

IRISH REJECT COUNCIL BILL

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION IN DUBLIN UNANIMOUSLY.

Redmond Moves Resolutions Declaring for Parliamentary Opposition and Renewing Demand for Real Home Rule

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. DUBLIN, May 21.—The convention of the Irish National party voted unanimously today to reject the Irish Council bill, proposed by the ampler Government Ministry as a step toward Home Rule, and to demand the introduction of a measure by Mr. Birrell, the Secretary for Ireland.

The convention sat in the Mansion House building. The hall was crammed, as there are 2,000 delegates to the convention and the meeting hall has accommodations for an attendance of 1,500. The delegates included a large number of priests.

John E. Redmond, who was in the chair, moved the rejection of the bill. He declared in favor of Home Rule and called upon the Irish party to oppose the bill in the House of Commons. He denied that any Irish member of Parliament was committed to the Government in regard to the bill.

He said that if he had rejected the bill when it made its appearance in the Commons he would have been accused of smothering it. Furthermore, he said, the Liberal party should, once for all, abandon the Rosebery idea of governing Ireland.

The resolution, after reiterating Ireland's demand for self-government, concluded as follows:

Having considered the Irish Council bill introduced by the Government, we declare it utterly inadequate in scope and unsatisfactory in detail, and that it should be rejected by the Irish nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by a British Government friendly to home rule as confirmation of the position we have always taken up, that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half measures would be entirely unsuccessful.

We call upon the Irish party to oppose the bill in the House of Commons and to press upon the Government with all their strength and power to introduce a measure for the establishment of a native Parliament, with a responsible executive, having power over all purely Irish affairs.

At this crisis in the fortunes of Ireland we invite all the Nationalist forces of the country to unite and to support their representatives in Parliament, so as to enable them to effectively press for a speedy and genuine settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Redmond, in his speech upon the bill, said it was an altogether inadequate measure, although it was better than Lord Dunraven's scheme had been. The framers of the bill had rejected his advice regarding the only safe basis whereon a practicable and satisfactory measure could be made.

The result was a measure the provisions of which were not workable and which was bound to come to disaster. If the bill were amended and its constitutional body remained unchanged the Irish party would still reject it.

Mr. Redmond denied any alliance between the Liberal and Irish parties. He said there would not and could not be such an alliance until home rule was again in the forefront of the Liberal programme. The Liberal Government must drop the Rosebery idea and resume the standard of Gladstone before an alliance would be possible.

Ireland, he believed, was strong enough to compel a settlement of the question of self-government if it chose to do so. John O'Callaghan of America in supporting the resolution said the decision of the convention would be the decision of the Irish of America. They had given England a peaceful Ireland, but if the present measure drove the Irish into active and open hostility against England they would be justified.

Did they think the path of James Bryce in America was going to be made easy because his colleagues flung in the face of the Irish people a measure that was going to be rejected with contempt? England had not met the situation as Irishmen had had a right to expect. Subsequent action would show that sentiment in Ireland was not dead and the vengeance of the exiled Galls still remained.

The National Convention received many letters and telegrams from Irishmen abroad, all expressing their entire support of the convention and its decision. In one letter from the United States was forwarded \$100 for the fund of the Irish National party.

Richard Croker was among the occupants of the platform, in company with several Irish members of Parliament. He brought a gift of \$500 for the Nationalist funds, but otherwise he limited his share of the proceedings to greeting them with his presence.

After Messrs. Redmond and O'Callaghan had spoken the meeting got impatient to vote and some of the speakers were received with unbecoming evidences of boredom. Among these were T. B. Fitzpatrick, treasurer of the United Irish League of America, who occupied half an hour in reading a speech, Dr. Timmins, the third American speaker, also spoke.

Immediately the meeting became so impatient that the chairman had to allow many were anxious to speak, that no more speeches were desirable, but if anybody wished to oppose the resolution he should be heard. Nobody responded, and amid shouts of "Vote!" the question was put on the resolution.

