

"REPUBLIC OF IRELAND" IS DEAD; ANOTHER FREE STATE IS BORN

Dail Eireann Give Majority of Seven in Favor of Accepting British Proposals Granting Dominion Status—Prayers of Thanksgiving Offered in All the Churches in Ireland—Valera Heads Irreconcilables and Clings to Vanished Office.

Dublin, Jan. 8.—"The Republic of Ireland is dead; long live the Irish Free State," declared Michael Collins today.

The Republic died at 9:10 p.m. Saturday, when the Chairman of the Dail announced the vote on the treaty, which carried by 64 votes "for," said 57 "against."

The closing hour of the debate was marked by the most sensational incidents of the entire session of the Dail. As Collins put it in a short speech following the vote, "I listened to the personal attacks here to-night that I never thought my friends would stand, but that is not important now."

Prayers of thanksgiving went up from the people in all the churches to-day, but Ireland continues to face internal disorganization, giving rise to the greatest anxiety.

It has become apparent that Eamon de Valera's resignation as President of the Republic did not take an official form and the outstanding question to-night is whether he will make effective his expressed intention to resign, and if he does not what will become of the Dail. Many believe that the opponents of the treaty plan to keep the Sinn Fein Parliament in being, while the supporters of the treaty endeavor to establish a provisional Government and carry out the terms of the peace agreement.

Subsequently de Valera summoned a meeting for to-day, exclusively confined to the fifty-seven deputies who voted against the treaty, and to-day at the Mansion House prior to the private session of his associates, he delivered a speech which was a clear indication of his intention to continue

the fight, this time apparently not only against the British Government, but against the provisional Government of the Irish Free State, which, he said, he regards as a usurpation, and to which the chief objection is that it derives its authority from the British Parliament.

The new regime for Ireland has now been approved by the British Parliament and by the Dail Eireann. Credit of the Irish Free State is provided for in the treaty signed last month in London after prolonged negotiations for a settlement of the Irish problem. Its provisions in substance are:

Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Ireland shall be known officially as the Irish Free State, with a Parliament to be known as the Oireachtas. The treaty stipulates that a representative of the Crown shall be appointed for Ireland in the same manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

Ireland is given control over all governmental affairs and is entitled to an army which shall, however, not be larger in proportion to Ireland's population than the British army is to the population of Great Britain.

Universities Raise Standards.

At a conference last week of the four universities in Ontario—Toronto, Queen's, Western, and McMaster—with the Department of Education, it was unanimously decided to increase the entrance requirements to the general course of the First Year. In 1923, students applying for admission will be required to have complete junior matriculation with 75 per cent. in four subjects, or complete junior matriculation with 66 per cent. in six subjects, or honor matriculation. The purpose in providing the three distinct means of entrance is to afford the small continuation schools in rural centres exactly the same opportunity to prepare students for the universities as have the large urban collegiate institutes. This change does not mean any increased cost in education—it simply means that students must remain in their home schools until

they are well grounded in their work and able to take proper advantage of university education. Hence, the new regulation puts a premium on application to work and on intellectual ability.

Oldest B.C. Resident Dead at 110 Years

A despatch from Kamloops, B. C., says:—Mrs. Mary Ann MacAuley, the oldest resident of British Columbia and probably of Canada, died at the home of her granddaughter here on Thursday, aged 110 years. A daughter of an Indian Chief, Mrs. MacAuley was born at Savona, B.C., in 1811, and at an early age married Donald MacAuley, a Hudson's Bay employee. She is survived by four children, 18 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.

Seven thousand armed hooligans are said to be in Belfast.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS CALLED FOR NEXT MARCH

Gathering Will be Held at Genoa, Italy, for the Purpose of Reconstructing War-worn Europe on an Economic Basis.

A despatch from Cannes says:—Definite action looking to the rehabilitation of Europe from an economic standpoint was taken at the first session of the Allied Supreme Council here on Friday when unanimous approval was given for the calling of an international financial and economic conference in which Germany and Russia are to have a part. Some time during the first two weeks of March has been set for the momentous gathering, and Genoa, Italy, has been designated as the place where it shall be held.

