

IRISH REVOLUTION HASTENS COMING OF 'HOME RULE'

Commons Rejects Draft for Ireland After Bitter Debate on Compulsion

CELT MANIFESTO FRAMED

LONDON, May 10.—No Irish leaders have been executed at Dublin since Monday, Premier Asquith announced in Commons this afternoon. He added that he hoped it would be unnecessary to execute any more of the Irish leaders.

LONDON, May 10.—Rejection in Commons of the bill to extend complete compulsion to Ireland and a rapprochement of the Redmond and Carson forces marked the Irish situation yesterday.

That Home Rule for Ireland is definitely in sight and may be foreshadowed in a manifesto to the Irish people, to be published this week, is almost certain to prove to be the result of yesterday's conference between John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, chief of the Ulster Unionists.

It is understood that the terms of the manifesto have been agreed upon, but that its publication has been withheld until Thursday, so as to secure its simultaneous appearance in all parts of Ireland. Various rumors were current in the lobby of Parliament tonight concerning negotiations between the Government and the Irish parties, but nothing is likely to be decided upon by the latter until after Premier Asquith's pronouncement on the Irish situation, which is expected tomorrow.

Thus it looks as though Ireland's unfortunate experience of the last few weeks might become the indirect means of adjusting in a manner satisfactory to all parties the difficult Home Rule problem, which was hung up with the outbreak of the war.

DRAFT DEBATE BITTER

The House of Commons, at its late session, indulged in a bitter debate on the military service bill and on the rebellion and executions in Ireland.

Premier Asquith had announced when the House opened that the casualties among the Government troops and police in the Irish uprising totaled 134 killed, 288 wounded and 2 missing, and early in the debate Sir Edward Carson seized the opportunity to arraign the Government for failing to suppress the anti-recruiting campaign in Ireland, which he believed had largely led to the recent disastrous events. Sir Edward demanded that Ireland be included in the measure on compulsory service.

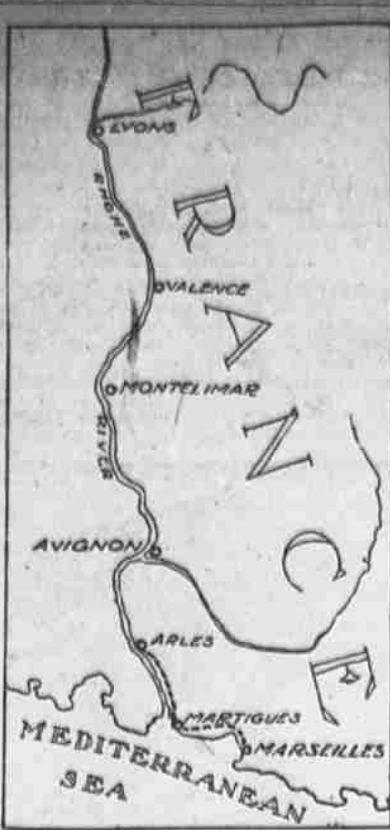
John Redmond besought the House, not only for the sake of Ireland, but for the sake of the Empire, not to force conscription upon the Irish people. The debate reached a climax when Sir John Brownlee Lonsdale, whip of the Irish Unionist party, moved that Ireland should be included in the operation of conscription.

Premier Asquith opposed the motion, and it was finally voted down without division. The Prime Minister in his speech said that a very large number of the representatives of Ireland were not at the moment prepared to accept conscription in Ireland and that it was not desirable that the country should be plunged into a controversy on the subject at this time. Ireland had just undergone a terrible ordeal, but the result of it, he believed, would be to establish the foundation among loyal Irishmen of a larger measure of agreement than there ever had been in the past.

The Premier asked what could be worse than that the representatives of Ireland should be forced into a conflict at this moment. The Government, he added, was reviewing with the utmost care the military arrangements in Ireland and the matter of bearing arms, and he hoped a common agreement would be reached.

GLORY WON BY IRISH SOLDIERS. "Certainly, since the Coalition Government was instituted," said Mr. Redmond, "I had no power in the Government of Ireland. My opinions have been overborne and my suggestions vetoed. It is my profound conviction that if we had had power and responsibility during the last few years the recent occurrences in Ireland would never have arisen."

Mr. Redmond proceeded to declare it unfair to leave the impression that Ireland had not done well in recruiting. She had more than 150,000 men now



FRENCH OPEN NEW CANAL. Marseilles and the River Rhone are now connected by a canal which runs under the mountain on the north of the city, thus linking the port with the inland manufacturing cities of Lyons, Avignon and Valence, and forming part of a water route to the North Sea. The canal is 60 miles long, with a tunnel five miles long.

with the colors, men who had displayed bravery and covered themselves with glory, said the Nationalist leader. He opposed conscription for Ireland because he believed conscription the worst possible way to get men in Ireland.