Every hand was raised, while the delegates rose and cheered tumultuously. As soon as silence was restored the chairman asked if anybody opposed the resolution. No hand was raised.

Other topics were then discussed, but all interest had evaporated, and the convention, which had been expected to last two days, ended in a single session.

LONDON, May 22.—The Government's attempt to satisfy Irish aspirations has proved as futile as its other efforts to conciliate the Administration. That the Dublin convention's overwhelming repudiation of Mr. Birrell's bill has killed the measure is recognized on all hands, and it is equally admitted that no other step toward home rule can be taken by the present Parliament.

The blow thus dealt to the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet moves its chief organ, the Daily News, to tears over the ingratitude shown by the Irish in their action at the convention. It says the convention has done a day's work for Liberalism and that a further work for Liberalism is as necessarily a foregone conclusion for Ireland there is reason to fear.

of a larger policy of confidence and justice, but in rejecting the inadequate and imperfect gift she has struck a hard blow at the prestige and confidence of the Government. His defects the bill was a step toward Home Rule, and there was nothing in it which barred the way to Home Rule.

The Irish party accepted county councils from the Tories. Why should they reject this bill, which was, as Mr. Redmond himself said, only a development of that policy which in a lucid moment the Tory party applied to Ireland in 1808. To reject a scheme so good in its own kind is to reject not merely the details, but the principle of any advance to home rule by half measures.

The Tribune, Liberal, expresses, although less plaintively, its sense of Irish ingratitude. It says: "The unfortunate decision illustrates once more the difficulty of legislating for a people whose ways of reasoning differ from ours, and also the suspicion that thwarted efforts for their benefit while larger aspirations are adjoined, but it does not make it easier for the English Liberals to advance the Irish cause in the immediate future."

The Radical Morning Leader recognizes that the bill has fallen a victim to the disadvantages inseparable from a half measure. It placed a responsibility upon Ireland disproportionate to the powers it conferred.

The Moderate Liberal Chronicle thinks that the decision is worse for Ireland than for the immediate prospects of the Liberal party. It fears that the opportunity for effecting administrative reform has been sacrificed to the tactics of politicians.

The comments of the Conservative press are naturally cast in a triumphant mood, and deal largely with the probable effect of the Irish repudiation upon the Government's future. The question, says the Morning Post, now is not only what will the Government do, but where and how will the country find a substitute for the stultified Government.

The Telegraph predicts that Premier Campbell-Bannerman will prepare to go to the country upon a demand for Irish home rule pure and simple, and after a few efforts to prejudice the electors against the House of Lords will "stake his official prospects upon the disintegration of the United Kingdom."

The Standard says it is sufficiently clear that devolution has perished and that home rule has been revived. It accuses Mr. Redmond of openly deserting the Government, which, it maintains, consulted him at every stage in the preparation of the measure. The convention's decision, it declares, is as much of a rebuff to Mr. Redmond as a disappointment to the Government.

Mr. Birrell receives commiseration, both sincere and ironical, on the misfortunes which have attended his two legislative efforts. Removed from the Education Department after the House of Lords rejected the English Education bill, he has tried the Irish Secretaryship with no greater success. Curiosity is now expressed as to whether he will experiment in some other department.

OUTRAGES IN ODESSA. Pogrom Started by Funeral of Bomb Victim—Houses of Jews Burned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ODESSA, May 21.—The funeral to-day of the policeman killed by the explosion of an infernal machine led to a renewal of the Black Hundred terrorism. Some houses occupied by Jews were set on fire on the pretext that shots had been fired from them.

A number of Jewish students were beaten. The apathy of the police encourages the rioters. The conditions favor an extensive pogrom, which many of the inhabitants fear. Shops are shut and the streets deserted.

TO SEEK WILDEST ESQUIMAUX. Brother and Sister Hunting Tribe That Civilization Never Reached.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, May 21.—Erik Rasmussen and his sister aged 26 years, who have been studying ethnography at Umanak, North Greenland, have started for Smith's Sound to find an Esquimaux tribe, which is reputed to have never come in contact with civilization.

