

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES HOUSE OF COMMONS AN ACCOUNT OF IRISH PEACE SETTLEMENT

Gave Simple Narration of the Problems Faced by the Delegation and Described the Way They Were Handled—Declares Treaty Received Everywhere With Satisfaction and Relief, and Was In No Particular Humiliating.

London, Dec. 14.—Contrasted strikingly with Britain's royal pomp and splendor, displayed in the House of Lords at noon today, was the scene in the House of Commons a few hours later, when, without ceremony, but with evident consciousness of power and influence, the members heard the prime minister render an account of his stewardship and the government's part in the Irish settlement.

For an hour and three-quarters Mr. Lloyd George spoke to crowded benches and jammed galleries. The only touch of color in the ancient legislative chamber was the brilliant red-coated uniform of Colonel Sir Samuel Hoare, who moved the reply to the speech from the throne.

The Prime Minister was deeply impressive as he came over the desk, when in slow tones and solemn manner, he drew a picture of the British Imperial War Cabinet, at which a vacant chair was waiting for Ireland and looked to the future when Britain's share would be Ireland's anxiety, and Britain's victory Ireland's joy.

It was not an oration like that of October 31, when the Premier, having been challenged, presented to the country the alternatives of war or negotiation with Ireland now the day by a division overwhelmingly favoring the government's policy. His role today was of one simply narrating the problems faced by the delegations, with a description of the way they were handled.

Reluctant Assent
Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the British representatives gave only a reluctant assent to free freedom for Ireland, but took into consideration the fact that Ireland was more dependent upon Great Britain in the matter of trade than Great Britain was upon Ireland and that therefore the question of danger to British trade was one that would ultimately rest in British hands.

The Prime Minister said the treaty would undoubtedly wreck the agreement and that unless the question of entering into the agreement was seriously challenged, it would be a waste of the time of the House to enter a vote of dissent.

Mr. Lloyd George said there were many people in Ireland who were not in favor of the settlement. He said that the settlement was not a triumph, but a compromise. He said that the settlement was not a triumph, but a compromise. He said that the settlement was not a triumph, but a compromise.

Not Humiliating
The treaty, he continued, had been received in every quarter in this country with satisfaction and relief and throughout the whole of the Dominion with acclaim. He noticed that it had been criticized in some quarters as a humiliation to Great Britain and the Empire, but the Dominion of the Crown were not in the habit of rejecting or humiliating to an Empire for which they had sacrificed so much.

Mr. Lloyd George said every ally had congratulated the British Government and that Britain's tried friends were not in the habit of being glad when she was humiliated. He expressed confidence for ratification more difficult on the outcome of the negotiations, but he declared the agreement could not have been achieved without the perfect collaboration of all the members of the British delegation. The Irish representatives also had sought peace, he added.

Colleagues Took Risks
The Prime Minister said some of his colleagues had taken greater risks than he did in signing the treaty, and that the part they played would be remembered with honor. He was cheered when he made the statement that there were men on the other side who also took risks. The risks they took, he said, were only becoming more manifest in the conflict raging in Ireland at this moment.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would not say a word, and he appealed to every member of the Commons, not to say a word, to make the task of the Irish advocates for ratification more difficult. Cheering broke out again when he made this statement. The Prime Minister then continued by saying that these Irish leaders were fighting to make peace between two great races designed by Providence to work together in partnership and friendship. "Let us help them," he said.

"The Dominions, since the war, have been given equal rights with Great Britain in control of the foreign policy of the Empire," continued Lloyd George. "These rights were won by the aid they gave us in the great war. When we think of the million men—young men—who came from the Dominions to help the Mother Land in our danger, and realized that they came to help the Empire to carry out the policy they had no share in shaping, we felt that, in future, it would be an unfair dilemma to put them in the control of foreign policy is now

SPLendor AND POMP MARKED PROCEEDINGS

Opening of British Parliament Yesterday Carried Out on Magnificent Scale.

PEERS AND PEERESSES OUT IN FORCE

Lord Carson Conspicuous by His Absence—Opposes Irish-Anglo Treaty.

London, Dec. 14.—The opening of the British Parliament today to consider the treaty between Britain and Ireland was marked with a degree of pomp and splendor which, in the opinion of old time spectators, outshone any in which King George has previously officiated.

The capacity of the House of Lords was tested as never before. Many peers and peeresses, who for years have not attended such a ceremony, demanded to be present, with the result that a large number of titled folk were among those forced to stand.

