

# HOME RULE WON AFTER 44 YEARS

### Parnell the First Parliamentary Leader to Bring the Irish Question to the Front.

## REDMOND KEEPS UP FIGHT

#### Conditions Provoking the Movement Date Back to the Beginning of the Last Century.

The formal beginning of the Irish home rule movement dates from May 19, 1879, when an association was formed in Dublin for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right and privilege of managing her own affairs by a national parliament, which should consider all matters relating to her internal affairs, and control Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of paying a just proportion of the imperial expenditure.

In 1873 there was a reorganization and the Home Rule league was the outcome. In 1874 Charles Stewart Parnell became the leader of the movement, and later radicalized it and the party by putting himself at the head of the Irish Land league in 1889.

It is true that conditions provoked the movement date back to the beginning of the last century. Since 1155 Ireland has been a dependency of England. English viceroys ruled at Dublin and English troops have kept the peace, although for many years the Irish had their own parliament and managed their domestic affairs. With the act of union in 1800 the Irish parliament was abolished.

Pitt refused to consider the question, and it was said that the parliament that passed the bill for its own destruction was bribed. The name of Daniel O'Connell is almost sacred in the hearts of most Irishmen for the efforts he made to have the act of union repealed. When that movement failed in 1848 hostility to British rule passed from the field of constitutional exertion to that of violence and revolution.

#### Gladstone Brings Hope.

After years of conspiracy and crime the concessions of Gladstone brought hope to all seeking political freedom.

In 1875 Charles Stewart Parnell of mixed English, Irish and American ancestry, lifted the cause out of the slough of despond by a policy of obstruction in parliament.

The nationalists united in 1882 with the conservatives in overthrowing the

## Irish Home Rule Bill Provisions

The Irish home rule bill, which was introduced in the house of commons April 11, 1912, and which passed the house for the third time yesterday, will become law whether the house of lords assents or not. It contains the following provisions:

A senate of 40 members and a house of commons of 164 members, of which Ulster is to have 69 and the universities 2.

The senate is to be composed of nominated members. In the first instance the imperial executive is to control the nominations with a view to assuring the representation of the minority. The nominations are to be for a fixed term, and as the members retire by rotation the vacancies will be filled by the Irish executive.

There will be no religious bar and the executive will hold office for a fixed term. The authority of the executive is to be coextensive with the Irish parliament.

The 164 representatives are to be elected by the existing constituencies, but no constituency is to have fewer than 27,000 inhabitants.

The Irish parliament cannot legislate on peace or war, navy, army or any naval or military force, foreign relations, trade outside Ireland, coinage or legal tender.

It cannot make any law either directly or indirectly to establish or endow any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or give a preference, privilege or advantage or impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status, or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage.

Temporary restrictions are placed on legislation, on land purchase, old age pensions, national insurance, labor exchanges, royal Irish constabulary, postoffice and other savings banks and friendly societies.

The Irish constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish government after six years and power given to the Irish parliament to demand the transfer of the old age pensions and insurance act to its control on giving a year's notice to the imperial government.

The Irish parliament is debarred from altering the home rule bill or the power to appeal to the privy council.

The executive remains invested in the sovereign or in his representative. Forty-two members still will be sent from Ireland to the house of commons.

The judicial committee of the privy council is to give the final decision as to the constitutional validity of any act passed by the Irish parliament.

The Irish exchequer is to defray the cost of the Irish administration, except for reserved services mentioned above.

The imperial exchequer will pay an annual sum to the Irish exchequer, starting at \$2,500,000, and eventually, after six years, becoming a permanent payment of \$1,000,000 annually.

The collection of all taxes is to remain in the imperial service, and they will be paid into the imperial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on Irish services at the time of the passing of the act.

The Irish parliament is to have power to reduce or to discontinue the imperial taxes excepting the income tax and the stamp and estate duties. It will also have power to alter the excise duties, but except in the case of beer and spirits it is debarred from adding to the customs duties anything which will give a greater increase than 10 per cent.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland is to have the power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction of the imperial executive.