Their only attendant is an Esquimaux. They will travel in dog sledges and will depend for food upon shooting. They aim eventually to reach the Canadian mainland some time in 1908.

NO VULGAR REVISION. The Benedictines Commissioned, However, to Do Work on Gregorian Chant.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, May 21.—The Vatican declares that no revision of the Vulgate is contemplated. The report that the Pope had entrusted the revision to the Benedictines, and that such revision was intended to replace the current Vulgate, is entirely unfounded.

The report probably originated in the fact that the Pope commissioned the Benedictines, who are now holding a chapter here, to do certain work in connection with the Gregorian chant, the nature of which is withheld.

THE WATER IN LONDON MILK. \$150,000 a Year Paid for It—Profits More Than Cover Expenses.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 21.—The latest contribution to the campaign of physicians and health inspectors against the adulteration and impurity of London milk comes from Dr. Leane, health officer of Battersea, who says that Londoners annually pay \$150,000 for water in milk.

He adds that, notwithstanding prosecutions, adulteration continues to be a profitable business. The same offenders are repeatedly fined. They cheerfully pay and promptly resume their fraudulent business.

The Weather. The area of high pressure central over the interior of the country spread eastward yesterday, causing much lower temperatures in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys. In the northern part of the East Gulf States and in the Atlantic States south to Hatteras. Frosts occurred in the Lake region, New York and New England.

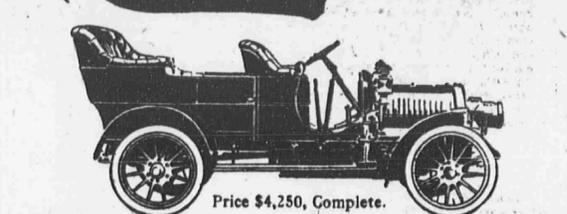
There was some cloudiness in New York and New England, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather was fair.

In the upper Mississippi Valley and from Kansas north into the Dakotas the weather was fair, but there was scattered rain in the middle Missouri valley. The pressure remained low in the extreme Southwest, but was generally fair in the West, Montana and westward.

From western Montana southward to southern Utah it was colder, with the temperature near the freezing point in the day and much cooler in the night. The day was fair and much cooler in Utah, Utah northwest, average humidity, 47 per cent. barometer, corrected to read to sea level, 30.2. 30.2 2 P. M., 30.2.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table.

Rainier "The Pullman of Motor Cars"



Price \$4,250, Complete.

For fleetness, grace and docility the Rainier is a greyhound. For strength, tenacity and power of endurance it is a bulldog. Let us show you convincing evidence that the Rainier owners were last year the least annoyed and the best satisfied Auto tourists that travelled the American roads.

THE RAINIER CO., Broadway at 50th St., New York

AFTER NEW HAYWOOD PANEL

Jury Box Contains Eleven Level Heads, Middle Aged Men, but There Are a Lot of Peremptory Challenges to Be Reckoned With Yet—Winners Going Fishing.

BOISE, Idaho, May 21.—Court adjourned this morning until Thursday afternoon, so as to give Sheriff Shad Hodgkin time to summon a new panel of talemans from which to complete the jury in the trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Gov. Steenbergh.

Of the original panel a number were excused without examination because they had legal excuse for not serving. That left eighty-eight for examination. Of these eighty-eight twenty-four were qualified, but excuses for illness and peremptory challenges have cut their total down to the eleven who sat in the box when adjournment was taken to-day.

As the end of the panel came in sight it became increasingly difficult to qualify any of the talemans. They had sat in court so long that they were pretty well educated as to the state of mind which, if it could be brought out in answer to questions from the lawyers, would get them off.

There began to appear, therefore, larger and larger numbers of talemans who had formed opinions regarding Haywood's guilt or innocence which they could not lay aside on entering the jury box. Several also had objections to capital punishment which they could not give up at the order of the Court, while still others would never vote to hang a man on circumstantial evidence, no matter how convincing it might be.