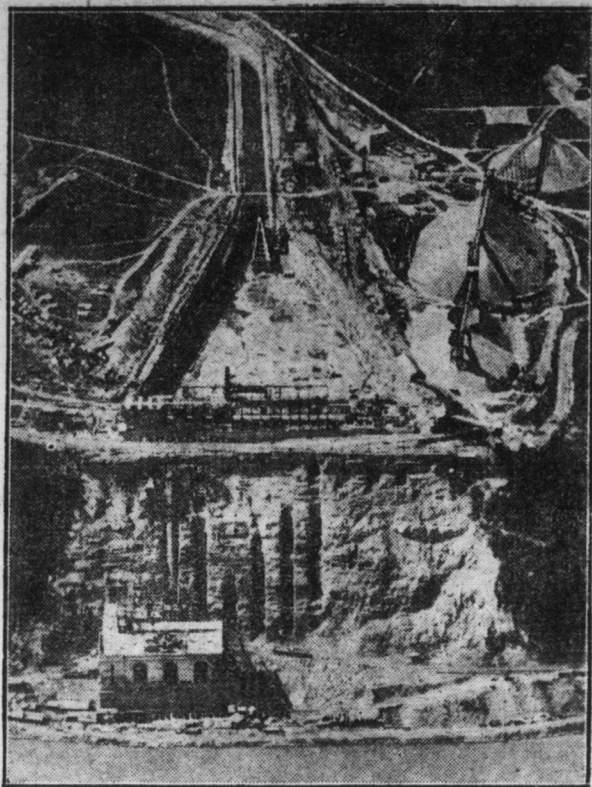
An invitation to the United States to participate has been extended through the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, George Harvey, who is here as official observer for his Government.

Russia's participation in the Genoa conference is conditional upon acceptance of a number of conditions, namely, that she cease Bolshevik

propaganda abroad, that she undertake not to attack her neighbors, and that she recognize all the honorable objections entered into by preceding Russian Governments.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain took the most prominent part in the deliberations, speaking for an hour. In his opinion a place for decisive action had been reached if the economic structure of Europe was to be saved. Describing the present meeting of the Supreme Council as the most important since the Armistice, he declared that the public opinion of the world demanded that the allies take wider responsibilities to revive Europe.

The Prime Minister sounded a warning that the allies themselves must solve the problem of rehabilitating Europe economically, and he appealed to them to forget their prejudices and co-operate with this end in view.



THE GREAT CHIPPAWA-QUEENSTON CANAL.

An aeroplane view of the power house and the forebay at Queenston. The portion of the power house seen near the bottom of the photograph is about one-fifth the size of the building when it will be completed. The fissures on the face of the rock are cuttings for the penstocks. The fall at this point is over 300 feet. At the top is the gate house for controlling the fall of water from the forebay.

Australia is Best Wheat Seller of 1921

A despatch from London says:—"The great wheat seller of 1921 has been Australia," says the Morning Post. "Next to Australia Canada has been prominent, and has shipped since September last with extraordinary energy, the approach of winter causing no slackening in the movement of wheat to Britain, which remains Canada's principal buyer. The fall in prices in Canada almost assures reduced sowing of Spring wheat next April."

To Call International Economic Conference

A despatch from Paris says:—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Cannes says Premier Lloyd George and Briand agreed Thursday evening on the conditions for the convocation of an International Economic Conference. The program for the conference, from which politics is to be barred, was settled by them.

The despatch adds that it is likely Germany and Russia will be invited to send delegates to the conference, but that participation by Russia will in no way imply recognition of the Soviet Government.

Clear Barbed Wire From Dublin Hall

Dublin, Jan. 8.—The military authorities here evidently consider the vote in favor of the peace treaty by the Dail Eireann as a final decision on the Irish situation. Ever since the Dublin City Hall was commandeered by the military and courts martial were held there, the building had been surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements, which projected across the pavement. This morning soldiers began clearing away all the wire.

Flowers Strewn Along Royal Route in Mandalay

A despatch from Mandalay, Burma, says:—Demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm greeted the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Mandalay on Thursday afternoon from Rangoon. Flowers were showered upon the Prince along the entire route of the procession to Government house.