A veritable volley of questions on the Irish situation was directed at the Premier from all sides of the House. Some members asked whether he was aware of the "grave concern" over the executions and others whether he knew of the "grave concern" felt over the losses which loyalists had suffered.

The Premier promised to make careful inquiry into all the incidents mentioned. No one was more anxious than the Government, he said, that there should be no undue severity in the execution of the law.

The trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason will be public. The first hearing will be in Bow street police court tomorrow, when a formal charge will be made before a police magistrate. The real trial will be held later before a panel of the judges of the high court of justice and a jury. It is understood that Sir Roger intends to conduct his own defense. The Crown prosecutors have completed their case.

Louis Harcourt has declined to succeed Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland, giving ill health as his reason.

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CYMRIC RECEIVED NO WARNING, U.S. CONSUL CABLES

Vessel Was Unarmed and Carried No Americans, Message Says

TORPEDO'S WAKE SEEN

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A cablegram from Consul Frost, at Queenstown, dated 5 p. m. yesterday, from Bantry, received by the State Department today, said the crew of the Cymric were in open boats in rather rough weather for seven and one-half hours, following the torpedoing of the vessel.

A paraphrase of the message, given out by the department, said: "No Americans on the Cymric. Five British lives lost. No warning by submarine. Wake of torpedo seen after explosion. Cymric unarmed. Weather rather rough. Crew in open boats 1:30 to 3 p. m., May 8, former hour being that of explosion. Cymric sank 3 this morning."

There was strong indication today that the United States would take no action in the case of the sinking of the Cymric by a submarine.

Secretary Lansing's position, heretofore frequently defined in cases where American lives have not been jeopardized, has been not to protest against submarine attacks.

It was stated on highest official authority today "there has been no change yet" in this position.

On the other hand, it was explained today, as has been explained in the past, that unarmed attacks that are illegal, according to this Government's interpretation of international law, would be considered as cumulative evidence of the German attitude in submarine warfare.

LONDON, May 10.

That German submarines are extending their operations further and further into the Atlantic is shown by the fact that the White Star freighter Cymric was torpedoed 138 miles west of Ireland. The four men were killed by the explosion

of the torpedo. A fifth victim was drowned while leaving the ship.

All on board the Cymric were English citizens, excepting two Belgians and a Russian.

The six consular passengers on board, all of whom were saved, were British citizens whose admittance into the United States had been refused by the immigration authorities. They were being sent back to England by the British Consul in New York city.

One hundred and five members of the Cymric's crew were saved, but some were badly wounded by the explosion and are in the hospital.

The 13,000-ton express freight ship remained afloat 14½ hours after being struck.

Captain F. E. Beadnell reported to the White Star Line from Bantry, Ireland, where the survivors were landed, that the attack was made without warning and that the submarine made no effort to save those on board the Cymric.

Captain Beadnell's report says: "On Monday afternoon at 12:10 o'clock, when we were eight days out from New York and 138 miles from land, the ship was torpedoed without warning. The track of the torpedo was seen by several, but the submarine was not seen. The torpedo struck the engine room and went through the side of the ship, exploding at the far side of the hull. All the skylights were blown out and all the lights were blown away. Four men were killed by the explosion. They were H. Norton, sixth stoker; J. Kenny, an oiler; J. B. Watts, third stoker, and D. Bergey, a trimmer. The chief steward, J. B. Malcolm, was drowned while leaving the ship. The balance of the crew, numbering 105, were saved. All the survivors left the ship by taking to the boats. At 3:10 in the afternoon the seamen returned to the Cymric, and a wireless call for help was sent out on emergency gear which was rigged up. At 3:10 o'clock a sloop arrived and took off all survivors. The sloop stood by until the Cymric sank. There were no passengers on the Cymric and all the members of the crew were British except two Belgians and a Russian. The Cymric had no gun of any kind mounted."

The United States Embassy has begun an investigation into the destruction of the Cymric. It is contended here that Germany cannot claim that the vessel was attacked in the "war zone" waters, because the freighter was 138 miles from land when the torpedo was fired.

Searington now declare that Germany is now using a new type of submarine of enormous size and great power, for long-distance cruising in the Atlantic. The body is painted black, with no distinguishing marks, and the two periscopes are painted yellow. It carries two guns, fore and aft, as well as torpedo tubes.