All of the eleven men in the box are either farmers or have been farmers at some previous time. One of them was once a member of a carpenter's union. They are all past middle age and most of them are and give every indication of possessing level heads and calm, unexcitable dispositions.

If the final jury is like these men it looks as if the evidence would get just about the consideration it is entitled to. The defence and the prosecution have each exhausted six of their ten peremptory challenges. It seems unlikely that the prosecution will use all of its ten, but the defence will undoubtedly do so, so as to leave no room for the assertion, in case of a conviction, that the defence was satisfied with the jury.

The progress of the search for jurors has made one thing perfectly clear and that is that the defence has no chance of securing more money to obtain a history of every man in Ada county who is eligible for service on this jury. The other hand of scouts working for them whose business it is to tabulate information regarding the views and records of all these men. When ever a lawyer has done this, he has examined a talemans record as it has been learned by a scout and the lawyer's questions are often answered by reference to the notes he holds in his hand.

The answers of the talemans have, furthermore, shown that much effort has been done by the interests identified with the defence to create a public sentiment in Ada county in behalf of the accused men. Many of the talemans have stated that the Appeal to Reason, the Idaho paper, and the Boise Daily Unionist, the paper edited in the office of the counsel for the defence, have been sent to them through the mail or thrown over the fence into their dooryards. With scarcely an exception none of the talemans had subscribed to either of these publications or asked for them.

Both these papers have published a series of the most violent attacks on the men identified with the prosecution. One of the attacks has been about every name in the category of epithets. Detective MacFarland has been viciously assailed times without number, while, of course, Brodbeck and his associates have been the target of the fiercest of these attacks. It is only intended to point out the fact that the interests behind the defence have done their best to do to prejudice the male residents of Ada county against the prosecution and in favor of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and thus to make it more difficult to get an impartial jury.

They do not seem to have succeeded to any great extent. The farmers have not read their papers much, and on the other hand they do not appear to have been greatly impressed with the published "undesirable citizen" statement of the President nor by anything that Gov. Gooding or Secretary Taft may have said.

They figure that none of these things pro or con, has anything to do with the question, "Is William D. Haywood guilty or guilty of the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steenbergh?"

As for Boise, the pretty little city appears to be very little concerned with the case. When court opened this morning there were few persons in court who were not connected in some way with the case. The hearing, of course, the reporters, in fact, is apparently much more interested in the annual convention of the Idaho Pharmaceutical Association which is now in progress here. To-morrow being a day of pitching quoits with Moyer and Pettibone and reading "He Fell in Love With His Wife."

ROOSEVELT WHOLE GOVERNMENT Gov. Vardaman Says He Didn't Feel Like Encouraging That Idea.

JACKSON, Miss., May 21.—Gov. Vardaman to-day authorized the following concerning the trip of President Roosevelt down the Mississippi River:

President Roosevelt mentions in his letter accepting the invitation to inspect the Mississippi River and its tributaries that his letter is addressed to the Governors of all States except Mississippi.

The President did not owe me a letter. I was requested to write him a letter urging the trip, but did not send a line. I hesitated because of the popular and growing idea that the President of the United States is the whole Government.

President's Sister Homebound. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will sail on the Caronia from Liverpool for New York to-day. Mrs. Robinson is a sister of President Roosevelt.

The Robinsons have just ended a long tour of Europe.

BOMB MYSTERY UNSOLVED. Paris Police Puzzled Over Russian Factory for Infernal Machines.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, May 21.—The day's researches have not thrown much light upon the bomb-making mystery, as detailed in despatches in THE SUN yesterday. Berkoff, who was arrested in connection with the affair, has been discharged from custody. He showed that he was only used by Slepner, in whose apartments in the Rue des Russes, was a Russian, Petroff, is supposed to have received his injuries by the explosion of a bomb in process of manufacture, as a means of discovering if the police were in possession of his rooms.

Berkoff was unable to get a certain book from the Russian library on Sunday and Slepner, who was present, offered to lend the book to him, giving Berkoff the key of his room to get it. Slepner doubtless followed him and saw Berkoff arrested. He then disappeared.

