

JOHN E. REDMOND'S MOTION IS DEFEATED

London, Oct. 18.—In the House of Commons today John E. Redmond's motion was defeated 808 to 106.

Mr. Redmond moved his resolution in the presence of a crowded house, among those in the gallery were Lord Stanfordham, King George's private secretary. The Irish leader said it was unnecessary in the early stages, and said that Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up with Irishmen the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish volunteers would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention. No man had rendered more constant, loyal or effective service in the war, he declared, than the Irish

He did not consider it safe, in view of the possible recrudescence of recent events, to dispense with the existing safeguards, but the government might at some future and most possible moment, to revert to normal conditions. Turning to the question of the Irish prisoners, some stormy passages occurred. Mr. Asquith pointed out that the prisoners should be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so.

My object is to allay, not to inflame, feeling, and to show how far it is possible to save the situation, he continued.

"I do not want to make a party speech, and accordingly start my survey with the outbreak of the war."

He then stated the efforts of the Nationalist leaders were thwarted and snubbed, and looking back I am amazed at the success which, under such circumstances, attended their efforts in Ireland."

In conclusion the premier said, that the atmosphere now existing in Ireland could only be dispersed by a general settlement. He believed there was no sane politician in Great Britain, who would not welcome with joy the co-operation of the whole-hearted therein, and he prayed it might be soon reached.

The premier's speech was received with the loudest signs of disapproval by the Nationalists.

David Lloyd George, secretary for

army, of whom 52,000 were Catholics, and 10,000 in the navy. Thirty-two Nationalist volunteers had enlisted, but he had no room for distrust in Ireland in the early days of the war. The number of volunteers was never believed."

"So long as the present state of government continued, so long as the present excited and irritated public feeling exist, so long as the Irish people see that England, fighting for the rights of

war, said:

"The most crucial period of resistance, at the beginning of the war, some stupidities, which at times almost looked like malignance, were perpetrated in Ireland, and were beyond belief. It is very difficult to lose sight of the opportunity of that kind, where national susceptibilities have been offended and original enthusiasm killed."

"Looking at the urgency of the military situation, and the necessity of the aid of all parties would help Mr. Redmond

Mr. Redmond declared that present conditions were seriously affecting the British cause throughout America and the dominions, especially, at the present moment, in Australia. As one who had honestly done his best and who was prepared to continue honestly to do his best, he said that he was not at all sure that he could do more.

to his own popularity in influence might be, he begged the government to hearken seriously to his warning advice.

Henry Edward Duke, the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Redmond, said he recognised that underlying Mr. Redmond's speech was a profound desire that Ireland should play a part worthy of the highest traditions of her countrymen. He said:

"The real question, he continued, with which this country and Ireland were concerned was the question of the chief secretary. "Before beginning any controversy about recruiting in Ireland, I must first state that considered."

"I am making this statement for the first time. I know how vital it is that everything the empire can do in every quarter should be summoned to the aid of the British struggle. Let me make it easy for Ireland to let everybody in Great Britain subordinate everything to secure the assistance of the great empire. And I make the statement for the first time."

fronted was whether, when Great Britain was fighting for her existence, Ireland, from one cause or another, should be set aside. Those grounds of criticism which referred to mistakes and recruiting mismanagement were capable of remedy, he added, and Mr. Lloyd George, the secretary for war, was particularly qualified to deal with them.

There must be some restraint, he insisted, upon men from the southwest who are so sympathetic towards the rebellion and who are so ready to take

OTTAWA HEARS HERE
MAY BE AN ELECTION

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—An indication of the somewhat panicky frame of mind of the Borden government with regard to

"In regard to martial law, the government must bide its time, he added. It must withdraw every restriction as soon as possible, but its paramount duty was to secure to every individual subject of Ireland protection by every means at its command."

T. P. O'Connor said that Secretary Duff's speech simply meant coercion, more or less, and that the Government's position was one of coercion, but the whole history of Ireland proved that coercion was useless. The present administration of Ireland, Mr. O'Connor asserted, was incompatible with the principle for which the Entente Allies are fighting. The Government, he said, could not enter with clean hands the peace which he proposed and believed would follow the Russian Revolution.

Then he decided, and semi-officially announced, that no action would be taken along the lines of conscription, and that there would be another session of parliament with an appeal for a further year's extension.

Situation Grows Worse.

The drastic action now proposed by some of Premier Borden's advisers is to forthwith announce a policy of modified conscription, backing up the national

Ireland was pacified. Sir John Simon, the former home secretary, contended that the continuance of martial law in Ireland was needless. He said that the Government were using the bitter and dangerous feelings.

John Norton Griffiths, having expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply conscription in Ireland, said, in rising, admitted that there had been a regrettable mistake and blunder in requiring the Government to issue a notice on a bold issue.

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