

REDMOND ACCEPTS CONVENTION PLAN

Irish Leader Rejects Scheme for Home Rule With Exclusion of Six Counties.

UNIONISTS GIVE HOPE

Ulster Member Says His Party Considers "Exigencies of Present Situation."

LONDON, May 17.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, rejected to-day the proposal of Premier Lloyd George for a settlement of the Home Rule question by the exclusion of six Ulster counties, but accepted the proposal for the calling of a convention of Irishmen to decide on a government for Ireland.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons, after meetings of the Ulster and Nationalist parties, the belief prevailed that all parties will eventually accept the convention proposal and it was suggested that a statesman of one of the British dominions should preside over the gathering. The Ulster Unionist Council meeting is not likely to be held until next week.

Replying to Premier Lloyd George in behalf of the Ulster Unionists, Sir John Esmond declared that while the people of Ulster were as strongly opposed as ever to the entire policy of home rule they have shown they are not unwilling to consider the exigencies of the present situation. While he and his colleagues had no power to bind the Ulster people to acceptance of the Premier's proposals, Sir John added, they would undertake to submit them to the Ulster Nationalist Council with the recommendation that a decision be arrived at which would promote the peace and security of the empire, and the cause for which it is fighting.

O'Brien Against Partition.

William O'Brien, leader of the independent Nationalists, said he was unalterably opposed to any scheme of partition. He had no alternative but to prepare, however, to give hearty support to the proposal for a convention of Irishmen of all classes and creeds.

Redmond's letter in reply to that of the Premier making known the Government's plan follows:

"DEAR MR. LLOYD GEORGE: The grounds on which the Irish party in the Government to negotiate with the Government are well known to you, and I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to restate them. It is, however, necessary to say as to the impossibility of taking action which would involve violent political controversy in the crisis of the war, and the consequent necessity upon the Government of confining themselves to proposing a settlement which would be substantially accepted by both sides."

"I cannot agree to the Ulster Unionist proposal and I do not observe that it has not been applied in some other matters since the outbreak of the war."

In Favor of Convention.

"The second alternative, the assembling of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a constitution which will secure a balance of all opposing interests, and finally compose the unhappy discord which so long has afflicted Ireland and impeded its harmonious development."

"This is the great ideal, and I trust it may be found possible of realization. My colleagues and I, at all events, will place no obstacle in the way, and we are prepared to recommend this proposal as the best in the present circumstances, on the condition that the basis on which the convention is to be called is such as to secure that it will be fully and fairly representative of Irishmen of all creeds, interests and opinions."

Unionists Are Unyielding.

According to the Press Association the proposed convention does not meet with the approval of the Irish Unionists. The leaders in the House of Commons stated plainly to-night that they would neither recommend the proposed convention to the Ulster Council nor serve as the convention's convenors. The Press Association understands that Sir John Esmond's letter to the Prime Minister must be taken as referring only to a settlement in the future, and that the Ulster difficulty will not in any sense be applying to the proposal for a convention.

IRELAND OPPOSES PLAN.

Nationalists Say Scheme Would Turn Back the Clock.

DUBLIN, May 17.—The Government plan for the settlement of the Irish question has received the good word from anybody in Ireland. All the Nationalists, whether supporters or opponents of John Redmond, agree in condemning the proposals. They are regarded as the worst yet put forward and as putting the clock back behind the position Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, assumed at the Buckingham Palace conference in 1914. It is pointed out that they exclude six counties without giving them a chance of voting.

for Summer

Dobbs Hats 244 Fifth Avenue between 27th & 28th Sts.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

AND that accounts for Saks suits at \$20 being so far ahead of clothes usually offered at this popular figure.

They have more real smartness and freshness this Spring than ever before. We have curved their waistlines, individualized the cuffs, and cut the lapels in such a manner as to lift them entirely out of the \$20 class.

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are three methods of making our wheat crop go further as a food. The first is by diverting grain from the other industrial uses, principally the manufacture of alcohol.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE CUT BY WAR

Big Number of Alumni Will Not Return—Well Known Exercises Omitted.

NEW HAVEN, May 17.—Only a skeleton of what usually goes to make up a Yale commencement was contained in the programme sent out by the university officials to-day to Yale alumni to let them know what will be done for their entertainment on Wednesday, June 20, commencement day.

Instead of beginning on the Saturday preceding commencement day, as in the past, the exercises will start Sunday and terminate on Wednesday, and not continue through to Friday as is usual. A tremendous curtailment in the number of alumni returning for commencement is announced. Less than one-fifth of the customary number will be here.

Of twenty-four classes booked for reunions, eleven have decided not to come, and these are the classes that annually bring the largest quotas of grads together.

The annual play, presented on Yale Campus by the dramatic association, which has been a fixture for the Saturday before commencement day, has been abandoned because most of the cast are at military training camps. There will be no opportunity on Sunday afternoon to hear the famous Yale Newbury orator at Woolsey Hall. The annual meeting of the Yale-in-China will be held Sunday evening.

The members of the graduating class of Sheffield will hold their class day exercises by morning on the Sheffield Vanderbilt square and the academic seniors on that afternoon on the old quadrangle.

The anniversary exercises of the Yale law school will take place, together with the alumni dinner, on Monday, and there will be an informal reception on Monday afternoon for the graduates and the faculty of the Sheffield scientific school and the members of the graduating class.