Gladstone government. Parnell thus became master of a solid legion of 86 men in eternal opposition to whatever party was in power. He had the balance of power so well that April 8, 1886, Gladstone in his third premiership introduced a bill conceding the principle of a separate parliament for Ireland. That bill was defeated by a majority of 30 June 8, 1886, and the decision was confirmed on a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the electorate.

Gladstone introduced a second home rule bill in his fourth premiership Feb. 13, 1893, and after debate extended to Sept. 1, it passed its third reading by a small majority, but was incontinently

rejected by the house of lords by a vote of 419 to 41.

Gladstone resigned in March, 1894, and Lord Rosebery resumed the premiership professing adherence to home rule, but doing nothing for it during his ministry, which came to an end in June, 1895.

Parnell's power waned in 1890, although he was chosen again as leader, and his great fighting machine was rent asunder and warring factions prevented progress. After his death in 1891 the warring camps were brought into more harmonious relations, with John Redmond as chairman of the nationalists.

In 1898 a local government bill was introduced that became a law in 1899, but it was not what the Irish people had demanded. It simplified the rent problem, provided for land purchase, and was meant to ameliorate economic conditions. The purpose of those back of the measure was said to be to kill home rule by kindness. Public agitation had almost ceased when the Boer war broke out. That brought the Irish factions together under John Redmond. Fresh demands were made for home rule and in the elections of 1900 the Irish party had a large following, but for some years failed to force presentation of a new bill.

Late in 1910 Mr. Redmond visited the United States and obtained promises of \$200,000 to further the home rule campaign. Parliament had been dissolved during December Lloyd-George declared that a home rule bill would be introduced at the first available moment, and that it would not merely extend self-government on Ireland, but would aim at reconstructing the imperial machinery in such a way as to free parliament from details which could be dispatched better in the districts concerned.

#### Middle Ground Sought.

He said the problem was to devise a measure thorough enough to suit the Irish nationalists and not too radical for the English liberals, to say nothing of the other knotty problems involved in it, as, for example, the status under home rule of Protestant Ulster, where the majority was bitterly hostile to it.

Early in March, 1911, the cabinet considered a scheme to be presented, and late in October Mr. Birrell, chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, said the government would do the best to meet the demand of the Irish people early the next year. While promising to have the bill presented in February or March, the Ulster Protestants continued agitation against any proposition looking to home rule.

Mr. Asquith introduced the promised bill April 11, 1912 under the official title, "The Government of Ireland Bill." The first reading was carried in the house of commons April 16 by 360 against 296, a majority of 94. A crowded meeting of nationalists at Dublin April 23 was addressed by Redmond, Dillon and others and confidence voted in the government proposals. The second reading was carried May 9 by a vote of 372 to 271, and June 11 it went into committee.

#### Amendments Are Rejected.

Amendments to exclude from operation of the measure four Ulster counties were rejected.

After parliament reassembled an amendment providing for the principle of proportional representation in the election of members to the Irish senate after five years was passed.

Nov. 11 the government was checked by a parliamentary tangle growing out of a financial resolution. Disorder led to suspension of the sitting and delay in final disposition of the measure.

Jan. 16, 1913, the bill passed the house of commons by a majority of 110 and was read for the first time in the house of lords. May 7 it was reintroduced in the house of commons and

# PETRAS INDICTED AS GIRL'S SLAYER

### Aurora Grand Jury Holds Him for Hollander Murder in Cemetery.

## KNIFE CHIEF EVIDENCE

#### State Has Witnesses Who Disprove Statements Made by Married Ex-Sweetheart.

Aurora, Ill., May 26.—Tony Petras, former sweetheart of Theresa Hollander, who was clubbed to death in St. Nicholas cemetery the night of Feb. 16, was indicted yesterday by the Kane county grand jury.