SHAN CHIEFS ENTERTAIN PRINCE OF WALES AT MANDALAY

Mandalay, Burma, Jan. 8.—The energetic action of the authorities here before the arrival of the Prince of Wales was undoubtedly the reason for the absence of scenes such as were enacted in the Calcutta boycotts. It is stated that a few judicious arrests and exemplary sentences for convicted agitators restored "public confidence."

The Prince was entertained last night by the chiefs of the Shan Tribes. The supreme effort was a pageant of stange and impossible beasts and fowls portrayed by the Shan natives

in disguises. The show excelled any menagerie or Christmas pantomime figures. One of the weird figures was a great animal with a dead white body, having a peacock's tail and the face of a Buddha.

The antics of the mock animals made the Prince and the audience shake with laughter.

The Shans included many who had never been out of the wilderness before. They were startled by the motors and the cameras and were highly pleased at the Prince's appreciation of their efforts to entertain him.

SUBMARINES PLACED UNDER BAN AS COMMERCE DESTROYERS

Five Major Naval Powers at Arms Conference Accept Proposal Without Reservation—Balfour Amendment Passed—Making Agreement Immediately Binding on the Signatory Powers.

A despatch from Washington says:—Three major developments marked the progress of the arms conference on Thursday.

1.—The Japanese delegation obtained approval and acceptance by China of a solution of the Chinese tariff problem in accordance with the terms demanded by Japan from the start. An agreement was adopted which gives China an effective ad valorem rate of five per cent. on all goods imported into China, instead of the five per cent. nominal and three per cent. effective rate now obtaining.

2.—Agreement was concluded by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan on a method to be pursued in excluding the Japanese homeland from the territorial integrity guarantee of the four-power Pacific treaty. This will be accomplished, it was asserted, through a series of diplomatic notes designed to clarify the interpretation of the pact. Rough drafts of the notes already have been completed and approved, it was explained.

3.—The Root proposals to outlaw submarines as commerce destroyers was accepted by France, Japan and Italy without reservation. The United States and Great Britain previously had indicated their assent. Adoption of the resolution in the Committee on

Naval Armaments Thursday afternoon, therefore, was unanimous. The Balfour amendment, making the proposition immediately applicable to the five signatory powers, also was agreed to, and the other nations of the earth invited to give their adherence. Formal adoption of the Root resolution, restating the rules of warfare, recognized under international law for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea and making them applicable to submarines likewise was recorded. These rules as stated are:

"A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure."

"A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety."

"Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rule above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules, the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested."

The assent of all powers is invited.

DUTCH PRINCESS MAY WED BRITISHER

Viscount Trematon as Candidate for Hand of Juliana.

A despatch from The Hague says:—The prominent appearance of the Earl of Athlone, at Queen Wilhelmina's official New Year reception gives rise to an apparently well founded rumor that the Earl's eldest son, Viscount Trematon, is to be a candidate for Princess Juliana's hand. The Earl and Countess and their children are at present staying with the Queen, where the young people are brought together frequently.

There has been considerable speculation regarding Princess Juliana's future husband, but no names have

been mentioned till now. There is no doubt the Dutch would welcome such a connection with England and the English Royal family. Princess Juliana is now eleven and Viscount Trematon fifteen.

The Countess of Athlone is Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of Albany, and a direct descendant of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Athlone denies the rumor that he is a candidate for the Governor-Generalship of Ireland.

Joint International Commission recommends the building of St. Lawrence waterway.

The mandrake root contains more quinine than any other English-grown plant.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.26 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.15 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 52c; No. 1 feed, 52c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 68c; No. 4 yellow, 67c; track, Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 67 to 68c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.
Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.
Manitoba flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per barrel, \$5.
Milfeed—Do. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26 to \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28 to \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2 \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22 1/4c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23c; Old large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.
Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 26 to 30c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 55 to 60c; geese, 32 to 35c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roasters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20 to 25c.
Margarine—23 to 25c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 48 to 49c; select storage, 52 to 53c; new laid, straight, 60c; new laid, in cartons, 62c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$3.30 to \$3.50; prime, \$2.80 to \$3.10.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35; Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$7.50 to \$8.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26c; cooked ham, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 32 to 35c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Shortening tierces, 18c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 15 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$7 to \$9; springers, choice, \$90 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$3 to \$4; lambs, good, \$11 to \$12.50; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 57 to 58c; No. 3, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.85 to \$2.95. Bran, \$26.25. Shorts, \$28.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28. Butter, churned, creamery, 37 to 38c. Eggs, selected, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c.
Fat dairy cows, \$5; light steers, \$5.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$3; veal calves, \$10 to \$10.50 for good; com., \$8; grassers, \$4; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; sheep, \$3 to \$4; hogs, \$12.50 sows, \$8.50.