Robert F. Skinner, the consul general for the United States in London, said he had heard a rumor that there were eight Americans in the Cymric's crew, but had been unable to confirm it.

BELIEVE LULL IN BALKANS BROKEN AND ACTION BEGUN

Heavy Artillery Fire on Macedonia Front Reported From Salonica

PARIS, May 10.—Reports received from Salonica last night announce a heavy artillery action in progress on the Macedonian front.

Other dispatches declare the Germans are bombarding the French front in the Balkans. The Paris papers attach particular importance to the further fortification of Monastir and the sending of Bulgarian troops to Rumania.

In the opinion of some observers it is not unlikely that the lull in the Balkans has been broken and engagements of importance between the Allied forces about Salonica and the German-Bulgarian forces may soon be expected.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"The village of Mayada was bombarded yesterday by the Germans and Bulgarians, who threw 30 heavy shells, causing much damage, including the destruction of a number of houses. The reason for the bombardment is not known. The civil population is protesting."

Transfer of Realty

Louis J. Kolb has conveyed to Louis L. Whayland the two one-story stores at the northeast corner of 15th and Whittby avenue, with three one-story stores in the rear, lot 109 by 100 feet; assessed at \$18,000; together with the three-story store and apartments at the southeast corner of 15th and Whittby avenue, lot 39 by 82 feet, assessed at \$25,000. Conveyance was made subject to mortgages of \$34,000.

Flames in Unoccupied Store

Fire was discovered today in an unoccupied store and dwelling at the northeast corner of Passunk avenue and Dickinson street by Officer Quable, of the 3d and Dickinson streets station, who turned in an alarm. Firemen extinguished the flames after a loss of approximately \$150. The building, which is opposite Moyamensing Prison, is owned by Miss Margaret Orr, of 1614 South Broad street.

TEUTONS CLAIM FURTHER GAINS NEAR HILL 304

Report New Advance Southwest of Heights and on Position Itself

GERMAN AIRMEN ACTIVE

BERLIN, May 10.

German troops, continuing their successes northwest of Verdun, have driven the French farther back southwest of Hill 304, it was officially announced this afternoon. The Germans have extended their positions on the hill itself. Following is the text of the official report:

In the Argonne the enemy, after blasting operations, attempted to enter our lines but were repulsed. Southwest of Hill 304 the enemy's advanced detachments were driven farther back and one enemy picket was captured. The new German positions on Hill 304 were extended.

German flyers copiously bombed factories at Dombae and Raon-le-Tape.

On the east front a Russian attack south of Garbanovka on a small front was repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses. No events of special importance have occurred on the Balkan front.

PARIS, May 10.

A lull has fallen upon the fighting on the Verdun front after a week of bloody infantry onslaughts and mighty bombardments.

The French War Office in an official communique today stated that there was no infantry action in the sector of Verdun last night and that there was very little activity on the part of the artillery.

There were feeble grenade combats in the forest of Avecourt and south of Fort Douaumont.

In the absence of infantry assaults on the Meuse front the Germans tried a sur-

prise attack between the Oise and Aisne rivers, but it was repulsed. The text of the official communique follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne a surprise attack upon one of our trenches southwest of the village of Touvent was completely repulsed.

In the region of Verdun there was a marked decrease in the volume of the bombardment west of the Meuse. East of the Meuse and in the Woerth region there was an intermittent exchange of sniping fire with the enemy. Only sniping attacks were reported during the night at Avecourt Wood and in the sector south of Fort Douaumont.

In upper Alsace a reconnaissance party of the enemy which attempted to capture one of our small posts near Hirtzbach, south of Altkirch, was repulsed with heavy losses for the assailants.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN ENGAGED IN VERDUN FIGHTING

BERLIN, May 10.—More than a million men are now engaged on both sides in the renewal of heavy fighting around the fortress of Verdun, it was semi-officially stated here today.

"While it is generally considered that the attacking forces must be four times superior to the defending, the German troops really number less than one-fourth the French forces engaged, which are less than 800,000," said the statement.

"These foreigners represent half the strength of the German army, which still has at her disposal for active fighting."

"The second German attack against Verdun is based on the crushing effect of heavy German artillery. The taking of a small western fortress at the beginning of the war by heavy artillery was only a prelude to the early results being attained today. At any rate, the French have been unable to compete with German artillery and ammunition. The enormous French losses are due partly to the German artillery and partly to the tenacity of the French, who will not abandon their trenches."

Major Mohrath, German military attaché, pointed out today that all the German successes on the east and west fronts were gained against enemy forces numerically superior, and that the Austrians, for a year, have held back an Italian force as strong numerically.

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