Petras, who has steadily maintained his innocence, has been out for almost three months on \$10,000 bail obtained largely through the efforts of his young wife. He was surrendered by his counsel last night and locked up. State's Attorney Tyers will oppose the granting of new bail. The trial is set for June 1.

Grand jurors said they voted unanimously to hold Petras as the slayer, although no person who saw the crime committed or heard any one scream has been found.

The tracing of an old shiny knife found in the graveyard near where Miss Hollander's body lay in the snow to the house of A. C. Mathews, where Petras boarded before he married Mathews' daughter, was considered by the police as the best evidence offered the grand jury. This knife was lost by Frank Darrimont of Chicago, three years ago, and was found at Peoria, Ill., by Earl Mathews, now dead, a son of Petras' father-in-law.

The elder Mathews took the knife, together with other personal effects of his son, to his house. The knife was identified by the widow of Earl Mathews and her sister, who picked it out of a score of other blades.

Several other witnesses said they had seen Petras with a small penknife, a description fitting that of the one found in the graveyard, while Petras told the police, they say, that a large knife found upon him when he was arrested was the only one he ever had. Blood found on her husband's underclothing was explained by Mrs. Petras as being several days old.

#### Petras' Defense Contested.

The state had upward of 26 witnesses who disputed the statements Petras made as to his movements the night of the murder and conversations they had had with him, as to Miss Hollander. Among those were Mr. and Mrs. Hollander.

read the first time under the standing order debarring debate. June 9 it was given a second reading and passed the following day without division. July 8 it passed the third reading. July 15 it came again before the lords and again was voted down.

Threats of a revolution in Ulster for a time menaced the plans of the government, but Mr. Asquith soon seemed to be winning in a most remarkable campaign. April 6 the bill for the third time was given its second reading in the house and was passed finally yesterday.

## DAVENPORT

#### Liquor Permit for New Hotel—

Members of the city council gave out the following statement relative to a saloon license being issued to the new Blackhawk hotel: "Prior to the saloon cut in July, 1913, the Blackhawk hotel people bought the license of Morgan, then operating the old Saratoga hotel, paying the sum of \$900 for the permit on the stock. Without cost they allowed a man by the name of Wilson, who had been bartender for Morgan, to continue operating the place under their license. In order to make as little hardship as possible upon the saloonkeepers to be put out of business, the last council asked the Blackhawk Hotel company to give up their license temporarily, agreeing, in turn, to issue them a new one when they were ready for it. The Blackhawk company cheerfully acceded to the request. Inasmuch as they have already purchased a permit and have paid \$900 for the same, we feel it would be unfair to make them purchase another one at this time." Several aldermen, his wife being interviewed, stated they had no knowledge of the reopening of the saloon question and a revision of the list of those who are to go out of business. They stated they would strenuously oppose any such attempt.

#### Toledo Man Is Secretary of Y.—

Edward T. Heald, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Toledo, Ohio, is the new secretary of the Davenport Y. M. C. A. He will take charge of the work here as successor to Mott R. Sawyers, June 8. The new secretary comes with high recommendations and was selected by the board of directors of the local institution out of a large number of applicants. The new secretary is a large number of friends in the city, his wife being formerly Miss Emily Ainsworth, daughter of Charles Ainsworth, president of D. M. C. & Co. of Moline. Before taking charge as assistant secretary at Toledo, where he has specialized in the membership and social departments, Mr. Heald was in charge of association work at Colorado college, Colorado Springs, and at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan.

#### Ask Support of Local Bankers—

Davenport bankers have been asked to enter into the struggle between George M. Reynolds of the Continental

## TELL HOW THEY LIVED ON HARDTACK AND BOOT LEATHER WHILE COMPANIONS DIED



Robert Tere (top) and Peter Belanger.

