

Daily Vote of 64 to 57 Dail Eireann Ratified the Anglo-Irish Peace Treaty

Split in Dail Has Been Heightened and Intensified by the Vote and the Future Was Never More Obscure ----- Greatest Anxiety Exists in Ireland and the Country Face to Face With Internal Disorganization.

De Valera to Continue 'the Fight, Not Against British Gov't But Against the Provisional Gov't Which He Regards as a Usurpation—Many in Dail Opposing Treaty Declare Their Intention to Act as Rebels Against Provisional Government.

Dublin, Jan. 8.—The peace treaty has been ratified by a vote of 64 to 57 and prayers of thanksgiving went up from the people in all the churches today, but Ireland continues to face internal disorganization giving rise to the greatest anxiety. The split in the Dail Eireann has been heightened and intensified by the vote on the treaty, and the future was never more obscure. At different hours today the two factions held conferences at the Mansion House. The Dail will meet again tomorrow in public session and all the members are expected to attend.

It has become apparent that Eamonn De Valera's resignation, as president of the Irish Republic, did not take an official form and the outstanding question tonight is whether he will make effective his expressed intention to resign and 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.

De Valera's resignation tendered to the Dail Eireann yesterday was specific; he consented, however, to postpone action thereon on condition that a vote on the treaty should be taken within forty-eight hours. At the same time, he plainly stated that he intended, "whatever happened," to retire to private life.

Resignation Not Repeated.

When the vote was taken the resignation was not repeated. Mr. De Valera merely alluding to it when he rose said, in a voice broken with emotion, began to explain his personal position. But he had not got far when he sat down, unable to continue. Subsequently, Mr. De Valera summoned a meeting for today, exclusively confined to the fifty-seven deputies who voted against the treaty, and today at the Mansion House, prior to the session of his associates, he delivered a speech which was a clear indication of his intention to continue the fight.

At this time, apparently, not against the British Government, but against the provisional Government, which he regards as a usurpation and to which the chief objection is that it derives its authority from the British Parliament. There are many tonight who are of the opinion that the question of Mr. De Valera's suspended resignation must be debated at tomorrow's meeting of the Dail. The inconsistency in his declaration has puzzled all commentators, but Art O'Brien, president of the Self-Determination League of Great Britain, who, though not a member of the Dail, has been privileged during the debate, to sit among the members, and who is in closest touch and sympathy with De Valera, informed the Associated Press today that his interpretation is that Mr. De Valera will resign the presidency and retire to private life only when he has consolidated the republican position. The task of the new provisional government, faced by opposition from old republican colleagues, will be extremely difficult. Some of the deputies, including Miss MacSwiney, have frankly declared their intention to act from the outset as rebels against the provisional government.

Treaty Provisions

The new regime for Ireland has now been approved both by the British Parliament and by the Dail Eireann. Creation 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 having powers for the government of the country and an executive responsible to that parliament.

A provisional government is to be set up, to function until an Irish Parliament and a Government of the Irish Free State shall be constituted, but not longer than 12 months at the outside. The treaty stipulated that a representative of the Crown shall be appointed for Ireland in the same manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

Controls Govt. Affairs

Ireland is given control over all

LLOYD GEORGE DECLINED TO MAKE COMMENT ON TREATY RATIFICATION

British Delegation at Allied Supreme Council Greatly Pleased Over the News Believed Treaty Will Be Carried Out

Cannes, France, Jan. 8.—The news of the ratification of the Irish treaty was received with the greatest satisfaction by the British delegation to the Allied Supreme Council. The small majority was regarded as satisfactory, under the circumstances, and as giving assurance that the terms of the treaty will be carried out.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, declining to make a formal statement regarding the ratification, he merely said that he was highly pleased.

ALLIED COUNCIL WANTS GERMANY REPRESENTED

Has Invited Berlin Gov't to Send Representatives to Cannes to Discuss Reparations.

