DIVISION AMONG IRISH LEADERS REGARDING TREATY SIGNED IN LONDON

De Valera and Two of His "Ministers" Are Opposed to the Settlement, While Delegates Who Signed the Pact Are Supporting the New Covenant.

A despatch from London says:—Eamonn de Valera's action in opposing the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland was not entirely unexpected, the conclusion having been drawn because of his silence that the terms of the settlement did not meet with his wishes, or in his opinion the aspirations of that section of Ireland which he represents.

Several meetings of the Dail Eireann "cabinet" were held in Dublin on Thursday, and while no official statement was given out, it was early hinted that a division of views had occurred among the Sinn Fein Ministers. In his public statement Mr. de Valera makes it known that in his opposition to the settlement he has the support of at least two members of the "cabinet," the "Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence," Austin Stack and Charles Burgess.

On the other hand, Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein and "Minister of Foreign Affairs"; Michael Collins, the "Finance Minister"; Robert C. Baton, "Minister of Economics," and George Gavan Duffy and Eamon J. Duggan, have already affixed their signatures to the treaty as plenipotentiaries. The views of other members of the Cabinet have not been made public.

Arthur Griffith, head of the Irish delegation which negotiated the settlement at London, has issued the following statement:

"I have signed the treaty between Ireland and Great Britain. I believe this treaty will lay the foundations of peace and friendship between the two nations. What I have signed I shall stand by, in the belief that the end of the conflict of centuries is at hand."

Mr. de Valera has summoned the Dail Eireann to meet next Wednesday morning. It is on that day that the Imperial Parliament will be opened in state for the purpose of having the treaty submitted to it.

One development in Irish affairs on Thursday was the liberation of many prisoners, including several women from Mountjoy Prison, undergoing sentences for political offences.

Congratulatory telegrams continued to pour into Downing Street. Among the messages were felicitations from the French Premier, M. Briand; the South African Premier, Jan C. Smuts, and A. J. Balfour, on behalf of the British delegation at Washington.

A NAVY 1,000 MILES INLAND

Johannesburg is about one thousand miles inland from the sea, but it has started a naval brigade to train boys for the new South African Naval Forces. The photograph shows some of them saluting on the arrival of an inspecting officer.

FOUR POWERS TO ASSURE THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WO

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.

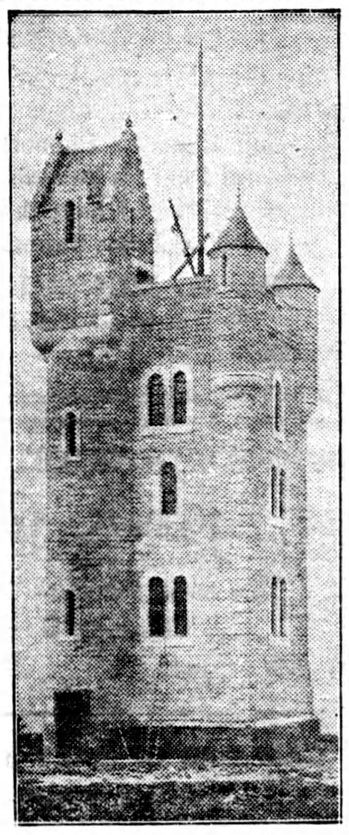
The Teaching of Medicine in the Provincial University.

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 change 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."



A Unique War Memorial

A view of the Ulster Memorial Tower on the Western Front overlooking the "Schwaben Redoubt" at Thiepval. It was unveiled by Lord Carson.

New Lieut.-Governor Resigns Plow Co. Presidency

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 Wedlake has been elected to this position. Colonel Cockshutt will still retain his connection with the company as chairman of the Board of Directors. Mayor Wedlake, who was vice-president and general manager, now assumes the dual post of president and general manager.

Preferential Measure Defeated in Jamaica

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.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—The pelting of silver foxes on Prince Edward Island fox farms is now general. Reports received indicate that last year's output has been absorbed by the market and prospects are bright for an excellent season. At the last census the value of Prince Edward Island fur farms amounted to $3,018,870, while the total value of fur farms in all other provinces of Canada amounted to only $1,613,735.

Halifax, N.S.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission has commenced operations in the vicinity of Stillwater. The proposition includes the construction of six dams around Five Mile Lake. About 150 men will be employed, and it is expected the work will be completed before the end of the year.

Fredericton, N.B.—Large quantities of seed potatoes are being shipped to farmers in Maine. This is very gratifying in view of the fact that Aroostook County, Maine, has always been considered the banner growing district in the New England States.

Montreal, Que.—Passengers carried from the port of Montreal during the season of 1921 numbered about 106,310. While this number is considerably below that of last year, which was abnormal in many respects, it is up to the average. Of the total given 65,218 landed in Montreal from British and continental ports, while 41,092 sailed from Montreal. Passenger liners made 84 round trips to Montreal during the year.