Distinctive Automobile Clothing. We count ourselves fortunate that the many details which constitute distinctiveness in Automobile Clothing are not as obvious as the vital essentials. For men: Gloves \$1.25 to \$5.00, Caps 1.00 to 3.50, Auto Shirts 4.00 to 20.00, Dust Coats 1.25 to 35.00, Cloth Coats 25.00 to 50.00, Rubberized Coats 16.50 to 50.00, Leather Coats 10.00 to 55.00, Leather Pants 12.50 to 16.50. For women: Gloves \$1.50 to \$5.00, Caps 1.50 to 5.00, Dust Coats 2.00 to 45.00, Cloth Coats 16.50 to 75.00, Rubberized Coats 13.50 to 75.00, Rubber Coats 10.00 to 25.00, Touring Hand Bags 15.00 to 30.00, Hats 5.00 to 15.00, Leather Coats 25.00 to 125.00. Upright Wicker Lunch Baskets, for 4 to 6 persons. \$30.00 to \$45.00. English Luncheon Cases, hand sewn, for 2 to 6 persons. 45.00 to 150.00. Chauffeurs' Suits, with 2 pairs of trousers. 35.00 to 45.00. Chauffeurs' Suits, with 1 pair of trousers. 25.00 to 35.00. Cloth and Rubber Robes \$3.25 to \$15.00. Leather Robes 27.50 to 45.00. Goggles 75c to \$5.00. Limousine Sets \$15.00 to 30.00. Herald Square Saks & Company 33d to 34th St. "EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOIST BUT THE AUTO."

MAYBE THEY ARE REMBRANDT'S BUT CERTAINLY THEY'RE AT LEAST 20 YEARS OLD. Dr. Mitchell is Going Abroad to Find Out Whether His Two Paintings Are the Genuine Van Rijn, So He Says—Sir Purdon Clarke Saw Them, but Was Silent. Whether two pictures he has as Rembrandts is a problem that is vexing Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell of 747 Madison avenue. If they are they may be worth \$50,000; if not they are not worth a cent more than Dr. Mitchell meant when he snapped his fingers. The doctor intends to go abroad to find out about it and in preparation for this trip he was at the Custom House yesterday with his pictures to make arrangements so that when he brings them back from Europe he won't have to pay duty on them. How the paintings got into his possession Dr. Mitchell declined to tell. A certain Count Adolphus Norrmokk, a Russian refugee, was mentioned in a mysterious way and it was hinted that before he died the Count had been a patient of the doctor and the paintings were a sort of legacy. That was all almost twenty years ago, however, and the doctor had the paintings tucked away in his garret for a long time before he had any idea that they might be worth anything. Some time ago he dug them out and washed them and hung them in his bedroom. There they attracted the attention of some of the persons who the doctor says are in the habit of coming to his house to discuss aesthetic subjects with him. Dr. Mitchell has a hobby for collecting. One of his treasures is a water color which was painted especially for him by an artist of Rio de Janeiro, he says. It depicts a fine fully rigged ship coming out of the harbor of that city, and in the foreground are two beautiful curling, foam-crested waves. The reason the ship looks so queer, Dr. Mitchell explained, is that the artist made a little mistake, not being of a nautical turn, and painted the ship when the sails were being dried, thinking that that was the way they looked when she was scudding before the wind. "However," the doctor added, "the sunset is very beautiful and the Sugar Loaf Rock is just the way it appears at the mouth of the harbor." Registering the pictures yesterday they were put down on the records of the Custom House as follows. Painting by Rembrandt of himself as a young man with a hat, double feather and earrings, and gilt band on shoulder. Size 17 1/2 by 21 1/2 inches. Painting by Rembrandt of Saskia, his fiancée, with hat and feather, hair falling down, black pearl earrings and necklace of pearls. Size 17 1/2 by 21 1/2 inches. Dr. Mitchell said frankly last night that he might not be Rembrandt. "Even this picture here has been doubted," he said as he pointed to an oil painting on the wall of his reception room. At the bottom of the frame is a brass label bearing the word Siskiey. "I have had men come here and deny that that was a Siskiey. If it is genuine it is worth \$5,000. Here are some water colors that Sir Purdon Clarke said were very fine. He said that if that one was a Stover it was worth \$3,500. He was dining with me the other night. "Yes," he saw the Rembrandt but he made no comment. I did not ask him his opinion of them. The time has not come for that yet. Wait until I have taken them to Paris and asked a friend of mine there about them. There are a few little gaps in their history that I want to fill out before I tell exactly how I got them." Dr. Mitchell has a number of other paintings in his house. Over the parlor mantelpiece is a landscape by Jones, the American artist, depicting spring in the background, partly hidden by a row of trees with nice bright green leaves, is a farmhouse from which a neat yellow path runs out to the yellow road. In the foreground on the left is a green bush over which are dotted with surprising regularity beautiful red flowers. So faithful has the artist been in his representation of the trees that the veins on each of the delicate leaves can be distinguished on other paintings. Dr. Mitchell is thinking of sailing in a few days.

