

IRISH TREATY RECEIVES SUPPORT OF MAJORITY IN DAIL EIREANN

Irish People Favor Present Settlement and Question the Wisdom of De Valera's Attitude in Opposing the Measure.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Anglo-Irish peace treaty is safe. In spite of de Valera's outburst against it, it is likely to be ratified by the Dail Eireann by a substantial majority. Some close observers of Irish politics predict that de Valera will carry with him only 24 of the 124 members of the Dail. Others say he may get 50 votes, but the only question seems to be the size of his vote. It is reported that he intends trying to secure reference of the treaty to a vote of the people. If this is his plan he will suffer even a worse defeat than in the Dail. There is no doubt the feelings of the Irish people favor the treaty.

I have failed to find to-day a single Irishman in Dublin who is in favor of de Valera's course, writes the correspondent. The waiters and elevator men at my hotel are all ardent members of the Irish Republican army. The men and women on the street, and the street car conductors, all plain citizens to whom I've talked, as well as the politicians, denounce the "President's" interference. Dublin has had two months' peace and does not want a return to the war. She is prospering. My waiter said to me at lunch, "It will be the most prosperous country in the world when we get rid of the foreign politicians." An elevator man said, "If Mick Collins is satisfied, so am I." The most significant were the remarks I overheard in the crowd waiting the arrival of the politicians at the Mansion House this morning.

"Sure the man's not Irish," one woman said. "To think of him turning his back on them after they had given their word," a man said. This is the general feeling, and it is notable that the Irish people are now remembering that de Valera is not Irish, and pointing out that, of the three Ministers who oppose settlement, de Valera is Spanish-American, Cathal Brugha—Charles Burgess—is English, Austin Slack alone is Irish. Slack is lieutenant to Casement in his pro-German effort during the war. Erskine Childers, an Englishman, is also supporting de Valera.

For the treaty, the Cabinet members Griffith, Collins, Cosgrove and Barton all are Irish. I met Griffith this morning arriving at the Mansion House, erect, smiling, confident. He is sure of success, and has already received assurances of support from Cork, Kerry and Galway.

"The situation is far too delicate to bear discussion," he told me, "but everything is all right. I've no fear." Early this morning he issued an official statement replying to de Valera's manifesto.

"I've signed the treaty of peace between Ireland and Great Britain. I believe that the treaty will lay the foundation of peace and friendship between the two nations. What I've signed I'll stand by, in the belief that an end of the conflict of centuries is at hand."

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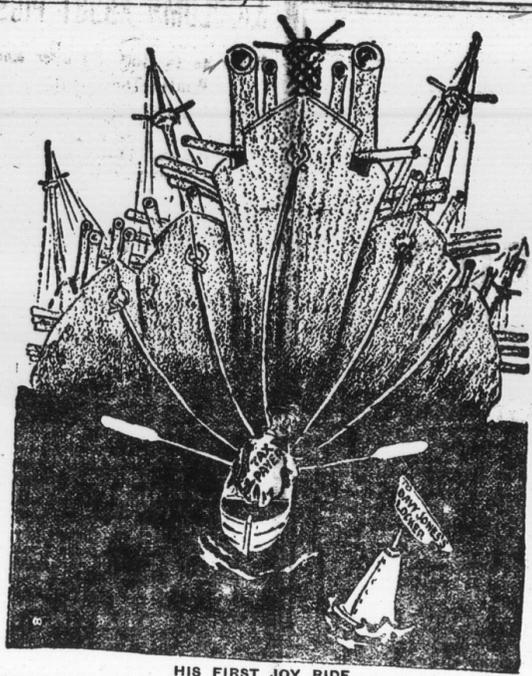
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HIS FIRST JOY RIDE

Terms of Agreement Between Japan and China

A despatch from Washington says:—An agreement was reached late on Thursday by Chinese and Japanese delegates for the return to China of all public properties in the Kiao-Chow leasehold, subject to confirmation by Tokyo of one feature of the agreement. Japan will be allowed to retain such institutions as schools, shrines and cemeteries, which are exclusively Japanese in character. China on her part agrees to refund all moneys spent on public properties developed during the Japanese occupation.

Jamaica Goes Back on Preferential Measure

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—Fearing retaliation by the United States Government, the Legislative Council strongly opposed the Government's tariff bill, under which preference would have been given to goods manufactured in Great Britain and particularly in the Dominion of Canada. As a result the bill was withdrawn, but it will be introduced later and provide for a modified form of preference.