The commencement concert of the Yale musical clubs, which ordinarily comes on Monday evening, will be given up this year and the Yale senior promenade, the big dance of commencement, has also been abandoned although it is quite possible that an informal dance of some kind may be arranged for Monday evening.

On Tuesday, which for years has been known as alumni day, the programme for the year calls for a patriotic celebration in place of the usual Yale-Harvard baseball game, which will be presided by the general alumni meeting in the morning.

SWANN'S DEFENCE GOES ON.

Stenographers Say Witnesses Were Not Intimidated.

A comparative bill developed in the legal skirmishing between the City Club and District Attorney Swann when the hearing of charges was continued yesterday afternoon before Commissioner George H. Ingraham.

The District Attorney's witnesses, mostly stenographers, gave testimony in line with that of witnesses for the defense who had been called on the day before. Their evidence was to the effect that no intimidation or other improper measures had been used by Judge Swann or his assistants in dealing with witnesses.

Charles Barnett, keeper of the Tombs, said that when he took Benjamin Polak, a recanting law writer, from the City Club prison on February 28 he did not see any assault or abuse committed against Polak. This contradicted the assertions of Polak that he was beaten at the Jefferson Market prison. James J. Shanahan, a keep in the latter jail, also denied that Polak had been subjected to brutal treatment.

The hearing was adjourned until 2 P. M. Monday.

710 would be a fair price for this

FRANKLIN SIMON

Cordovan Shoe

BUT IT IS ONLY \$7.50

BECAUSE WE HAD THE LEATHER!

An English last with one-inch heel and semi-pointed toe.

Roomy over the ball of the foot, snug at the ankle, leather-lined in the heel.

Made of horse-hip hide and takes a team of horses to make three pairs.

Tanned as a Kaffir!

Rainproof as a duck!

Soft as moccasins!

And worth all of \$10.

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes

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GERARD DESCRIBES DEPORTING OF GIRLS

Tells Academy of Medicine of Protest He Made at Battle Front.

JAMES W. GERARD described last night at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, how he first gained personal knowledge of the German deportation of women and girls from Lille and the other cities in northern France. The author of the book "The Deportation of Women and Girls from France" which succeeded the address of Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor on "Food Supply in War Time," and spoke of his visit to the district which was then in the possession of the German military forces and the conditions he found there.

"I went," he said, "to have a personal interview with the Emperor, then at the front, with the view of arranging some sort of relief for the women and girls who spent several days in the invaded territory and motored about a good deal under the guidance always of German soldiers. Each land owner was allowed a tract about ten yards square for himself, and the rest was cultivated for the benefit of the Germans, either by these girls or by German soldiers."

"That night at dinner I told the Chancellor in plain language that that sort of thing must stop—that the civilized public opinion of the world never would put up with it. He protested that he knew nothing about it; that it must have been done by order of the military authorities, and that he would call the attention of the Emperor to the matter at once."

"Nevertheless it required several months of protesting by the King of Spain, President Wilson and the Pope before these poor people were restored to their homes."

Dr. Taylor on Diet.

Dr. Taylor emphasized the importance of the psychology of diet as distinguished from the physiology of it. "You cannot force the psychology of a people," he said, "and that is the mistake the Germans made. It doesn't matter whether a given diet has the proper number of calories and hydrocarbons. If it is of a nature which which we are not accustomed to, there is an invariable psychological reaction against it."

"The psychology of diet too," he said, "is the cause of many of the complaints which came from the prison camps. Under the conditions in the camps, men get into such a state of mind that food becomes more and more important."

"The situation with which we are now confronted is a failure or partial failure of the wheat crop throughout the world. Now, wheat has become the keystone of the diet of the entire civilized world, and about wheat bread and milk centre the diet psychology of all the white races. If you will maintain the normal ratio of bread and milk, you can make the most sweeping changes in the other articles of diet."

"In France, Italy and Great Britain, but especially in France, it is impossible to get along without wheat, and we should be able to help our Allies we must keep our corn and send France our wheat. There

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Justice Cobhan was impressed at the proposed methods of settling the Irish question yesterday and referred to Premier Lloyd George as "the arid dodger of Irish affairs." Justice Cobhan does, however, approve to some extent the suggestion made by Lloyd George that the Irish people meet in convention and determine for themselves an organic form of government. He added that if the convention could be held with unrestrained freedom it might be "reasonable hope of obtaining from the Irish a true expression of what to them would be satisfactory."

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Power to Be Limited.

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IRISH HERE RIDICULE LLOYD GEORGE PLAN

Moderates as Well as Extremists Call Partition Scheme Absurd.

counties Tyrone and Fermanagh from voting themselves in, but hinder their coming in later by providing for their inclusion with the other six counties.

The home rule finance was based on the fact that Ireland cost \$10,000,000 more yearly than she paid—she is now paying \$10,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000—and the Premier's reference to the financial side of the question, it is contended, means that a portion of her own money will be given to Ireland. The suggested convention representatives of Irishmen, however, is cordially welcomed by all sections of the Nationalists, who regard it as based on a full concession of the home rule principle, though possible, however, that the Unionists may not wish to join in the convention. The Freeman's Journal says:

"The plan for a permanent partition for dismemberment of the Nationalist majority and of Nationalist Ulster and for the inclusion of the six counties in the Government proposals amount to—will, we may anticipate, be promptly rejected. What view Mr. Redmond and his colleagues will take of the alternate proposal of an Irish constitutional convention remains to be seen."

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NATIONALISTS FIGHT IRISH PARTITION

Little Prospect That They Will Consent—Ulster Prefers Council.

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