Cannes, Jan. 4.—Representatives of Germany sometime next week will come to Cannes to discuss with the Supreme Council the reparations proposals to be prepared by the allied states. This was decided upon at the second day's session of the Council yesterday, and notification to this effect was despatched to the Berlin Government, stipulating, however, that the German experts go to Paris first and there hold themselves in readiness for the call.

The work of the Council slowed up today when the thorny reparations question came up. By the experts it was maintained yesterday that there was an agreement in principle, but the members of the Council announced that further deliberation was necessary, after which the council would receive the experts' report and make its decision.

Agreement Reached

The experts, it is learned, have reached an agreement providing for remission of cash payments by Germany, providing for the payment of 500,000,000 gold marks in cash, and 1,000,000,000 gold marks in kind each year over a period of years.

In the course of the deliberations, Great Britain in charge for abandonment of her 22 per cent of the first two payments in 1922, asked Belgium to renounce in part her priority claim so that France can share in those payments, demanding, at the same time, that France ratify the August agreement whereby the first billion gold marks now in the hands of the Reparations Commission, would be applied to the payment of Great Britain's and Belgium's occupation expenses to the exclusion of France.

Mr. Lloyd George also resisted all suggestions that action be taken to obtain stronger guarantees from Germany, as asked by France, such as a commission on the German debt, to control customs, monopolies and tax receipts.

It was worse than the betrayal of Ireland in the days of Castlereagh. (Viscount Castlereagh, Marquis of Londonderry, who was chief secretary for Ireland in 1798 was instrumental in carrying the union in 1800.)

Mr. De Valera rose again, supposedly to reply to Mr. Collins' overtures. However, he took no notice of it and merely appealed to all his own supporters in the Dail to meet him at the Mansion House today at one o'clock. This evidently hurt Mr. Collins very much, but he quietly said: "If the visible presence of myself and colleagues is so distasteful there might, at any rate, be some accommodation between the parties for the purpose of public order."

Minister Burgess immediately retorted: "I will take care that the discipline of the army is preserved." The assembly then separated to meet at eleven o'clock Monday morning.

HEART OF IRISH PEOPLE STILL REPUBLICAN

De Valera Declares Irish Have Not Determined Themselves British Subjects Within Empire.

LOST OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PEACE

Says Republic of Ireland Still Exists and the Fight Will Go On.

Dublin, Jan. 8.—Large crowds assembled outside Mansion House today to witness the arrival of Eamonn De Valera and his supporters in the Dail Eireann for a consultation with regard to the future. All the well known leaders who spoke against the treaty were enthusiastic spectators.

Previous to the private meeting, Mr. De Valera, in his drawing room and in the presence of newspaper men, received an illuminated address voted him on Dec. 21 by a convention representing 50,000 members of Hibernian Catholic Benefit Societies in Australia. The presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, who said the feeling in Australia when he left that country was altogether republican for Ireland and that he was certain great disappointment would be felt if it had been found possible to secure an untrammelled Irish Republic.

Mr. De Valera, in reply to Dr. O'Reilly, said the Republic of Ireland had never been determined. The Irish Self-Determination League had been founded on the principle of free determination and not determination taken at the cannon's mouth.

Fight Will Go On.

"Let no man say," said Mr. De Valera, "that the Irish people have self-determined themselves within the British Empire as British subjects. The heart of the Irish people is as republican today as ever. The wonderful opportunity of securing a lasting peace between two great countries, one of which has been the mother country of Australia and Canada, and a large part of the United States, has been definitely lost once more by the triumph of British force over reason and right. The heart of Ireland is absolutely for complete independence."

Mr. De Valera said he had worked hard to get help from every source to find a solution of the problem to reconcile the two peoples, consistent with the desire of the Irish people to maintain a distinct nationality and sovereign statehood. That had been turned down, he declared, and therefore the fight would go on.

"The Republic of Ireland," Mr. De Valera declared, "still exists. Its sovereign Parliament still exists. The resolution recommending the approval of a certain treaty is not a loyal act. That will not be affected until the Irish people have disestablished the Republic which they set up by their own will. As far as human brains and hearts can achieve it, the self-determination of the Irish people will be forged, and by the men and women of Ireland in this generation. They are not going to give up now."

