

DAIL EIREANN WARMED UP TO HIGH PITCH BY THE HEATED DISCUSSIONS OVER TREATY

De Valera's Alternative Proposal Stirred Griffith to Heights of Eloquence in His Denunciation of It — Pleads for Acceptance of Treaty and Declares Oath of Allegiance One Which Any Irishman Can Take With Honor — De Valera Denounced Treaty as Subverting the Public — Declares Treaty One of War, Not Peace.

Continued from Page 1
Cries of "no" from supporters of the treaty followed this declaration. Anais Stack seconded Mr. De Valera's motion, saying he stood for complete independence and nothing short of it.
Count Plunket also spoke in support of the motion of rejection.
During his address, President De Valera said if a provincial government were set up by Griffith and Collins in Dublin Castle as a usurpation. They had been chosen by British power as the authority in Ireland he declared. Mr. De Valera said this was the moment when a grand peace was possible, and under King George would come to Dublin. (Cries of no, no, from his supporters.) He meant, he said, as the president of the United States or France should come, as the heads of friendly states.
There were loud cries of "no" when Mr. De Valera said the Irish army would be His Majesty's army and the Irish ministers His Majesty's ministers.
To this Mr. De Valera responded that time would tell.
The Republican president asked if the Dail representatives had been "liars" when they said the people at the election had demanded a republic. He was against the treaty, he declared, because it did not reconcile Irish national aspirations with association with Great Britain and it did not satisfy the national sentiment.
Might Help Election.
Perhaps the supporters of the treaty, Mr. De Valera said, might "snatch" an election and secure a majority, because a war weary people would take anything, but people would be dissatisfied and would start up again as they did after the union, and Mr. Lloyd George would undergo the same experience as Pitt.
The treaty, Mr. De Valera argued, was signed under duress. Rather than sign a document which would give the British authority in Ireland, the Irish people should be ready to go on in slavery until their oppressors were blotted out. Who would start up peace for the people and not for the officials.
Mr. De Valera concluded by saying that the signers of the treaty, as far as he could, had tried to do what Parrell refused to do—to set boundaries to the march of the nation. This statement evoked cheers.
The Republican president's speech was in a heated vein, in contrast with the quiet address of Griffith.
McBride for Treaty.
Joseph McBride, member from Mayo, brother of John McBride, who was executed after the Easter week rebellion in 1916, supported ratification of the treaty. After Mr. McBride had spoken the Dail adjourned for luncheon.
Arthur Griffith, in the course of his speech opening the debate on ratification, said the point in dispute was with regard to the recognition of the King. Those on the other side were prepared to recognize the King as head of the British Commonwealth. The alternative proposal to the treaty meant that Ireland would be half in and half out of the British Empire whereas, under the treaty, the Irish would go in with heads up. That was the main difference, and he would not sacrifice a single young Irishman for it. Mr. Griffith said this was the first treaty signed between Britain and Ireland as equals since the year 1173, and it recognized the Irish Free State, the Irish army and Irish control of the purse. He protested against any representation that the opponents of the treaty were standing by the Republic.

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Enactment Requires Division of Profits by Employers With Employees.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The Legislature of the State of Puebla, Mexico, has just adopted the Soviet law providing for the division of profits by all employers with their employees. This is the same law as that passed last year by the government of the adjoining State of Veracruz, and now laid up by an injunction, hearing of which is still pending in the Supreme Court of Mexico. The law in the State of Puebla goes into effect January 1, 1922, and was rushed through the Legislature, according to a statement in the last issue of the Diario Oficial to reach this city, in order to give it the necessary 30 days prior to enforcement.
The law provides that at least 10 per cent. of the gross profits of every employer, whether it be individual, firm or corporation, must go to the employees, irrespective of their salaries, wages or the length of time they have been with the employer. This minimum may be increased to as high as 50 per cent, by a commission, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and from whose decision the employer has no appeal. Men and women may be hired without consulting this commission, but they cannot be discharged unless the employer obtains permission from the commission. The penalty for infraction of the commission's orders by an employer is confiscation and sale of all his property, and division of the proceeds among all the men and women in his employ at the time he committed the violation of the rules.
The business men of Puebla, in the same manner as the business men of Veracruz, have combined to oppose the enforcement of the law, which they claim was passed without consultation with them after the Governor and the legislators had promised that they would be consulted. As a beginning of their opposition, these business men, all of them employers of labor, have issued the following statement:
"We wish to inform the government of the State of Puebla, and all workers in this State that, beginning December 1, 1921, the Central Association of Industrial Concerns, which includes all of the larger business houses of the State, will make marked reductions in working hours, and will pay all employees by the hour. This step is deemed unavoidable because of the difficulties in employment we now find facing us. We will not consider it necessary to advise either the government or the workers a second time of this action, this notice being final. We adopt this measure to see if we can, at least partly, recover the losses we have sustained, and because we do not wish to reduce wages. We cannot do otherwise if we intend to remain in business."

