the ordinary litigation, which is the ordinary litigation, which is the ordinary litigation or ordinary litigation which is the ordinary litigation or ordinary litigation which is the ordinary litigation or involves any such point-first of all ground of the objection which is taken Law) delivered to an audience in Bel-obstructed Ireland's progress in the that Mr. Parnell was willing in 1886 to have no Irish members here,

He had asked himself all through though such serious questions as the mbit of the authority of the new i gather from that speech that he indicated for can see in all the proposals of this bill "Which part of Ulster? We can and in the attitude and the action of book after ourselves," Captain Craig the government in regard to it nothing in the attitude and the action of the prime minister what were the benefits that he indicated for Irishmen. He had not heard one. (Opposition cheers.) Did the right hon- his mind, and decided that Irish memorable gentleman think his complicat-bers should be here, Mr. Parnell took the view that they ought to be here taxation in Ireland? Did he think the in small numbers. separation of the poorer from the "Viewing this h

"Viewing this bill as a whole and icher country would benefit the poor- speaking for all my colleagues on er country? (Opposition cheers.) Did the think that in Ireland — a country measure, and a measure adequate to orn asunder, unfortunately, by relig- carry out the objections of its promot ious dissension and by very grave po-litical differences — that the with-great measure, and we welcome it drawal of England as arbiter between (Renewed cheers.) This bill will be as either directly or indirectly to ed Opposition cheers)—his majesty's the two would bring about a better submitted to an Irish national convenstate of feeling? No. He (Sir Edtion, and I shall without hesitation ward), at all events, represented a recommend its acceptance to that conninority, but it was a minority which vention." (Ministerial and National had always been true to the United Kingdom. (Opposition cheers.) The "If I may

dividing line was there, and they could not neglect it. It was a dividing line to see this day. I believe this bill will Captain Craig-It is the truth, and because its Protestantism was in his-you do not like it. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Asquith-I can understand why pation in Ireland. The prosperity of cheers.) I believe it will result in the greater unity and strength of the emgreater unity and strength of the em. Ulster gave the lle direct to those who

said that English misrule had pre-vented other parts from obtaining a similar state of prosperity. In conclusion. Sir E. Carson said the in conclusion. Sir E. Carson said the

before them; it was to oppose this bill he completeness of the contrast which with all the energy they could at every. t presents to anything to which they stage and at every moment it was be-They believed it to be a fatal bill for their country and for This is all very well for Ulster; but what about the House of Commons? Mr. Bonar Law—I have said it here. series of dishonorable transactions that had ever disgraced any country Mr. Asquith-Am I to understand (Loud Opposition cheers.)

> MR. REDMOND'S REPLY. "Separatists" a Very Small Section. Mr. John Redmond (leader of the Irish party) said that everybody would agree that this was a great and his-

served from opponents, as well as

Mr. Asquith - Let us see exactly torical occasion, and that the subject persons who will not or who might not have a fair chance of being elect-essential. (Ministerial cheers and loud leagues are selling our convictions. perial importance. Such a subject deSATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.





## **ASQUITH'S SPEECH IN PRESENTING HOME RULE BILL**

#### (Continued From Page Seventeen.)

nust remain, and is expressly recog- |er count. The office will be open to sion of legislation affecting only one the introduction of the bill because of the Irish Parliament. To make that 1893, that he shall hold office for a lial cheers.) matter abundantly clear we have pro- fixed term of years. The lord lieu- Unim vided in the laust clause of the bill tenant will be advised in regard to in these terms: Irish matters by the Irish executive,

"Where any act of the Irish Par- and I wish to make it perfectly clear Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed after the passing of this act and extending to Ireland the act of the Irish Parliament shall be read the Irish Parliament shall be read

of the lord lieutenant, exercisable the imperial executive, and subject to the control of the Imperial Parlia-

Legislature. If any question arises to whether it is or is not within the powers conferred by this statute, the

Religious and Marriage Clause. by an appeal to the Irish court of to the inclusion of Ulster, within the fast early in the present week, and past. appeals, and from it to the judicial ambit of the authority of the new I gather from that speech that he committee of the Privy Council, and legislative body." next, even if the matter does not arise at 'all in the course of litigation, at the instance either of the (U., Co. Down) interjected. Council, which shall determine the point even before the act has come nto operation at all

Constitution of the Irish Parliament. "So much for the legislative power of the new parliament. I now come to deal with its constitution. As I have said, we propose that it shall consist of two Houses-one to be called the Senate, and the other the House of Commons. The Senate is to consist of forty members, and the question, of course, arises in what manner and by what process these forty mem\_ bers are to be selected. It will al. ways be recognized, I think, that they should not be simply elected by the constituencies who return members to the Lower House. In the bill of 1892, where the number was, I think, fortyeight, they were to be elected, but elected upon a restricted franchiseconsideration that that is a satisfactory plan, and I believe that is the opinion of Ireland.