Halifax, N. H., May 26.—No tale of the sea has ever been written which excels in horror the one brought in by the four survivors of the fifteen sailors who abandoned the S. S. Columbian when that vessel was burning on May 3. The four reached this city in a most pitiable condition. One of them, Chief Officer Robert Tere, was so badly frozen it may be necessary to amputate his feet. The other three, who are making good recoveries, are Seaman Peter Belanger and Oscar Kendall and Fireman Ludvigsen.

"The Columbian was blown up by an explosion in the cargo," explained Tere, who is an Englishman, about twenty-two. "There was no time to get navigating instruments, clothing or provisions. The men tumbled into the boat just as they stood. This was in the early morning of May 4. The next day we saw a steamer's light, but she passed us while we were adrift, but evidently they didn't see us. We had no dry matches to light a signal.

"As day after day passed the exposure began to tell on the men. We started with some dry biscuit crumbs. These gave out. For several days we had been chewing boot leather. Fortunately it rained a good deal and that helped us allay our thirst, but the men were at the point of drinking sea water, they were so crazy with suffering.

"When we realized that the Seneca had seen us and was making for us we were too weak to be cheered by the prospect, and the men were so far gone they could scarcely hold the oars.

Among the eleven men who died of exposure and starvation was Peter Trel. Death came to him after the rescue ship Seneca had been sighted and while the oarsmen were making a feeble effort to row in her direction. Trel, just before he died, told his mates he had dreamed of being fourteen days afloat and then being picked up. It was just two weeks from the time the little boat left the Columbian until it was sighted by the Seneca.

& Commercial National bank of Chicago and J. B. Forgan of the First National bank of Chicago by supporting either one or the other for a position on the federal reserve board of the Chicago district. Both the First National and Iowa National banks may nominate for this office, both having made applications to come under the provisions of the currency law under which the board is formed. Both of the Chicago bankers, who are regarded as the strongest of the candidates there, are asking support of all the banks in the federal reserve district and each is making a hard fight for the place.

#### Stolen Letter Causes Arrest—

Martin Specht, who rooms at 518 Main street, ate a hearty meal and decided to write a letter home. He penned the epistle and placed therein the sum of \$7 in bills, after which he fell asleep. When he awoke several hours later he discovered that the letter had mysteriously disappeared and called the police. John Schaeffer, the landlord, William Schaeffer, Jr., and Mrs. A. Anderson were escorted to the station together with the complaining witness. In police court it developed that there had been considerable drinking about the house that afternoon and that every one's memory seemed to be a trifle cloudy as to events which took place. Specht was fined \$1 and costs as was Schaeffer, Jr.

#### Co. B To Have Sham Battle—

Company B is to engage in a sham battle at Walcott next Sunday morning, May 31, marching there the afternoon of formation day, next Saturday, and returning Sunday afternoon. The militia, under command of Capt. Dan F. Evers and mustered to its full strength of 64 men, will leave Davenport at 1 o'clock and march the 13 1/2 miles to Walcott, arriving there between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Arriving at Walcott the company will camp in the park over night.

#### Pick Twelve to Have Free Trip—

Twelve members of the Davenport Skat club who have won the greatest number of games and scored the highest number of points have been chosen by the prize committee and will be given a free trip to the national tournament to be held at Milwaukee June 13-15. The 12 to be given the free trip are: H. P. Oetmann, Claus M. Kuehl, Fred Kunkel, J. P. Mass, Paul Berndt, Fred Steh, Michael Kuhnen, Phil Reinbrecht, Henry Huss, Ben Warnken, Anton Moormann, Emil Fellner.

#### Attend Meeting of Museum Men—

Edward K. Putnam and J. H. Paarmann have returned from Milwaukee and Chicago, where they represented the Davenport Academy of Sciences at the ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums. Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the convention was the guest of the

## Parcel Post Delivered

You don't need to come to town to get *Neiglers* Bonbons and Chocolates and the many other good things from *Neiglers* that we carry. Drop us a line as to what you want and we'll ship it at once by parcel post.