W. & J. SLOANE. IT may not be generally known that our Department of Interior Decoration is now showing a very large and attractive assortment of imported and domestic Wall Papers, as well as Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, and Taffetas, and all the fabrics particularly adapted for Summer furnishing. We also carry a carefully selected stock of high-class Furniture. Broadway & Nineteenth Street. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY. In moisture proof packages 5c.

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR. One of Zelaya's Plans in Development—Leader Killed in Jail. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 21.—According to a cable message received by Consul General Echazarrata of Nicaragua to-day, the long expected revolution in Salvador has broken out, and it is only a question of time when Zelaya's candidate for the Presidency of Salvador, Prudencio Alfaro, will be installed in power. Alfaro and Gen. Toledo, who is to lead the revolt in Guatemala, spent a week here some time ago, and left together for Corinto, where they had a consultation with President Zelaya. Toledo is now in Managua awaiting a favorable opportunity to enter Guatemala. Alfaro placed great reliance upon Gen. Alfonso Barahona, who was in prison in San Salvador, and expected to secure his release and get him to join the revolutionary movement, but a cable received here to-day announces that Barahona has been stabbed to death in jail in Salvador. He was confined there for five months, being imprisoned a short time after ex-President Policarpo Bonilla of Honduras was locked up in the same jail. His death will prove a severe blow to revolutionary parties in Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, in all of which republics he was well known and highly esteemed. His last political office was in Honduras. A relative of his, Gen. Saturno Barahona, Minister of War of Honduras under Manuel Bonilla, was killed in battle during the recent revolution as he was leading the Government forces. Locomotive Works Employees Want New Foreman Removed. PATERSON, N. J., May 21.—Because they object to the rules issued by the new general foreman, George Browne, about 250 men employed in the blacksmith department of the Rogers Locomotive shop of the American Locomotive Company went out on strike to-day. It has always been the custom at the Rogers shop for the men to make "laps" to nearby saloons while the "beats" were in progress, and at noon time to have beer in cans at the shop to wash down their lunches. Browne issued an order forbidding the men taking beer to the shop. The men held a meeting this afternoon and decided to remain out until the new general foreman was removed. General Superintendent Cooke issued a notice announcing that all men who wanted to return to work could do so by applying to the general foreman, and that those who do not want to return to work must turn in their time checks. WILL NOMINATE GODDARD TO-DAY Rhode Island Democrats Getting Into the Senator Fight Early. PROVIDENCE, May 21.—Democrats and Independents will assemble to-morrow to nominate Col. Robert Hale Foss Goddard as Rhode Island's future candidate for United States Senator. Causes have been held throughout the State, and as no opposition has been heard his nomination will, it is expected, be unanimous. The nomination at this time has little bearing on the fight, except that it puts the fusion candidate before the voters early. Not until November will members of the Legislature be elected, and they in turn do not begin to ballot until next January.