"We have come to the conclusion--and it is a conclusion the reasonableness of which will, I think, become nominated body. We think so in vivew

ed in a popular election

or disadvantage on account of re- cheers.) ligious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status, or to make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage." "These words, as the house will see. are chosen specially to exclude the rateable value. We do not think on the part of this new Irish parliament to give effect to either of those recent

papal pronouncements which go by the name of the 'Ne Temere' and 'Motu Proprio' decrees-in other words to establish any privileged status for clerical persons before the tribunal of

of the special circumstances of Ire-land, It is most desirable to get your Senate, if you can, representative of the minority, persons who will

opposition laughter and ironical

more clear when I state what are the the country or in any way to interfere character, the numbers and the com- with the validity of mixed marposition of the Lower House, that the riages between persons of different best mode of dealing with the matter will be that the Senate should be a clusions, limitations and restrictions." Reduced Representation Retained.

the minority, persons who will safe-guard the interests of the minority, We regard the retention of the Irish Mr. 42 (cheers.)

look after ourselves," Captain Craig the government in regard to it nothing "We thought and do think it right," latest move in a conspiracy as treachlord lieutenant or the secretary of "We thought and do think it right," latest move in a conspiracy as treach-state here—by a special reference to Mr. Asquith proceeded, "to make spe-erous as has ever been formed against the judicial committee of the Privy cial provisions for the protection and the life of a great nation.' (Loud Oppreservation of religious equality. 1 position cheers.) The present Gov-

will read the exact terms of the clause ernment,' he told the people of Ulster, -it is clause 3 in the bill-which we 'turned the House of Commons into shall submit for the consideration of a market-place-(renewed Opposition

cheers)-where everything is bought "In the exercise of their power to and sold.' (Opposition cheers.) He make laws under this act the Irish added that 'in order to remain for a parliament shall not make a law so few months longer in office-(renewestablish or endow any religion - government have sold the constitu-(that was in the bill of 1893)-or to tion.' We have sold ourselves! (Loud prohibit the free exercise thereof or ministerial cheers.) This, Mr. Speak-to give a preference, privilege, or er, is the new style." (Renewed minadvantage, or impose any disability isterial cheers and Opposition counter

The New Style.

he party opposite are so enthusias-Sir John Lonsdale (Mid-Armagh a franchise confined to owners and possibility-I have never thought it Will the right honorable gentleman occupiers of property over a certain even a possibility-of legislation on finish the quotation? (Ministerial cries of "order.")

Mr. Asquith-Presumably because of r we have hitherto been accustomed. fore the house. )pposition cries of "limehouse.") Opposition cheers.)

that the right honorable gentleman repeats It here or is prepared to repeat it on the floor of the House of Commons?

Mr. Bonar Law-Yes. (Opposition

more desirable, perhaps, in Ireland than cheers.) Honorable gentlemen oppoto draw for the purposes of your Sen- site would be wise if they reserved ate upon resources which are not their cheering until they have heard available in the case of elections. We exactly what the proposals of the believe that on the whole the exigen- government are. There never was a cies of the case, and the peculiar con- worse calculated cheer. I say we ditions of Ireland will be best satis-fied by a nominated body—a body presentation at Westminster as esnominated in the first instance here sential. But in regard to numbers our by the imperial executive, the mem-bers to hold office for eight years, and 1893. We do not think that when to retire by rotation, and as they re-tire their places to be filled up by the her own affairs either justice or pol-Irish executive. In the bill of 1893 the icy requires that she should continue Lower House consisted of 103 mem- to be represented here on the same bers, the same number of members as footing in regard to population as the Experience shows — and the analogy Kingdom for whom this house will position cheers.) are returned to this House by Ireland. other component parts of the United of other legislative bodies in our Do- still continue to be the organ of legminions seems to point to that con-clusion-that the Lower House should Irish people themselves are prepared of somewhat larger dimensions, to advance any such claim. and we propose that the numbers of "Under our plan Irish representa-