Dr. Wang Distinguished Chinese statesman, who is one of the three representatives of his country engaged in secret committee with an equal number of Japanese at the Washington Conference in discussing the crucial Shantung problem.

BLIND FOUNDER OF ST. DUNSTAN'S IS DEAD

Sir Arthur Pearson Met End by Accidental Drowning.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Arthur Pearson met with an untimely and tragic death at his home here on Friday. While in his bath he slipped and struck his head against the faucet. Stunned, he fell in the water and was drowned. His death was due indirectly to the observance of his own guiding principles, that the blind should ask no man to help them, should do everything for themselves, and should live as if they were sighted.

Sir Arthur had dispensed with his valet, who had been with him many years, "lest the man should become a stumbling block in the way of blind efficiency."

He bathed, dressed and went about his house unattended; he knew where to find everything. Above all, he kept his mind thoroughly occupied, and so gave no thought to his infirmity. As usual, he went to his bath alone. No one knew what had happened to him until his secretary, wondering what delayed him, entered the bathroom.

Sir Arthur Pearson was the most cheerful, self-reliant, helpful, sightless man in the world. No finer monument could be erected to him than his St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers in London. It is a monument of achievement over misfortune and handicap; so inspiring is it, that it deserves to stand as a milestone marking human progress.

Lieutenant-Governor Drops Presidency of Plow Co.

A despatch from Brantford says:—On account of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Harry Cockshutt having to reside at Government House, Toronto, during his term of office, he has resigned as president of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited. And vice-president George Wellake has been elected to this position. Colonel Cockshutt will still retain his connection with the company as chairman of the Board of Directors. Mayor Wellake, who was vice-president and general manager, now assumes the dual post of president and general manager.

The average height of clouds is a mile, or rather more.

ENTENTE TO BE ARRANGED AMONG BRITAIN, JAPAN, FRANCE AND U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Japanese delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament stated early Thursday evening that, so far, no reply had been received from Tokio regarding Japan's acceptance of the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio and the problems which are interlocked with it. The reply may come some time during the night, but, until it arrives, matters relating to armament are at a standstill. As a result of this delay more than the usual amount of guessing is being one by those attached to the conference. The customary wild rumors are having a merry time. No sooner is one rumor proved false than another rises to take its place. All day the propagandist, too, has had his opportunity. Persons in close touch with the British authorities state that as soon as the Tokio reply is received the big outstanding work of the conference will be concluded. Only a plenary meeting will be required to provide it with its dramatic effect before the world. Providing the Tokio reply is what they assume it will be, these authorities say three things will result. These three things have been dealt with in a rather vague way before, but on Thursday were made reasonably clear. They are: (1) The naval disarmament will take the form of a treaty between Britain, United States, Japan, France and Italy. (2) An entente will be arranged between Britain, United States, Japan and France by an interchange of diplomatic notes, and not by treaty. (3) A declaration, perhaps known as the Declaration of Washington, will be published, setting forth all agreements made here for the future of China, and allowing for future meetings to carry these agreements into effect as soon as China shows that she can play her part.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21½; No. 3, \$1.14½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55½¢; No. 3 CW, 52½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 52½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66¢, Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70¢.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 90¢.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.40; second pats., \$6.90, Toronto.
Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per barrel, \$4.80.
Milled—Del. Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, \$17.50 to \$18.00.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.
Eggs—Car lots, per ton, 12¢.
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22¢; twins, 21½ to 22½¢; triplets, 22½ to 23½¢; old, large, 25 to 26¢; twins, 25½ to 26½¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢; Stilltons, new, 25 to 26¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45¢; No. 2, 40 to 41¢; cooking, 36 to 38¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 20 to 28¢; ducklings, 30 to 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 22 to 27¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25¢; roosters, 14 to 16¢; fowl, 14 to 22¢; ducklings, 22 to 25¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 15 to 20¢.
Margarine—23 to 25¢.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53¢; select, storage, 57 to 58¢; new laid, straight, 86 to 88¢; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-90-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26¢; cooked ham, 36 to 40¢, smoked rolls, 23 to 24¢; cottage rolls, 25 to 26¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20¢; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½¢; Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢. Shortening, tierces, 13¢; tubs, 13½¢; pails, 14¢; prints, 15½¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butchers' heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; camers and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$80 to \$100; springers, choice, \$90 to \$110; do, med., \$10.50 to \$11.75; do, com., \$5.50 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.90 to \$10.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.60; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.35.
Montreal.
Oats—No. 3 C.W., 57 to 57½¢.
Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.50. Rotted oats, 90-lb. bag, \$2.80 to \$2.85. Bran, \$2.25. Shorts, \$2.25.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18½¢.
Butter, choicest creamery, 42 to 43¢.
Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.10.

