

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.

Griffith, from supporters of the treaty followed this declaration. Austin 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 it would be regarded by the people 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 recognize 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. When he wanted peace for the people and not for the officials.

Mr. De Valera concluded by saying that the signers of the treaty, as far as they could, had tried to do what Parnell refused to do—to set boundaries to the march of the nation. The 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 Major 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 proposals 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.

World Must Be Considered.

Mr. Griffith said if the treaty were rejected, and Ireland went to war again, she would be fighting against the world. He declared the Irish plenipotentiaries went to London to perform as difficult a task as could be placed on the shoulders of man. (Cheers.) Other men were asked to go to London, but they had refused. "We went," he continued, "and brought back a treaty which safeguards the interests of Ireland—by that treaty I'm going to stand and everyone behind us with a scrap of honor is going to stand by it."

Speaking of the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaty, Mr. Griffith said: "It is for the Irish people who are their masters and not their servants, as some people imagine, to say whether this is a good enough treaty." He declared Ireland should not be asked to throw away the treaty and return to war over the mere quibbling of words. "So far as I voice can be heard," he added, "not one Irishman's life shall be lost on such a issue."

Evacuation After 700 Years.

Mr. Griffith said the evacuation of Ireland had been brought back after 700 years, and that the Irish Army and Irish people would see that the Irish Free State was not a mock treaty or sham. While Mr. De Valera was in America, Mr. Griffith said he had

the responsibility of helping in the defence, because Ireland was fighting an enemy which was endeavoring to interfere with their liberties. But if they rejected the treaty Ireland would not be fighting such an enemy; she would be fighting against the sympathy of the world and all the nations that comprised the British Commonwealth.

He declared the oath, provided for in the treaty, would pledge the alliance of those taking it to their own country. He said the treaty brought peace with Britain, alliance with Britain and meant the rebuilding of Irish homes, aspirations and civilization. He concluded his speech for ratification by saying it would make the Irish stand as equal and free partisans with Britain and "make after 700 years the greatest revolution ever made in the world's history—a revolution seeing these two countries standing not apart as enemies but as equals and friends."

Vote Not Taken

When the Dail Eireann adjourned tonight nothing tangible had developed to indicate the members would vote on the question of ratifying the treaty designed to set up the Irish Free State. Immediately after adjournment, the correspondent interviewed four prominent Sinn Féiners: Deputy Duggan, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Tom Johnson, Secretary of the Irish Liberal Movement, and Colonel Maurice Moore. All of them declared it was impossible to make any estimate of the relative strength of those favoring and those opposing the treaty, or to hazard a guess which side would gain a majority.

The session is certain to last through tomorrow. No time limit has been set for the speeches and some think that the debate may even continue through out the entire week.

PUEBLA ADOPTS SOVIET POLICY

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 legislature 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."

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 belittled today by movie picture theatre owners who, it seems, are not to be included in the new organization.

They did not try to conceal their apprehension of "grave results" to which such talk may lead, particularly at the present time when the owners of theatres whose houses are half filled, are seeking relief from Congress through reduced taxation.

Some of the theatre owners were too emphatic in their denunciation of the "salary talk" to lend their names for publication with their expressed sentiment, but their reaction to the announcements made by the producing and distributing organizations was reflected in a measure by a statement made by William Brandt, president of the Theatre Owners' Chamber of Commerce. There are 700 theatre owners in the chamber association headed by Mr. Brandt, all in New York city.

"This talk of paying \$100,000 to the head of an organization of producers and distributors now being formed is all wrong," said Mr. Brandt. "You can't make it too emphatic for me. It won't help us a bit in trying to get Congress to reduce the taxes now levied on the theatres. It is unfortunate to have it appear that the theatre owners throughout the country were of the same mind, and he suggested that interesting comment might be obtained from President Sidney C. Cohen of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America. Mr. Cohen, however, said it was a little premature for him to make any detailed statement.

"I know nothing further of the plans for the organization of the motion picture producers and distributors than what I have read in the newspapers," he said. "The Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America have not been consulted in this matter, and we include practically all the modern picture theatre owners in America. Naturally, I shall defer my extended comment until the plans of the producers and distributors are disclosed somewhat more in detail."

PRECISE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE ON THE NAVAL RATIO PROBLEM STILL UNKNOWN TO POWERS

Unofficial Advice 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.

Washington, Dec. 19.—France has taken steps to reconcile her views on the naval ratio problem with those of the other powers, but her precise attitude—now the crucial issue of the arms negotiations—remains in doubt.

Unofficial advice from abroad today indicated that Premier Briand had decided to accept the United States proposal for a French capital ship fleet of 175,000 tons in place of the 250,000-ton plan drawn by the French delegates. Secretary Hughes, as chairman of the arms conference, also received from the French Premier a communication construed 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.

May Reach Agreement.

With the negotiations in that situation, Mr. Hughes and Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, held a long conference late this afternoon and parted without making any announcement. It was said only that the conversations were proceeding rapidly toward a final agreement.