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MOVIE MEN RAP THE BIG SALARY TALK SO COMMON

Makes Them Appear Rich When Business is Bad and Taxes Oppress Them.

New York, Dec. 19.—Big salary talk in the motion picture industry, such as that linking the name of Postmaster General Will Hays with a yearly income of \$150,000 to be drawn by the executive who may head the proposed combination of motion picture producing and distribution interests, was scoffed today by moving picture theatre owners who, it seems, are not to be included in the new organization.
They did not try to conceal their attitude—now the crucial issue of the arms negotiations—remains in doubt. Unofficially, Premier Briand had decided to accept the United States proposal for a French capital ship fleet of 210,000 tons in place of a 350,000-ton plan drawn by the French delegates. Secretary Hughes, as chairman of the arms conference, also received from the French Premier a communication constructed at the State Department as meaning that the French group had been directed to accede to the programme.
But the French delegates themselves did not so construe a long message of instructions received from the Premier during the day. They describe it as advising them to go as far toward meeting the United States views as they could without sacrifice of French national interests. It was said not to embody a specific decision nor to make reference to any specific tonnage plan.
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In other quarters also there was apparent a distinct note of optimism, despite the day's mystifying success of developments. Among British and United States officials an almost unanimous belief prevailed that France eventually would take the proposed figure for her capital ship allotment, even though she insisted on an increase of submarine tonnage as an offset. For the moment the negotiations are concerned solely with capital ships, and to many delegates a live power agreement on that subject does not seem far away.
The message received by Secretary Hughes was a sequel to last night's conference between M. Briand and Ambassador Harvey at London, which press reports say resulted in the Premier's acceptance of the plan.
There were many indications that with any resumption on the capital ship question the French would attempt to associate some form of assurance that they will be given the privilege of increasing their submarine strength. There is no tendency to link the two into one formal agreement, but it is apparent the French want it made

PUEBLA ADOPTS SOVIET POLICY

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The Legislature of the State of Puebla, Mexico, has just adopted the Soviet law providing for the division of profits by all employers with their employees. This is the same law as that passed last year by the government of the adjoining State of Veracruz, and now laid up by an injunction, hearing of which is still pending in the Supreme Court of Mexico. The law in the State of Puebla goes into effect January 1, 1922, and was rushed through the Legislature, according to a statement in the last issue of the Diario Oficial to reach this city, in order to give it the necessary 30 days prior to enforcement.
The law provides that at least 10 per cent. of the gross profits of every employer, whether it be individual, firm or corporation, must go to the employees, irrespective of their salaries, wages or the length of time they have been with the employer. This minimum may be increased to as high as 50 per cent, by a commission, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and from whose decision the employer has no appeal. Men and women may be hired without consulting this commission, but they cannot be discharged unless the employer obtains permission from the commission. The penalty for infraction of the commission's orders by an employer is confiscation and sale of all his property, and division of the proceeds among all the men and women in his employ at the time he committed the violation of the rules.
The business men of Puebla, in the same manner as the business men of Veracruz, have combined to oppose the enforcement of the law, which they claim was passed without consultation with them after the Governor and the legislators had promised that they would be consulted. As a beginning of their opposition, these business men, all of them employers of labor, have issued the following statement:
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PRECISE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE ON THE NAVAL RATIO PROBLEM STILL UNKNOWN TO POWERS

Unofficially Advises from Abroad Yesterday Indicated Premier Briand Had Decided to Accept U. S. Proposal for French Capital Fleet of 175,000 Tons—Submarine Programme Presents Increasing Complications.

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PRISONER FOR "PENNY"

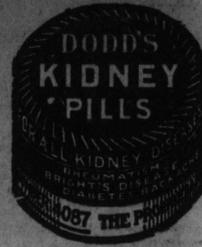
Sheriff Foster of Carleton County arrived in the city last evening with William Henry Chamberlain, in his custody. Chamberlain has been sentenced to a term of 3 years in Dorchester penitentiary for theft. The Sheriff left his prisoner in the central lock-up over night and leaves this morning for Dorchester with his charge.

What a Pity!

The editor of a small paper in a remote part of South California found himself unable to insert his usual column of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Thinking that some apology was needed for such an untoward circumstance, he inserted the following, in clear black type:
"We regret that, owing to pressure upon our space, several deaths have been inevitably postponed."

Grooms—Why does old Mother always look so sad?

Sloane—"Why, the poor fellow has to support his grandchildren before he has finished supporting his children."
—Answers.