the Lower House should be 194 elected tion at Westminster will be required by the existing Irish constituencies. to 42. In other words Ireland will The unit of population is to be 27,000. have a member here, roughly for every What are my colleagues to gain? There will be no constituency with a 100,000 of her population. The ar-population less than 27,000 which will angement does not necessitate any be entitled to return a member. The general redistribution, but it involves effect will be this: Ulster will have the merger of most of the existing 59 members; Leinster 41; Munster 37; and Connaught 25, and if you add the ing together of some counties which universities, which we retain for this at present have separate representation. Three boroughs will be left -

Sir E. Carson-You cannot expect that is, for the purpose of Imperial reme to go there. presentation-Belfast with four mem-

The Prime Minister-The right hon. bers, Dublin with three, Cork with gentleman will have a chance — that makes a total of 164. If you divide will cease to be represented. (Loud that in another way it comes to this: ministerial cheers and laughter.)

Counties 128, Boroughs 34, Univer- "There will be eight borough memsities 2. The exact distribution ' is bers, and thirty-four county members. shown in a schedule to the bill. When I may point out that the assumption there is a disagreement between the that the Irish representation here contwo Houses, if such a contingency tinues for party purpose to be divided should arise, we have followed the in something like the same proporprecedent of the South African con- tions as it has been for the last. 25 stitution, and provided that the two years-that, of course, is a mere as-Houses should sit together and vote sumption—but upon that assumption together—that is to say, if the Lower the 42 members will consist roughly. House persists after the disagreement of eight Unionists and 34 Nationalists in-its view on the particular measure in question. The House will now see that with an elected chamber of 164 and a nominated chamber of 40 site and a nominated chamber of 40, sit- houses of parliament in my experience ting in joint session, there is every of over a quarter of a century in probability, at any rate, unless there which such a number has sufficed to be a very even division of parties, that turn the scale of political fortune befull opportunity will be given for public opinion in Ireland to have effect. tween the two great British parties. Retention Justified.

So much for the composition of the Legislature. I now come to the lord lieutenant, of whose appoint-

ment religious disability will no long-**A Man With Piles Cannot Work** 

The depressing, undermining inerable and utterly cast down.

which accompany piles 'e bad common interests, the transaction of Lynch doing?") The claim no longer enough. The search for cure and their common business, and the dis-tails upon deaf ears. There has been thought of a surgical operation do charge of their joint and corporate reserved for this parliament and this not tend to cheer one up. Many get trust to the Empire as a whole. discouraged and allow their futures "It is true that for a time and until of reconciling Ireland and of emanci to be rulned by this wretched ailment. there are further applications of the pating itself. (Loud and continued It is so easy to relieve piles by the principle of devolution Irish members. Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

use of Dr. Chase's Ointment that " will be here with an unfettered right seems strange that anyone should to vote. For the reasons I have al-SIR E. CARSON. neglect to give this treatment a thor-ough trial. If you could only read some of the letters from cured ones a matter of less practical importance versity) said that in his opinion morwho had suffered ten, twenty or thirty years you would no longer doubt the be found to be the duty of the House those outlined by the premiter had effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Ointment of Commons after this bill has become never been put before that or any in the relief and cure of piles. They were absolutely

Mr. Bonar Law-You have not got supporters, calm and serious discus-(Ministerial uproar and cries of sion. any. 'withdraw.") (Opposition cheers.) o Mr. John Redmond. (Ministerial cries of "Order.") Mr. Asquith - We are producing a bill which the right honorable gentleman said elsewhere in the same speech retaliate. does not represent our views.

cheerse)

Mr. Bonar Law-Hear, hear. (Op-Vigorous Vindication.

Mr. Asquith-In order that for ew months longer we may cling to office. Does he really believe that? (Ministerial cheers and Opposition interruption.) What have I to gain? (Cries of office and 80 Nationalist (An Opposition member: "office." votes")-by a transaction to purchase for us a short further spell of the burdens and responsibilities-(Opposition laughter)-which we have borne in very difficult and troublous timesministerial cheers)-now for the bes

part of seven years, at the price of urrendering our convictions and soiling for all time our personal and poitical honor? (Ministerial cheers.) How many people, I wonder, in this house really believe that? (Ministerial cheers.)