The Teaching of Medicine in the Provincial University.

Interviewed in regard to the effect upon the teaching of medicine of the generous gifts of Sir John and Lady Eaton and of the Rockefeller Foundation, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, said, "These gifts have made possible the appointment of physicians and surgeons of established reputation who are to devote almost all their time to the organization of medical education and the administration of the medical departments in the General Hospital. This reorganization so long desired and previously so impossible, has already shown its superiority over the former system and the charge has also made possible the segregation, for better treatment and more careful observation, of patients suffering from similar diseases. This unification and co-ordination of all departments, medicine, surgery, gynaecology, etc., has naturally resulted in a more efficient organization both in the Faculty of Medicine and in the General Hospital.

"Instead of clinical teaching being supplanted by laboratory experimentation, as was forecast by some who failed to see the advantages of the new system, the amount of time actually spent by the students in clinical study has been greatly increased and the clinical instruction, which for the most part is in the hands of men whose time is largely devoted to hospital work, is adequately supplemented by instruction given by men whose primary interests are those of the general practitioner. Indeed there is now in the Faculty of Medicine more clinical teaching than there has ever before been in the history of the provincial university. The same laboratories which were in operation under the old system are now used to supplement clinical teaching and to make it in every respect more effective.

"Without saying that the individual teacher or the practitioner in the hospital is better, as such, than his predecessor of a generation ago, it is quite within the truth to say that the general co-operation, the team work, is such under the new system that better results are secured both for the patient in the hospital and for the student under instruction.

"In brief, the two magnificent gifts referred to have made possible the inauguration of a highly effective organization in the Faculty of Medicine and the result of this is that those who are ill are receiving better treatment, while at the same time more thorough instruction is being given to the young men and women whose duty it will be, as physicians and surgeons to improve the health and save the lives of the sick and injured in this province."

Robber Gets Five Years and the Lash

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Magistrate Sir Hugh John MacDonald made good his promise to suppress violent crime in Winnipeg with the lash when he sentenced John Hildey to five years in the penitentiary and twenty lashes for robbery.

AUTONOMY POSSESSED BY CANADA ONE OF DECIDING FACTORS IN PARLEY

A despatch from London says:—Although an analogy with the Orange Free State is suggested by the name of the proposed Irish Free State, the constitution and history of Canada continue to be cited as a pattern, and both are as a consequence very much the subject of discussion in the British press of to-day. Comparisons with Canada are being used both for and against the Irish agreement. The majority of the commentators point to the comparative smoothness with which the Canadian plan has operated. The Morning Post, on the other hand, points out that the first use of its fiscal autonomy which was made by Canada was the imposition of tariffs against the Mother country and the conclusion of a reciprocity agreement with the United States. The granting of fiscal autonomy to the Dominion of Canada, says the Post, has not worked out to the advantage of British traders and manufacturers, and the same will be true of the Irish case. The Sinn Fein delegates have been availing themselves of sources of information on Canadian history and affairs which are open to them in London, and what they have learned has proved of great weight with them. Positive proof of the non-exercise in practice of the right of veto of Canadian legislation, vested in the Crown, was furnished to them during the negotiations by Mr. Winston Churchill and proved one of the determining factors in their decision to sign the agreement. It is also one of the main points which they will place before the voters of Southern Ireland, Canada being quoted as a happy example of Dominion autonomy, as against the republican form of government of the United States, which is taken as a model by De Valera and those who share his opinions. It is understood that the Irish Office will shortly disappear and that Sir Hamar Greenwood will be given another Cabinet post, with a peerage later on. The creation of the Irish State will probably also lead to the formation of a new Dominion office in the British Government.

Returns of the Dominion Elections

	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	Labo.
Ontario	22	37	23	..
Quebec	65
Prince Edward Island	4
New Brunswick	5	5	1	..
Nova Scotia	16
Manitoba	2	..	12	1
Alberta	..	1	10	1
Saskatchewan	1	..	15	..
British Columbia	3	7	3	..
Totals	118	50	64	2