The beautiful gowns and sparkling jewelry of the women were set off by the gorgeous attire of the peers, dressed in scarlet and ermine. There was a full attendance of ambassadors in their showy regalia. Among those who were conspicuous by their absence was Lord Carson, who has expressed strong opposition to the Anglo-Irish treaty.

Princess Mary Present

Princess Mary was ushered in shortly before the arrival of Her Majesty and she took a seat close to the throne. The lights, which had been lowered, were suddenly switched on and the King and the Queen entered and advanced to the throne. Both wore crowns, and upon Queen Mary's neck glinted the famous Gullistan Diamond.

Princess Mary was dressed in gray silk, with a string of diamonds binding her hair. Eager eyes in the gallery looked out for her name and finally discovered Viscountess Lascelles among the visitors. King George read his speech slowly and distinctly. It was one of the shortest speeches from the throne on record.

Immediately afterwards, the King and Queen, with their retinue, left the chamber in ceremonial order.

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister's address was delivered immediately after the reading of the speech from the throne, which was moved by Colonel Sir Samuel Hoare soon after the House of Commons met at three o'clock. King George's reply was as follows:

"Having taken into consideration the articles of agreement presented to us by Your Majesty's command, we are ready to confirm and ratify the same in order that the same may be established forever by the mutual consent of the people of Great Britain and Ireland and to offer to Your Majesty our most humble congratulations on the mere accomplishment of the work of reconciliation, to which Your Majesty has so largely contributed."

Colonel Hoare's motion was seconded by George Nicoll Barnes, member from Glasgow.

French-Canadian Held Under Most Serious Charge

Huntsville, Ont., Dec. 14.—A young French Canadian, George Star, formerly a resident of Hamilton, is in jail here under a nominal charge of assault but with the more serious charge hanging over his head of having made a murderous attack on three persons with a revolver yesterday afternoon.

Two Conversations, Simultaneously, Over Telephone Wire

Toronto, Dec. 14.—To have two conversations going on simultaneously over telephone wires, with no interference, would seem a phenomenon to the lay mind, but that is actually what took place in a demonstration before the session of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association.

New Invention Known as Wired Wireless, or Multiplex Telephony.

Two members of that organization talked over the same wire through another set, and neither party could hear the other. Professor Chas. A. Culver, Ph. D., radio engineer for the Canadian Independent Telephone Company, started those present by telling them it was possible to carry on seven conversations over one wire at the same time, and further, that power lines carrying thousands of volts could be utilized as long distance telephone lines.

Boy Accused of Murdering Mother

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 14.—The feature of the evidence submitted at the preliminary hearing today of the case of Leonard Foch, charged with the murder of his mother at Trois-Rivières, was the statement made by the father, that his son had lost his memory a few years ago, following an operation on an abscess on the back of his head.

ROUGH PASSAGE AWAITS TRIP OF BRITISH AND IRISH PEACE TREATY THROUGH DAIL TODAY

U. F. O. OPPOSES ANY COALITION OF PROGRESSIVES WITH EITHER PARTY

Toronto, Dec. 14.—By unanimous vote in convention at Massey Hall tonight, the United Farmers of Ontario adopted a resolution, resultant from the outcome of the late election, in opposition to the decision of the Ontario Agrarian organization, that the National Progressive Party in Canada should under any circumstances retain intact its identity, and decline to align itself with either of the old established political parties.

LORD CARSON DECLARES ENGLAND, AT REVOLVER'S POINT HAS BETRAYED WHOLE OF ULSTER

Said That England, Beaten to Her Knees by Assassins, Was Willing to Settle Ireland—Most Loathsome Memory. He Declared, Was That of Those Willing to Sell Their Friends for the Purpose of Conciliating Their Enemies.

London, Dec. 14.—Viscount Morley, who as John Morley was a pioneer under Gladstone in the Irish home rule fight, reappeared in the House of Lords today and took part in the proceedings of that body when it met to receive and to act upon the treaty with Ireland setting up the Irish free state.

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, having read the King's speech to the Lords, Viscount Morley, leaning heavily on the table before him, moved the address in reply. The eighty-three year old veteran said he did not envy any Englishman or Irishman who heard the King's words without deep feeling, especially the reference to his Majesty's action had greatly contributed to the peace of the world.

Declaring his political conscience could not approve of the Government of Ireland during the past years, the aged statesman pleaded for a continuance of the spirit which marked the one of the most historic and spacious moments in our history.

Seconding the motion for reply, the eighty year old Earl of Dunraven, made one of his rare appearances in the Upper Chamber.

"For many years it has seemed to me," he said, "that the reconstruction of the peace of the world depended, perhaps, entirely upon a complete understanding on essential principles between this empire and the great republic across the Atlantic. We have before us a message which will surely bring that union about. I would forget and forgive, and whatever little time remained to me I would devote to doing my utmost to make this great instrument of reconciliation fulfill all its authors' desires."

Curzon Champions Pact

Lord Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Lords, contended that the agreement brought peace with Ireland. It involved, he said, three essential principles—the supremacy of the Crown, the security of the United Kingdom, and the integrity of the Empire. He expected to witness a vindication of the agreement not only by its contents but by its consequences—a peaceful and contented Ireland, said Ireland would enjoy prospects superior to those enjoyed by the greater part of the free states of Europe set up as a consequence of the war. The full incorporation of Ireland in the Commonwealth of the British Empire, he declared, could not

Baxter Slate Sure of Election At Miners' Convention

Factional Fights in District 26 Stirred Up Interest in the Outcome.

Pressing Matters To Receive Attention of Next Parliament

Plenty of Work for Special and Standing Committees to Act Upon.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—(Canadian Press)—When the next parliament meets, probably towards the end of February, it is expected that it will not be for a very protracted session. There are many pressing matters to receive attention, however, and there will probably be plenty of work for special and standing committees of the House to work upon.

Marshal Foch Thanks Canadians

Will Retain Faithful Remembrance of Reception Accorded Him, on His Visit.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—Marcel De Vornet, French consul general in this city, has received a telegram from Marshal Foch dated from New York to the following effect: "Please state that I was very touched by my reception in Canada. I shall retain faithful remembrance of it and beg you to convey again my thanks to the Canadian authorities and to all those who received me. (Signed) 'Foch.'"

Question of Its Ratification or Rejection Debated at Public Meeting Yesterday.

DE VALERA'S REMARKS STIR UP TROUBLE

Declares Delegation at London Had Not Obeyed Instructions of Dail Eireann.

Dublin, Dec. 14.—The question of ratification or rejection of the agreement, arrived at in London between the representatives of the British Government and the plenipotentiaries of the Dail Eireann to settle the discord which, for centuries, has existed between Britain and Ireland, was debated today at a public meeting of the Dail and later at two secret sessions.

Another secret session is to be held tomorrow.

At the public meeting today Eamon De Valera, the President, and Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and other Dail deputies expressed their views as to whether the Irish delegation to London had exceeded its powers in signing the agreement with the British cabinet for a settlement of the Irish problem.

De Valera, and the members of the delegation were sharply divided on the question at issue. De Valera contended that the treaty should not have been signed without its having first been referred to the Dail parliament.

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Called Traitors

Both Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith, during the discussion, presented a statement of President De Valera that the delegation at London had not obeyed the instructions of the Dail cabinet.

"I have been called a traitor," exclaimed Mr. Collins at one point, "for the Irish people decide whether I am or not."

Except for a Sinn Fein flag, draped with crepe and hung from a telephone pole, the only evidence of propaganda against ratification of the treaty outside University College, where the meeting of the Dail was held, were members of the Communist Party in Ireland, who endeavored to distribute pamphlets urging rejection of the treaty. Members of the "Irish Republican Army" dispersed the Communists and collected their literature.

Western Washington Figuring Damage From Recent Flood

Thirteen Lives Lost, Hundreds Homeless, Traffic and Wire Communications Cut.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 14.—Western Washington was counting its damage today after four days of floods that resulted in the loss of thirteen lives, removed hundreds temporarily homeless, washed out bridges and roads, disorganized traffic and cut wire communications in many parts of the state.

The property loss was estimated at half a million dollars. Transcontinental main line bus traffic, virtually halted since Saturday, was resumed today by two railroads.

More Shooting Occurs At Cork

Cork, Dec. 14.—A sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary was shot and killed and a constable was wounded at Ballybunton yesterday by unknown persons. Lorry loads of police were despatched by the scene of the attack.

Having Difficulty In Bushing Out Winter Roads

River Frozen So Irregularly at Fredericton Usual Roads Cannot be Marked.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 14.—The ice on the St. John River, opposite this city, has frozen so irregularly that it has been found impossible to mark out roads on it, except below the railway bridge, where a road from Waterloo Row to Barker's Point has been hauled out. Roads to Nashwanakias, North Devon and South Devon have not been marked. In spots ice, not more than one inch thick, has formed. Until there has been some extremely cold weather the roads cannot be laid out.

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