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 fleet, 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 five 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 recession 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

perfectly clear that whatever ratio they accept for capital ships, it shall not apply to auxiliary craft.

Submarine Programme

The programme of submarines, which is to be taken up as soon as the five-power ratio for capital ships is settled, presents increasing complications. Great Britain wants to abolish the submarine and has asked for the privilege of presenting her case against it at a public session of the Conference. There is no expectation, even by the British themselves, however, that they will carry the point, but they do hope to cut in half the submarine tonnage tentatively suggested for the United States, Great Britain and Japan in the reduction plan.

Under this plan, Great Britain would have 90,000 tons in submarines, the United States 90,000 and Japan 54,000. Figuring out the ratio on the same basis, a 175,000 ton capital ship fleet for France would allow her a submarine tonnage of 30,000 tons. That would be very far below the figure the French desire, especially if they are to accept the proposed figures on capital ships. The British desire to restrict closely submarine construction is said to rest not only on considerations of humanity, but on principles of national defense. Submarines have reached a perfection which makes them really effective only in narrow waters, such as those through which Great Britain has to convey her food supply. When used against merchantmen, the underwater craft also constitutes a menace to the maritime nations of which Great Britain is the most influential.

In the view of the United States and French naval experts, however, and perhaps those also of Italy and Japan, the activities of the submarine against merchant shipping can be curbed by an agreement on new rules of warfare, leaving only purely military considerations involved. As the capital ship problem verges toward a decision, the experts of all the powers are giving more and more of their attention to the submarine question as one likely to present a troublesome knot for the conference to untie. The trend of the French negotiations on capital ship themselves, bringing into prominence the possibility of a French request for substantial submarine increases has given additional color to that prospect.

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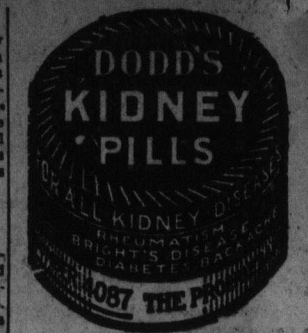
Sheriff Foster of Carleton County arrived in the city last evening with William Henry Chamberlain, in his custody. Chamberlain has been sentenced to a term of 8 years in Dorchester penitentiary for theft. The Sheriff left his prisoner in the central lock-up over night and leaves this morning for Dorchester 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."

It's the fault of the printer if an upright piano is a downright nuisance.



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

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I'll Be Good but I'll Be Lonesome	Van and Schenck	A-2496
He Took It Away From Me—Blues	Van and Schenck	85c
	Edwin Dale	A-2494
	Edwin Dale	85c
	Edwin Dale and William Morgan	A-2491
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	Southern Quartet	A-2499
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Sextette from Lucia di Lammermoore—"Chi raffrena il mio furore" (Why Do I My Arm Restrain), Ferdinando, Hackett, Staccini, Martineau, Noe and Meader	Edith Lasker	6796
La Cag d'Or—"Quel est ton sort" (Hail To The Sun)	Edith Lasker	61.50
Long, Long Ago	Louis Gravenor	6793
Shipmates O'Mine Five and Twenty Galliesmen	Louis Gravenor	61.50
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Hansel and Gretel	Zimmerman and Grandville	85c

Instrumental Music

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Cathedral Tea Prize Winner

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

The drawing of prizes in connection with the Cathedral High took place last evening in the rooms of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The prizes, the numbers of tickets and their winners are as follows:

Electric Toaster, won by Miss Sherry, 327 Main street; pair of leather overalls won by Miss K. Kor, 109 Pitt street.

Fancy Booth

Lady's Hat, 517, A. Foley, and John. Dungan Scarf, 1264, K. Mc Douglas avenue. Gentlemen's umbrella, 1374, M. Kierian, Main street. Pipe, 631, Maurice Coll. Do. Irish Crochet Yoke, 1169, Miss Nancy Pitt street. Gentlemen's Hat, 1235, H. M. Lough, Union street.

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Lottery.

Picture, 648, M. McCarthy, 9 James street. Hand Painted Pillow, 585, M. Coughle, 48 Elmwood street. Luncheon Set, 101, Mrs. C. E. ton, 98 Winter street. Jaroline, 562, M. Rogers, 32 James street. Centre Piece, 519, Mrs. P. Frederick street.

Household Lottery.

Electric Reading Lamp, 108, Mitchell, Waterloo street. Half Ton Coal, 605, Mrs. M. C. 15, 15 Brindley street. Electric Iron, 734, F. Doherty, market square. Barrel of Apples, 1735, Mrs. O. Orange street. Electric Toaster, 235, L. Day Middle street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lot

Lady's Gaiacout, 777, Mrs. L. 39 Winter street. Cut Glass Punch Set, 61, Mr. Wilson, Spruce street. Lady's Kid Boots, 1621, F. Mc Waterloo street. Moerschum Pipe, 434 C. T. Joe, Dorchester street. Man's Hand Knit Sweater, 27 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 Colong street.

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