We put this bill forward as the esponsible advisers of the crown, as he embodiment of our own honest nd deliberate judgment. (Ministerial cheers, Opposition laughter, and cries of "Toe the line.") What is their alternative? (Ministerial cries) of "Tariff reform.") Are they satisfied with the present system? (Opposition cries of "Quite.") Were they satisfied with it two years ago? Do they propose to put anything, and, if so, what in its place? Have they any answer to the demand of Ireland - (Opposition cries of "Yes" and "Certainly")-be yond the naked vote of an irreconcilable minority and the promise of

freer and more copious outflow into Ireland of Imperial gold? There are at this moment twenty and thirty self-governing legislature

'It may be asked why we retain any under the allegiance of the crown. position of the executive. The head Irish members at all. In the first They have solved, under every diver of the executive will be, as now, the place, the Imperial House of Commons sity of condition-economic, racial and will still continue to tax the whole of religious - the problem of reconciling the Uni ed Kingdom. Next, for some local autonomy with imperial unity. years at any rate, this House of Com- Are we going to break up the Empire

ons and the imperial executive will by adding one more? (Ministerial responsible for the administration cheers.) The claim comes to us this all the reserved ser ices in which time not from outlying quarters, but Ireland is vitally interested; but, fur-ther, in our view, whatever other bound to us by ties of kinship and changes may be made, and however associated with us in every form of

far the devolution of local affairs to social and indstrial intercourse, local bodies may be carried, the House have borne and are bearing their of Commons must continue to be the share and a noble share it has bee fluence of piles seems to affect mind as well as body until the sufferer Kingdom-(ministerial cheers) – fair- gether of the greatest Empire in his from the annoying ailment feels m's- ly representing all its consistent facts tory. (Opposition cries of "Cheering The itching, stinging sensations of them in the supervision of their down the Union Jack" and "What was House of Commons the double hono

Reasons Why He Opposed the Bill.

(Cheers.) It might possibly be considered the interests of some peo-Mr. Asquith -- We are getting on ple in that house to engender passion with the new style. The right honor- in these debates, and to endeavor to able gentleman said that I and my overwhelm the issue by personal atcolleagues are selling our convictions. tacks or by insulting and irritating references to the nationality and cher-Captain Craig-You have sold them ished aspirations of the Irish people. But he would like to say at the commencement that, so far as his friends on those benches were concerned, they would not be tempted to

### Separation Bogey.

"What are the main arguments against the principle of self-government for Ireland? The first is the question of separation, and Unionist

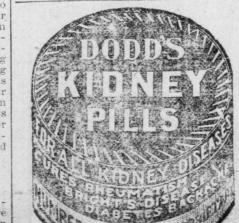
orators are constantly saying that the Irish people want separation and that the Irish leaders are Separatists. would like to be perfectly frank on this matter. There always has been, and there is today, a certain section of Irishmen who would like to see

separation from this country. "They are a very small section, but if it were a larger section which only desires separation as an alternative to the present system, and if you change the present system, and give Irishmen the management of purely Irish affairs, even that small section will disappear. If it survived I would like to know how in these circum stances it would be stronger or more powerful for mischief than it is at the present moment.

"It is constantly said that the late Mr. Parnell was a Separatist in disguise, and it is one of the commonplaces of the platform in this country that I and my friends are Separatists in disguise. When an assertion of that kind is made, as far as I am concerned, I can only deny it. What was Mr. Parnell's record in this matter? In his evidence on oath at the Parnell commission on May 1, 1889, he said: 'I have never gone further, either in my thought or action, than the restiution of the legislative independence f Ireland.

"In 1886 he specifically accepted as final settlement of that demand the concession of a strictly statutory sub ordinate parliament for Ireland. That cceptance by him was endorsed by

the mass of the Irish people. "I pass to the proposals of the bill. Let me take first the question of a nominated senate. I personally have for many years taken the view that from a democratic point of view a ominated senate-nominated not for life, but for a short term-is a far safer body than a senate elected on narrow franchise. The late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who was one of the most experienced men in the working



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