**Neiglers**  
Bonbons Chocolates  
have so long been recognized as the standard of quality in sweets that their appreciation can only be increased by the ease with which they are secured.  
We have *Neiglers* packages to suit every preference and pocket-book.  
Look for the Red Neigler Sign  
Neigler Sales Agents  
**HARPER HOUSE PHARMACY.**  
Ask for *Neiglers* Baking and Cooking Chocolate at your grocer's

**Stop Torture**  
Lice stop here laying and check the growth of young lice. You can easily get rid of all lice, nits and vermin with  
**Pratts Powdered Lice Killer**  
5c and 50c  
and save money. Also the best insecticide for dogs, cats, plants and flowers.  
Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back  
Get Pratts 100 page Poetical Book  
Sold and guaranteed by R. C. Benson, Rock Island, Ill. 3335

members of the school, and a gold medal is awarded the winner. The debaters are chosen from the Athenaeum society and will debate on a well known topic. The Pierian society as usual donate their services to the boys and will present the playlet "Life at a Boarding School."

#### Mrs. Snider Honored by Woman's Club—

Mrs. W. H. Snider retiring president of the Davenport Woman's club who was formerly chairman of the second district of the I. F. W. C. and a delegate to the biennial of the general federation of June and who resigned her office as head of the district following her election last May at the Cedar Rapids state biennial to the position of corresponding secretary, has been elected one of Iowa's delegates at large at the coming biennial in Chicago. Mrs. Snider had also been elected delegate from the Woman's club of this city.

#### Finish Dredging At Renwick—

Dredging operations have been completed at Renwick pier by the Davis Bros. company of Rock Island, some 2,000 yards of rubble having been removed from the river bottom at that point. The rubble was put in seven years ago before the present Jeeves line had been determined on. It was removed as an obstruction to navigation at the suggestion of the United States government engineers. Work was commenced on the laying of 1,400 feet of concrete coping on the river wall from Renwick pier westward. The coping is three feet wide and 1,400 feet in length, similar to that which tops the river wall fronting the new park between Main and Scott streets. The levee commission has also removed the tool house and other equipment from Renwick pier to the foot of Perry street. Reclamation work will go on rapidly at that point.

#### Obituary Record—

Mrs. Margaretha Burkop of Bennett, Iowa, died at Mercy hospital. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Burkop, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sandusky of Bennett, was born in Jones county, Iowa. She is survived by her husband, Henry F. Burkop, and three children, George, Victoria and an infant daughter; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sandusky of Bennett; a brother, Victor Sandusky of South Dakota, and a sister, Mrs. Martha Handley of Bennett.

Ice in the waters at the head of Lake Superior was not over 30 inches thick last winter, whereas it is usually about six feet in thickness.



## When Coffee Gets You—

The experience will be like that of thousands who have ignored the fact that coffee contains a habit-forming drug, caffeine—about 2 1/2 grains to the ordinary cup.

Some say, "Coffee doesn't hurt ME," and SEEM to get on with it for a time. But there are few persons who can use coffee as a routine daily beverage and not sometime feel its effects—headache, nervousness, indigestion, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart trouble, or some other discomfort.

Thousands have found relief by stopping coffee and using

# POSTUM

A delicious table beverage made only from whole wheat and a small per cent of molasses, POSTUM contains the nourishment of the grain, including the essential mineral salts (phosphate of potash, etc.), but is positively free from the drug, caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Postum now comes in two forms:  
**REGULAR POSTUM**—must be well boiled—15c and 25c pkgs.

**INSTANT POSTUM**—a soluble form—requires no boiling—30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

There's a mighty army of POSTUM users—the number is steadily growing—and

## "There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell POSTUM.

Make the frying pan and other kitchen things bright and clean with  
**GOLD DUST**  
Use it always wherever there is dirt or grease. It cleans everything.  
5c and larger packages.  
THE NE FAIRBANK COMPANY  
CHICAGO  
"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"