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Complete January List NOW ON SALE

Columbia Records

Dance Records

Wabash Blues—Fox-Trot	The Columbian Tuck Me To Sleep (In My Own Kentucky Home)—Fox-Trot	A-2497
10 Little Fingers and Ten Little Toes (Down in Tennessee)—Fox-Trot	Ted Lewis and His Band Everybody Stomp—From The Music Box Revue—Fox-Trot	A-2499
Kentucky Home—Fox-Trot	The Happy Six It's You—Fox-Trot	A-2498
Sat-O-Max—Fox-Trot	Paul Blais Tyle Catalina—Fox-Trot	A-2494
Song of Love—Waltz	Prince's Dance Orchestra Flantation Lullaby—Medley Waltz	A-2496
No-Jo—Medley Fox-Trot	Prince's Dance Orchestra Jabbawocky—Fox-Trot	A-2493

Song Hits

April Showers from Rome	Al Jolson Weep No More (My Manny)	A-2490
Cry Baby Blues	Dolly Kay No One's Fool	A-2492
Who's Been Around?	Van and Schenck O'Reilly (I'm Ashamed of You) from Zigzag Follies of 1921	A-2491
A Dream of Your Smile	Edwin Dale Love Will Find a Way. From Stage Along	A-2494
Maggie Maguire	Edwin Dale and William Morgan Mary O'Brien	A-2491
I'll Be Good But I'll Be Lonesome	Southern Quartet He Took It Away From Me—Blues	A-2499

Opera and Concert

Sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor—"Chi raffrena il mio furor" (Why Do I My Arm Restrain), "Barricata, Hacked, Straciated, Mardone, Noe and Meador	69768	
La Cag d'Or—"Quel a tel ocel"	62266	
Long, Long Ago	Edith Laskowicz	69763
Shipmates O'Mine	Louis Gruverne Five and Twenty Gallermen	A-2492
Sleep, Baby, Sleep	Zimmerman and Grandville Hensel and Switzerland Zimmerman and Grandville	A-2493

Instrumental Music

Tramontana	Rafael Canals	69768
Spring Song (Songs Without Words)	Sacha Jacobson	A-2495
Serenade	Sacha Jacobson	61.00
Rocked In The Cradle of the Deep	Clyde Dezer	A-2491
Jouissance	Clyde Dezer	85c

THE LURE OF MUSIC
Did you know that the greatest music ever composed and arranged, died of a broken heart at the same instant?

J. CLARK & SON, LIMITED

71 Germain Street

Cathedral Tea Prize Winner

Drawings Took Place
Vincent de Paul Soc
Rooms Last Evening
of Winners.

The drawing of prizes in connection with the Cathedral High took place last evening in the rooms of the Vincent de Paul Society. The prizes, the numbers of tickets and their winners are as follows:
Electric Toaster, won by Miss Shaker, 327 Main street; pair of tea-caddies won by Miss K. Lor, 109 Pitt street.
Fancy Booth
Lady's Hat, 517, A. Foley, and John.
Dungun Scarf, 1264, K. Mc Douglas avenue.
Gentleman's umbrella, 1374, M. Kiernan, Main street.
Pipe, 631, Maurice Coll. Do avenue.
Irish Crochet Yoke, 1169, Miss Nancy Pitt street.
Gentleman's Hat, 1233, H. M. Lough, Union street.
Apron and Handkerchief Box
Oil painting, 744, M. Crowley, Road.
Carpet Sweeper, 105, Wm. Hutch, Waterloo street.
Cut Glass Dish, 886, Chas. Do by, 86 St. Patrick street.
Rug, 945, C. McPartland, 63 James street.
Lady's Sweater, 543, Miss C. E. Egan, 14 White street.
Bag of Flour, 147, Mrs. Knoll Elliott row.
Box of Potatoes, 522, M. K. 441 Carleton street.
Miss Alice Dillon and Mrs. T. C. Lottery.
Picture, 648, M. McCarthy, 9 James street.
Hand Painted Pillow, 585, M. Cougle, 48 Elmwood street.
Half Ton Coal, 605, Mrs. C. E. 98 Winter street.
Jardinier, 562, M. Rogers, 32 James street.
Electric Reading Lamp, 108, Mitchell, Waterloo street.
Half Ton Coal, 605, Mrs. C. E. 15 Brindley street.
Electric Iron, 734, F. Doherty, market square.
Barrel of Apples, 1735, Mrs. Orange street.
Electric Toaster, 235, L. Day Middle street.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lot
Lady's Gaiacout, 777, Mrs. I. 39 Winter street.
Cut Glass Punch Set, 61, Mr. Wilson, Spruce Lake.
Lady's Kid Boots, 1621, F. Mc Waterloo street.
Meerschaum Pipe, 434, C. T. Joe, Dorchester street.
Man's Hand Knit Sweater, 77 Gallery, St. Patrick street.
Pass for Imperial, Edmund C. Ner.
Lady's Wink Tie, Mrs. M. Smith Mill street.
Candy Booth.
Box of Chocolates, W. E. Mc Colburg street.

His FLESH HORRIBLY BURNED

His Druggist sold him a cheap cream remedy instead of giving good old reliable Fuzon's Extractor which has been for years the Standard remover of dead wax. "Fuzon's" never it is always a success. Be where. Refuse a substitute.

DEEP significance

fact that the Sun Life policy-holders considerable

One M

SUN LIFE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE

SUN LIFE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE