

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DUBLIN HAVE CLARIFIED AN ATMOSPHERE ONCE FRAUGHT WITH OBSCURITY

### Temporary Withdrawal of De Valera and His Supporters from Dail Proved Not to Involve a Permanent Split—Promises Not to Obstruct New Government, But Reserves the Right of Free Criticism—Griffith Angered.

Dublin, Jan. 10.—When the Dail Eireann adjourned tonight, by consent of all sides, to February 14, the situation which last night was dangerous and obscure, had been to a great extent clarified. The new president, Arthur Griffith, and a new cabinet had been elected and the way smoothed to putting into effect the terms of the treaty.

Immense relief is felt in Dublin at the turn events have taken, and this will be undoubtedly experienced throughout Ireland.

The temporary withdrawal of Eamon De Valera and his supporters from Dail, which rumor had been forecast, proved not to involve a permanent split. Mr. De Valera confined his protest to the election of a new president, declaring his unwillingness to recognize the suitability to that post of a man who, as chairman of the London delegation, was bound to give effect to the treaty, which, according to De Valera, subverts the Republic.

Dail Still United

During the luncheon hour, Mr. De Valera and his associates, who left the hall, held a private meeting. Some of the more ardent spirits advocated refusal to return, but moderate counsels prevailed and the Dail re-assembled as a united body. The De Valera party is meeting again tonight to formulate plans for the future, but it was made evident by the numerous speeches from Mr. De Valera that those plans are likely to be.

He holds that the decision of the Dail, in favor of the treaty, binds him and his adherents not to obstruct the new Government in carrying out the treaty, but he reserves the right of free criticism, should Mr. Griffith, in the capacity of chairman of the Provisional Government, do anything inconsistent with the right of the Irish people or the existence of the Irish Republic.

At the same time, he expressed the conviction that British hostility may have to be faced. There is still some suspicion, existent on both sides of the Dail of the good faith of the British Ministry. De Valera was clear in his assurance of the full support of his party in resisting an attack from an outside enemy. Mr. Griffith was repeatedly pressed by Mr. De Valera to define his position, which De Valera described as a new case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Griffith Angered

Mr. Griffith was challenged to define his attitude toward the Republic and it evidently was supposed that he would have difficulty in reconciling his position, as President, with the position of Chairman of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Griffith, however, frankly recognized, during the transition period, the existence of the Republic, which he undertook to maintain, but he said, when the Free State was framed and ready to come into operation there must be a general election so that the people could choose between the Free State and the continuance of the Republic. Mr. De Valera's attitude toward Mr. Griffith was cordial and respectful, and Mr. Griffith expressed his cordial appreciation of this. Some of the De Valera supporters, notably Erskine Childers, were anxious to press upon Mr. Griffith questions regarding his future actions which were obviously intended to embarrass him. He finally lost his temper, declaring he would answer no questions of "any damned Englishman."

This was the first display of real heat by any of the leaders. His friends account for it by the fact, as Mr. Griffith himself said later, that he had been engaged for many months in continuous and arduous public work in London and Dublin, and must now assume responsibility for the new Government, which would tax his whole strength.

The irreconcilables sought to oppose adjournment on the ground that money while expenditure could not constitutionally be incurred without the Dail's approval. Mr. Collins assured the members that no expenditure was involved, except the ordinary weekly wages of the department officials, which it was not desirable to stop. Mr. Griffith requested adjournment indefinitely, but, on appeal by Mr. De

Valera, consented to fix the date as Feb. 14. A general agreement was thus reached.

De Valera Perseverant

Mr. De Valera, however, had not exhausted all his requests for information. He arose again to ask regarding the position of the army. Richard Mulcahey, the new Minister of Defense, announced that it would be his policy to keep the army absolutely intact. Mr. De Valera said an order to the army should be given in the name of the organized Republic. The minister replied that the army would continue as the army of the Republic. At this De Valera expressed satisfaction.

Immediately after luncheon, the Dail was brought face to face with an urgent practical matter by a deputation from the Irish Labor party. The deputation submitted the question of unemployment in Ireland, and the standard of living. The situation was declared to be serious and the Dail was asked to deal with the problem. Mr. Griffith promised that a committee would be appointed to inquire into the matter.

The intervention of Labor is regarded as plainly intended to strengthen the hands of the makers of the treaty, and indicates that Labor looks for practical and immediate results from the provisional Government, and not as a mere step toward the Free State.

At the afternoon session of the Dail the Speaker, Professor MacNeill, then left the chair, which was taken by Liam Rollett, and descended to the body of the hall, where he moved a resolution of which he gave notice on Saturday, declaring Ireland a Sovereign Nation, deriving its sovereignty in all respects from the will of the people of Ireland. They recognized no suzerainty whatever, said the deputy, and there was much mediocrity in the treaty which might be misconstrued later, although Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter, had admitted the equality of status.

Professor MacNeill asked for an unanimous vote on the resolution which Commandant Mulcahey seconded. Mr. De Valera regretted the resolution and thought the declaration inconsistent with the treaty's actual terms. He moved an amendment, "that the Dail Eireann affirm in the name of the Irish people, the declaration of Irish independence made on January 21, 1919."

The declaration ratified the establishment in Easter week of the Republic. Pierce Beazley argued that this was not an amendment. Professor MacNeill said he was sorry that the intention to move an amendment had not been communicated to him, or he would have avoided occasion for controversy, therefore he withdrew his motion. The Acting Speaker ruled that there was now nothing before the House and vacated the chair, which Professor MacNeill resumed.

Mr. Griffith explained that his policy toward the Southern Unionists agreed with the scheme to give them full representation, but the scheme would form part of the legislation and had not yet been drafted. He promised to see that they get a fair representation in both houses.

Hot Shots Exchanged

When Erskine Childers questioned Mr. Griffith whether the provisional Government would function under the powers conferred by the Partition Act this caused an excited scene, several members pointing out that there was nothing before the Dail.

Mr. Griffith rose angrily and said: "President De Valera has made a general statement, an Irishman's statement, but I will not reply to any Englishman in this Dail."

## BRITISH LABOR PARTY TO MAKE APPEAL ON UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

London, Jan. 10.—Whenever the general elections come the labor party propose contesting 400 of the 707 seats in the House of Commons. Their party machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and it is asserted the party will decline to enter any arrangement with independent liberalism for, despite the unfavorable impression towards labor politics created by strikers and threats of the same, it is held that the party can do very well in appealing to the country on the unemployment issue.

## MANITOBA FARM WOMEN SEEK REFORMS IN DOM. ELECTIONS ACT

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10.—The convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, today went on record as strongly favoring a reform in the Naturalization Act, by which a married woman would not automatically take the nationality of her husband, but should retain her right to choose her nationality. Another resolution adopted calls for the abolition of voting certificates, and for the amending of the Dominion Elections Act so that all British subjects, by birth or naturalization, be accorded a vote. During the rest of the convention the women will meet with the men in the general convention.

## UNDER SECRETARY IDEA NOT BEING FAVORABLY RECEIVED

### Many Liberal Members Commenting on the Suggestion Express the Feeling That Such Appointments Would Not Work Out to the Best Interests of the Party.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Canadian Press) In touch with the workings of the various departments. The suggestion that the Government is likely to appoint parliamentary under-secretaries for some of the more important departments is apparently not to be unanimously received. Judging by the comments of one or two of the Liberal members to whom the subject was broached tonight, a news item from Halifax intimates that William Duff, M. P., of Lunenburg, N. S., was likely to be appointed Under-Secretary to the Marine Department. One or two of the members, who were in town yesterday, suggested that such appointments would lead to dissatisfaction in the long run, though they might prove acceptable at the time.

One of the objections to the appointment of under-secretaries is that who ever was appointed would perhaps be looked upon throughout the country, and particularly in his own constituency, as the under-study of the Minister and his logical successor. But, in the event of a portfolio being vacated, unless the under secretary came from the same part of the country as the Minister, it might be desired to pass him over and appoint some one else to the portfolio. A suggestion put forward by one of the Liberal members was that, instead of having under-secretaries, the Liberals might continue their committee, which they had formed last session, and have certain of their members specialise on such matters as railways, finance, etc. The chairman of that Liberal committee would be more or less the spokesman for the party, when the House was to be dealt with in the House. The same purpose would be served, as by the appointment of under-secretaries, and more of the members would be kept

## Important Matters Awaiting Return of Premier King

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Canadian Press) The return of Premier King, which is expected tomorrow or Thursday, will have the effect of speeding things up on Parliament Hill. A number of important matters, which cannot yet be dealt with while the Prime Minister is absent, must be discussed by the Cabinet before the first session of the new Parliament takes place. If Parliament should be called to meet about the middle or end of February, or even earlier in March, the government has no time to waste. With a view to the further re-establishment of returned soldiers, the question of Canada's foreign loans will probably be considered by the Government.

## Prison Sentences Imposed On Rioters

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 10.—Twenty-seven participants in the recent riots here have been sentenced to from six to nine months imprisonment, according to announcements in the Egyptian press today. A number of others were ordered flogged, according to local papers.

## Londonerry Favors Dail Eireann

Londonerry, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the corporation today a resolution was submitted pledging allegiance to the Dail Eireann, but was ruled out of order as ambiguous by Mayor O'Doherty, himself a Sinn Feiner. He declared the police were waiting to take possession of the Guildhall if the resolution was carried.

## THE SHANTUNG DISPUTE STILL BOTHERSOME

### Hughes and Balfour Working Quietly to Effect Settlement of Controversy.

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS NOT SLIGHT

### China Claims Principle Is Involved in Their Objection to Japanese Loan.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Except for details of the "aide" conversations agreement, and a dozen or so questions of phraseology, the two Power Naval Limitation Treaty was put into final form today at a conference of the heads of the British, United States, Japanese, French and Italian delegations at the Arms Conference. The question of geographical scope was unimportant to the two chief powers remaining unsettled in the forecast "status quo" in the Pacific. The Japanese were said to have agreed, tentatively, to the United States draft of the article, but so have deposed final action until they had communicated with Tokyo.

As a result of this development, and after much working quietly and indirectly to effect a settlement of the Shantung controversy, it was understood today, despite Japan's refusal to join with the Chinese delegation in a request for such mediation.

With no sign of Chinese withdrawing opposition to accepting a Japanese loan to pay for the Kiao Chow railway in the former German leasehold, and with the Japanese admitting their readiness to transmit to Tokyo any new proposal for a settlement, it was expected in conference circles that Mr. Balfour and Secretary Hughes might work out some formula which would be acceptable to the Japanese and which might enable them to meet the Chinese on ground which would save the national pride of both nations.

Not "Slight" Difference

At Chinese headquarters, it was said that the difference between the two groups is not a "slight" one, despite its characterization as such in Japanese circles. The view an important principle is involved in their objection to a Japanese loan of any sort. Further, they cannot accept, on any terms, the proposal of the Japanese experts to employ as traffic manager and accountant, neither and both of these propositions, they asserted, would enable Japan to maintain an economic hold on the leasehold and railway. The Chinese, it was declared, will continue to hold fast to the optimistic view that the Japanese, that in Chinese eventually will withdraw their objections.

## British Dominions At Genoa Economic Conference

### Canada, Jan. 10.—Definite arrangements that the British Dominions will be invited to send representatives to the international economic and financial conference, which will result in the meeting of the Supreme Council, was made by M. Briand today, in the course of a statement regarding the discussions between himself and the British Prime Minister. M. Briand made particular reference to the fact that a representative of the Irish Free State would be invited.

This marks the first official recognition of Ireland's new status as a self-governing dominion in connection with international affairs.

## Gold Miners Strike In Transvaal

Johannesburg, South Africa, Jan. 10.—The strike of gold miners, which was declared last Sunday, became effective today in all the mines throughout the Transvaal. The strike was precipitated through an attempt by the mine owners to reorganize the labor forces by greater employment of native labor, particularly in the semi-skilled occupations, in order to decrease working costs and thus meet the decreased price of gold.

## Chloroformed Girl, Ransacked House

New York, Jan. 10.—Chloroforming the 16-year-old daughter of the family, who had been left at home to care for four younger children, burglars on Monday night ransacked the home of Mrs. Regina Terrad, in the Rain Beach section of Brooklyn, and escaped with jewelry and handbags valued at \$75,000. The theft was reported tonight.

## FRANCO-BRITISH PACT CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE

### Delegates at Cannes Unable to Make Progress as Opinion of French Cabinet on Lloyd George Draft Had Not Been Received—Members of Conference Told Pact is Merely a Defensive One.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Another special session of the French cabinet was suddenly called this evening to meet at 8.30 tomorrow morning to consider the French position at the Allied Supreme Council in session at Cannes. The cabinet, was in session today more than three hours, during which time it is understood considerable criticism of M. Briand developed.

## IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE LIBERATED TODAY

Dublin, Jan. 10.—Amnesty has been agreed upon, as a result of negotiations between the new Irish Cabinet and the British Government, according to a report current here tonight, and Irish political prisoners, including those sentenced to death, confined in both Irish and British prisons, will be liberated Wednesday or Thursday. The death penalty prisoners number about forty.

## Liberals Will Not Oppose Meighen In Grenville Riding

Prescott, Ont., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Liberal executive for Grenville county, it was decided not to place a candidate in the field to oppose Hon. Arthur Meighen at the coming Dominion by-election. It is said to be likely, however, that the U. F. O. will select a candidate to oppose the opposition leader.

## Bomb Exploded In Belfast Street

Belfast, Jan. 10.—A bomb exploded this afternoon in West Belfast, injuring a little girl. Windows in the neighborhood were shattered. An outbreak of shooting followed, but was quickly quelled by the police. This evening two more bombs were exploded in a street where a number of children were playing. Six of them were injured by splinters.

## Five Thousand Persons Homeless

Rome, Jan. 10.—The town of San Fratello has been entirely destroyed by fire. Five thousand persons are homeless. The village of Ora near Trent has also been burned, rendering 200 persons homeless.

## Judge Questions Validity of Poll In Graham Township

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 10.—It is understood Judge McKay, who is conducting the recount in Port Arthur, Kenora, is seriously questioning the validity of the poll in Graham township. Should this poll be thrown out it would cut eighteen from Douglas Kennedy's (Progressive) majority of fifty-eight over F. H. Keefe (Conservative). The recount is proceeding slowly and may not be finished before Saturday.

## Conflicts Between Rival Factions In Italy Are Renewed

Roma, Jan. 10.—Conflicts between the Fascist and the Communist have broken out with renewed fury in some localities, notably at Bergamo. A near Florence. Two combatants already had been killed. Fighting here when carabinieri, rushing to the town to re-establish order, were received with fusillades from windows and doorways. The fighting lasted for an hour or more, three of the carabinieri and a Communist were killed. Dozens of a similar nature also occurred at Bergamo.

## FOUR KILLED, SEVENTEEN INJURED WHEN TRAIN HITS SCHOOL BUS

Van Wert, O., Jan. 10.—Four children were instantly killed and seventeen others were injured shortly before nine o'clock this morning when a school bus was hit by a Pennsylvania fast freight, three miles east of here. There were thirty-three children in the bus when it was hit, it being one of the four which take the pupils each morning to the township school. The driver of the motor bus did not see the approaching train on account of the heavy fog, it was said.