Mr. De Valera and his supporters then went into private session in the Oak room of the Mansion House.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPAGANDA HAS AROUSED ONTARIO

Protestants Form Organization Known as Public "School Defence League."

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 8.—The propaganda carried on by the Roman Catholic Church and schools, looking to changes in the assessment act which will give the separate schools a larger proportion of municipal revenues through a readjustment in the method of dividing corporation taxes, and the right to establish separate high schools is apparently provoking organization by public school supporters to combat any alteration in the present system, says the Sunday World.

It was stated on Saturday that steps were underway to form an organization to be known as the public school defence league. The matter has been discussed among a number of well-known protestants and something definite may come out of it next week.

ASPHYXIATING AND POISON GASES VOTED INTO DISCARD BY WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Five Great Powers Accept the Prohibition and Will Ask Other Nations to Join.

FAR EAST QUESTION STILL DEADLOCKED

Parties to Controversy Unable to Agree on Method to Attempt Mediation.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Washington Conference has about completed its armament limitations programme by voting poison gas into the discard. As in the case of the new rules to govern submarines, the prohibition against use of gas in future wars was adopted Saturday by the five great powers as applicable among themselves, with an invitation to the rest of the world to join in the agreement. That left on the armament writing list of the conference out: "no topics—limitation of aircraft and general reduction of the rules of warfare—and both seemed like tonight to be passed over without definite action.

An air warfare sub-committee has reported, after weeks of study, that limitation of airplanes appears impracticable until a conference of wider scope has been convened, although it was suggested that some restrictions on use of lighter-than-air craft might be worth attempting.

A future world-wide conference for consideration of the rules of war also has been suggested and sentiment among the delegates seems to favor it. They, however, hope to see the present negotiations develop some agreement against bombarding of unfortified cities.

No Settlement in Sight.

In the Far Eastern discussions there were today no surface indications of progress, despite an appeal by the Chinese to Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour to suggest a way out of the Chinese-Japanese deadlock on Shanghai. The Chinese delegates saw the respective heads of the United States and British delegations separately, and opinion was divided afterward as to the prospects.

Facing a situation that both described as delicate, it was apparent the two parties to the controversy could not even agree on a method by which mediation could be attempted. The Chinese wanted to avail themselves of the offer of "good offices" made by Messrs. Balfour and Hughes, but the Japanese took the position that such a step would be valueless unless China was prepared to make concessions she heretofore has refused to consider.

The anti-gas resolution went through as drawn by Eliza Root, of the American delegation. It reads: "The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all other analogous liquids, materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized Powers are parties."

"Now to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."

BUNDLED CLERKS UP IN BEDCLOTHES, RANSACKED TILL

Armed Bandits Work New One on Grocery Store Force Before Helping Themselves.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Bundled up in their own bedclothes by armed bandits early Saturday morning, S. George, grocer, and his assistant, S. Christie, struggled in vain to liberate themselves while the desperadoes helped themselves to \$150 from the till and a large amount of groceries. George also was deprived of his watch, valued at \$40, and Christie was relieved of \$60 from his pocket. They informed the police that they had been aroused from the sleep by the sound of some one moving about in the store. Both got up to investigate and were met by the bandits, who beckoned them toward their bedroom and there tied them up in the bedclothes. The robbers escaped.

WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS CLEARED AWAY FROM DUBLIN CITY 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.

EPIDEMIC OF MURDERS BROKE OVER MONTREAL

Three Murdered in the City Last Week and Police Have No Clues to Murderers.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Commencing Wednesday night last an epidemic of murders broke over this city and there is, as yet, little or no clue to the murderers. Two of the victims were men in prominent positions in this city, one of them a University of Ottawa student in his graduation year, and the other a well known debt collector. The third appears to have been a New York Italian gunman whose mission in Montreal was the murder of Genesee Savard, former member of the Montreal police force and now superintendent of a private detective agency, whose activities in cleaning up the city's underworld had, it is supposed, caused deep resentment. Savard being responsible for the hanging of no fewer than nine murderers during his career. Payment for his murder was to have been in the sum of \$20,000, half paid before, and the balance after his death.