Ottawa, Ont.—According to a Government report, wheat production in the Prairie Provinces in 1921 amounted to 308 925,000 bushels, as compared with 234,138,300 bushels in 1920. Oats totalled 363,185,000 bushels, compared with 314,297,000 in 1920; barley, 48,619,000 bushels, as against 40,760,500 bushels; rye, 23,113,000 bushels, compared with 8,273,000 bushels. The total area estimated as sown in fall wheat this year for the season of 1922 is 842,400 acres, as compared with 792,200 acres sown in 1920 for 1921.

Toronto, Ont.—Authorized capital of $14,208,500 is reported by companies whose incorporations were reported during the past week, compared with $13,875,250 the previous week, according to the Monetary Times. This sum is distributed as follows: Dominion $10,355 500, British Columbia $600,000, Manitoba $1,095,000; Ontario $2,040,000, and Quebec $118,000.

Regina, Sask.—Hundreds of birds, migrants of all descriptions, were banded by the game wardens several months ago in order that their flights might be studied. The first bird banded—a mud hen—at Kinistina, in the central part of Satskatchewan, has been killed near Rochester, New York. Others of the banded birds have been shot in the far South, and many in the Central States.

Edmonton, Alta.—Christmas mail for the far north left here on December first. From McMurray two teams of huskies set out with five hundred pounds of mail for traders and trappers living in the shadow of the Arctic circle. The most northerly point, Fort McPherson, at the delta of the McKenzie River, will be reached about January twenty-seventh.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta wheat has never been graded so high as this year, according to a report of the Federal Grain Inspector's office here. In October between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels inspected graded number one hard, as compared with some 20,000 bushels thus graded in the corresponding month last year.

Vancouver, B.C.—To date 50,000 tons of wheat have been booked from the Port of Vancouver to the United Kingdom and Japan for December and January shipment.

AIRCRAFT BOMBS DESTROY HUGE WHALE

Killed by a Machine Gun, But Too Large to be Salvaged For Food.

A despatch from Washington says:—To run around in shallow water inside the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, to be killed by machine-gun fire, slated for the abattoir but finally towed out to sea and destroyed by bombs dropped from aircraft, was the fate of a 125-ton whale. The story is told in the Panama Canal Record, a prosaic little weekly publication which deals in a routine way with canal matters. The whale made futile efforts to extricate itself but stuck fast with the top of its head and most of its back above water. A group of canal employees undertook to salvage the animal for food. A launch mounting a machine-gun was requisitioned and after the whale, a female of the species, had been killed, it was towed to a pier in order that it might be lifted from the water to a flat car and sent to the abattoir. A 75-ton railroad crane could not even budge the huge leviathan. After many unsuccessful attempts the salvage enterprise was abandoned. It was not a sperm whale and the carcass began to decompose. Finally a tug attached a line to the carcass and towed it to a point 12 miles outside the breakwater, where a navy airplane dropped two 160-pound bombs from a height of 1 000 feet and destroyed it.

Fecundity of Flies Proved by Experiment

A despatch from Paris says:—When six female flies were imprisoned on May 1 of this year by Prof. E. Roubaud, the first thing they began to do was to lay eggs. They were provided with condensed milk for food. Their prison was roomy, airy, and kept at a nice, comfortable temperature.

At the end of the first week each of the six had averaged 105 eggs, and by the end of the month the total production was 2,692. By that time, too, several hundred of their direct descendants were busy at the egg-laying game, and the professor was even busier trying to find out how many flies he would have at the end of the season if production kept up at its normal rate.

He figured in the end that each of his six prisoners would have by September 30 produced 3,985,969,387,755,100 descendants.

Greenwood's Part in Irish Settlement

A despatch from London says: The pen with which the Irish treaty was signed has been presented by Lloyd George to Lady Greenwood in recognition of the share her husband, Sir Hamar Greenwood, had in laying the foundation of the Irish peace. This share is in danger of being forgotten, because Sir Hamar, realizing how completely he has been associated with the coercion policy, has deliberately kept in the background during the negotiations. Yet in well-informed circles it is claimed that to the Chief Secretary for Ireland belongs the credit of having initiated the movement which has come to a successful end.

Five Years and the Lash For Winnipeg Robber

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.

The British Houses of Parliament cover about eight acres of ground.

John G. Kent

Managing Director of the Canadian National Exhibition, who has been elected President of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions meeting in Chicago. The Association for the first time in forty years will forsake Chicago and will hold its 1922 meeting in Toronto.

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

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.26½; No. 2 Northern, $1.21½; No. 3, $1.14½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55½c; No. 3 CW, 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66c, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 90c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per barrel, $4.80.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26; 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, 21½ to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c; old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; 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 33c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 22 to 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53c; select, storage, 57 to 58c; new laid straights, 86 to 88c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

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 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, $3.75 to $4.50.

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, 33 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 13c; tubs, 13½c; pails, 14c; prints, 15½c.

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; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do, med., $3 to $4; canners 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; sprigers, choice, $90 to $110; calves, choice, $9.50 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $3 to $6; lambs, good, $10.50 to $11.75; do, com., $5.50 to $6; 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 57½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, $2.80 to $2.85. Bran, $24.25. Shorts, $26.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $27 to $28.

Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 42 to 43c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.10.

REGLAR FELLERS-- By Gene Byrnes