Teachers.

The teacher—usually—lives and labors too much in an atmosphere of social isolation, created by the thoughtlessness of the world outside the schoolroom walls.

Parents look to the school to replace the home for a few hours each day. They delegate parental responsibility and discipline—sometimes with a feeling of great gladness to be rid of a burden for a little while.

Do they hold up the hands of the teachers as they should? Commonly they do not. Too many parents, without investigation, take indignantly whatever complaints the child pleases to bring home. If the child says the teacher is unfair, the parent, instead of having it out with the child, goes on the warpath, with blood in the eye, for the teacher.

The marvel is not that many of our public schools are poorly taught. The wonder is that so much of the teaching maintains so high a standard.

If you are a parent what do you know of the woman or the man who teaches your child? What interest have you taken in what is being done for your child beyond writing an occasional note of request or remonstrance? Is your child's teacher your friend? He or she should be. You ought certainly to have a common interest in the training of the young person who carries your name and is to do the work of man or woman in the days to come.

Take in the teacher's problem, and with a little serious thought make it your own. The teacher's day is spent in a room not with two or three children, but with, it may be, two or three scores.

You say to the teacher, "Keep them interested"—and how would you do it if the task were yours? What arts would you use to fascinate that restless and made the printed page and the oral recitation perfectly delightful?

You need not wonder if teachers' nerves are sometimes rasped to the raw. You need not be surprised to find them human and fallible. You, in the same place, would be.

The teacher needs contrast recreation, refreshment more than most. The teacher must have chances to play. When the salary is paid the smallest part of the community's material obligation is discharged. We pay those who rear houses of brick and mortar more than we pay those who are building temples not made with hands wherein the human spirit dwells.

The teacher enriched by the red-blooded circulation of life between schoolroom sessions is the teacher who has most to carry to the pupil and thus to give to the home.

Contacts for true friendship's sake between teacher and parent ought in all ways to be encouraged. The teacher deserves to be an honored guest at the family fireside of any pupil—and at firesides of many families unrelated in any way to her daily routine. Parents who come to the schoolhouse to interfere with discipline and the day's work are a pest, not to be tolerated; the other sort, who want to help, should be made welcome, as partners of the teachers, as true friends of the taught.

Flew 2,000 Miles to Deliver Xmas Gift.

Alan J. Cobham, well known "air taxi" pilot, has successfully traveled 2,000 miles by air in order to deliver a Christmas parcel in London. He is touring Europe and northern Africa on a 10,000 mile journey with Lucian Sharpe of Providence, R.I., a wealthy retired American business man. They arrived in Barcelona on December 22, when his "fare" announced he desired to pass Christmas in Madrid, but wanted a parcel delivered in London before Christmas Day.

Cobham left Barcelona Friday morning before Christmas and made a non-stop flight to Dijon. Saturday he flew from Dijon to London without stopping. After delivering the parcel he went to Bristol and passed Christmas Day with friends there. He started his two day return trip to Spain on Tuesday.

Flying a De Havilland "nine" Mr. Cobham is the most successful "taxi" pilot in the world. He travels "light," without a mechanic. He has flown over practically all the European countries in 1921 and says that in that period he covered more than 20,000 miles. He did not have a single serious accident.

Russia and Germany to Sit at Genoa

Cannes, Jan. 8.—The meeting of the Supreme Council's financial experts to-day has been mainly noteworthy for the current of opinion on Russian participation in the Genoa conference, the willingness of France to sit on an equality with Germany and the reparations situation.

Great Britain has one motor-car for every 110 persons of its population.

A distinguished teacher of English requires his pupils first to write a three-thousand-word essay and then to compress it into five hundred words of good literary style. To the pupils the astonishing thing is that it takes a longer time and more thought to write the abridgment than to write the original. The number of words, or pages in a manuscript tell nothing of the time and effort that went into writing it.