Hired to Kill Detective

Vincenzo Trascoti, the New York Italian, was found dead in a restaurant at 196 Dumontigny Street East, shot through the head, on Wednesday night. It developed at the inquest on Saturday, however, that Savard had been told of his death on the same evening and had not notified the local police, a fact which called forth the strictures of the coroner. Savard then stated that Trascoti had been hired to kill him for the sum of \$20,000 but that he had evidently quarrelled with his gang and had been shot by one of them. In the meantime, the aid of the New York police is being enlisted in an effort to locate the gang, the inquest being adjourned until next Friday.

The second case was that of Frederick Edwin Winterston, who died as the result of a murderous assault thought to have been perpetrated while he was alone in his residence at 2189 Waverley Street, in the North End of the city, on Thursday night. Medical testimony at the inquest Saturday was to the effect that his injuries could not have been self-inflicted.

Stanley Winterston, the victim's son, gave evidence to the effect that his father said that if he lived "he would tell the rest." He thought the father had trouble with one of the many debtors on his books and said that it was to his knowledge that such troubles had occurred in the past. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday next.

Former Sergt.-Major of 26th B'n Dies in South Carolina

Frederick N. B., Jan. 8.—Word has been received here of the death at Paris Island, South Carolina, of John H. Hanlon, formerly battalion sergeant major of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was formerly a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but when he enlisted for war service had been engaged as a printer in Boston. His father, the late Dennis J. Hanlon, was a well-known horseman in the Maritime Provinces. His mother, Mrs. Fred Driscoll, resides in Quincy, Mass.

BUSINESS PICKS UP AT SYDNEY STEEL PLANT

Rod and Wire Mills Open Today, Giving Employment to 150 Men.

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 8.—The rod mill at Sydney steel plant will re-open today on Tuesday and the wire mill on Tuesday or Wednesday. E. F. Merrill, General Manager of the Dominion Steel Corporation, announced the mill will be re-opened as soon as the necessary machinery is in place. The plant has been running on an average of three days a week here for the past year.

ALL PROVINCES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIGHWAY ACT

New Brunswick Has 1,200 Miles Under Project at Estimated Cost of \$1,790,325.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—With the exception of Alberta, where it appears there has been some delay owing to divided responsibility in highway matters, all Provinces of the Dominion, it is stated, have taken advantage of the federal aid to highways plan, and that the appropriation of \$20,000,000 which the Federal Government set aside in 1919 to be apportioned on a forty per cent basis, will be used up before the end of the five-year period covered by the appropriation. The estimated cost of highway improvement projects undertaken in January 1, 1922, under agreement with the Federal Department, was \$29,247,667, with a total mileage of approximately 4,730 miles. The Dominion Government's share of the 1922-23 act has yet almost three years to run.

It is expected that before the expiration of the appropriation there will be requests from the various organizations, interested in highway building and improvement, for increases in the federal grant for the purpose. Saskatchewan leads the provinces in respect to the mileage of projects under agreement with 1,290 miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,373,095, and an average cost per mile of \$1,124. Ontario is well in the lead in cost of roads built, however. The figures for this province are: Projects \$23,124,000; mileage, approximately 603; estimated cost \$13,863,166; average cost per mile \$22,994.

Figures for other provinces are: New Brunswick—Mileage 1,200; estimated cost \$2,065,708; average cost per mile \$2,571. Nova Scotia—Mileage 168; estimated cost \$1,790,325; average cost per mile \$10,660.

Prince Edward Island—Mileage 151; estimated cost \$39,566; average cost per mile \$1,818. Quebec—Mileage 245; estimated cost \$2,712,326; average cost per mile \$11,116.

The total number of projects under agreement is 170, with an average per province of 21, and the average cost per mile of all the roads constructed or being constructed under agreement is \$6,182. Highway plans must be approved by Federal officials before payment of the 40 per cent cost is allowed.

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