on the successful termination of these difficult and protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and conciliatory spirit which you have shown throughout, and I am, indeed, happy in some small way to have contributed by my speech in Belfast to this great achievement."

With the King indorsing the terms of settlement in which the allegiance of his subjects is so vitally affected, there can be no such thing in Parliament as real opposition to the pact. King George will appear in state at Westminster when the treaty is presented for ratification.

The first official outline of the agreement was given in a speech in Birmingham this afternoon by Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, who discussed the success of the negotiations in which he had taken a leading part. He expressed the hope of the British Cabinet that Ulster would join the Irish Free State, and intimated that economic reasons would make this course advisable, but he made it plain that the Orangemen's choice would be respected absolutely by the British.

Modification of Oath

There was great rejoicing in England and Ireland to-day. There were a few discordant voices here and there because the terms of the peace were in part a compromise of two opposing points of view. The British delegates had yielded on the question of allegiance to the crown and the Sinn Feiners had given in on their demand for a united Ireland as a fundamental. Not all could be satisfied when the settlement is a compromise, but all do prefer it to a renewal of hostilities. The oath of allegiance as it appears in the pact is so marked modification of the British demand, but as it apparently satisfied the King himself, the average Briton regards it as a good enough guaranty against an Irish rebellion."

The work that the negotiators concluded with their signatures at 2:30 o'clock this morning was picked up by others. Before daylight Mr. Shakespeare, the Premier's secretary, was racing cross country for Belfast in a special train with a copy of the terms of the agreement in his pocket. The government had promised to hand this copy to Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, to-day, and Shakespeare's arrival in the Orange capital marked the keeping of Lloyd George's promise. This fact added a dramatic element to the struggle for peace at the conference table last night, because every negotiator knew that it was peace at that sitting or never. Sir James had announced that he would not wait longer than to-morrow — the terms must be in his hands then, and Lloyd George kept his promise that they would be. He concluded peace on the day he had said he would.

Dublin Press Satisfied

E. J. Duggan, one of the Sinn Fein delegates, and Desmond Fitzgerald, their publicity representative, started on an early train this morning for Dublin. Long before either they or Mr. Shakespeare had reached their destination, Ireland knew of the terms. Dublin newspapers were quick to express their satisfaction, but the Belfast press was restrained in its comment.

Although there is enormous reason to rejoice over the fact that the two most important parties to a dispute which has done more to injure the British Empire than any other in recent times have come to an agreement it is too early to say that complete peace will settle immediately over Ireland. For the time being a provisional government will be established in Dublin until the attitude of Ulster has been made known and the details of the administration have been worked out between representatives of Sinn Fein and the British Cabinet. There will meanwhile be no repetition of the murders and atrocities which made south Ireland the world's darkest spot outside of Russia, but it is felt here that there is still danger of clashes between the Protestants and Catholics living in the north. Religious fanaticism still exists, and, although the treaty goes a long way toward granting freedom of worship there is no reckoning without the animosity that has so long existed in Belfast and vicinity.

Agreed on Fundamentals

The agreement came as no great surprise to those who were familiar with every detail of the negotiations. Success was actually snatched out of the jaws of failure, but the conversations of the last three months have done much to bring Sinn Fein and the British into alignment and to make possible that moment when Irishmen and Englishmen, wearied and careworn with long struggling, arose and shook hands across a document of peace. England and Ireland had agreed on fundamentals.

The country's reaction to this agreement, as expressed in the press, is generally favorable. Most of the evening newspapers are reticent in their comment, a few of them even giving the impression of fearing to say the wrong thing.

Comment of the Press

"The Evening News" expresses the hope that Irishmen will be as studious in keeping the peace as the government has been in finding it. It says:

"Not alone such a progressive statesman as General Smuts (Premier of South Africa), but the American onlookers, who are all for Irish liberty, had advised the Sinn Fein not to break its head on independence rock. If Ulster accepts, 2:20 a. m., December 6, 1921, is the greatest moment in the history of Ireland, and one of the most important in the history of a world that is sick of war."

"The Star" says that the fact that the two major parties to a dispute which thretened the very basis of the empire were able to agree should make it impossible for the "won't-have-its" to wreck a settlement which demanded not only every dictate of national and international justice, but also plain justice and expediency.

"The Evening Standard" commends the statesmanship of the Sinn Feiners and especially of the Unionist Ministers, who took their political lives in their hands and, on account of whose efforts the agreement runs little risk of being wrecked by extremists, as other compromises have been in the past.

The conservative "Pall Mall Gazette" strikes a gloomier note when it says that a public seasoned by the vicissitudes of experience will maintain an attitude of hoping for the best but prepared for any contingency.

The only morning newspaper in Dublin carrying comment on the agreement is "The Freeman's Journal," which says that Ireland needs no assurance that the terms are in harmony with the terms for which she stands.

"She has been aware from the first," it adds, "that these principles contained no real menace to Great Britain and she looks to Lloyd George to do his part in insuring that the opposition of a fanatical minority will no longer prevent peace with honor."

Text of Irish Agreement

(Continued from page one)

moned for the purpose of members elected to sit in the House of Commons of southern Ireland, and, if approved, it shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

Signed on behalf of the British delegation:

Lloyd George	Winston Churchill
Austen Chamberlain	Worthington Evans
	Hamar Greenwood
Birkenhead	Gordon Hewart

On behalf of the Irish delegation:
Art of Griobhtha (Arthur Griffith).
Michael O. O Sileain (Michael Collins).
Riobard Bartrm (Robert C. Barton).
E. S. Dugan (Eamon J. Duggan).
Seorsa Ghabgain ui Dhubhthaigh (George Gavan Duffy).

Dated the 6th of December, 1921.

Annex to the Treaty

An annex is attached to the treaty. Clause 1 specifies that Admiralty property and rights at the dockyard port of Berehaven are to be retained as at present date, and the harbor defenses and facilities for coastal defense by air at Queenstown, Belfast Lough and Loughswilly to remain under British care, provision also being made for oil, fuel and storage.

Clause 2 provides that a convention shall be made between the two governments to give effect to the following conditions: That submarine cables shall not be landed or wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland established, except by agreement with the British government; that existing cable rights and wireless concessions shall not be withdrawn except by agreement with the British government, and that the British government shall be entitled to land additional submarine cables or establish additional wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland; that lighthouses, buoys, beacons, etc., shall be maintained by the Irish government and not be removed or added to except by agreement with the British government; that war signal stations shall be closed down and left in charge of care and maintenance parties, the government of the Irish Free State being offered the option of taking them over and working them for commercial purposes, subject to Admiralty inspection, and guaranteeing the upkeep of existing telegraphic communication therewith.

Clause 3 provides that a convention shall be made between the two governments for the regulation of civil communication by air.

New York Irish Rejoice Over Peace Settlement

Father Duffy Predicts Speedy Harmony in Erin With One Rule for South and Ulster

The Irish settlement plan reached in London yesterday was greeted in New York with delight by many Americans of Irish descent and indorsed by other leading citizens. Among the comments were:

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, rector of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church and former chaplain of the 69th Regiment:

"I am certainly glad to hear that there is peace in Ireland. It will not be permanent until Ireland is under one government. Ireland is not such a big place. There is scarcely room for two governments. It can be expected that the country will soon be under one government."

Major Michael Kelly, of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic:

"We have implicit confidence in Mr. de Valera and the Dail Eireann to see that Ireland will get her full measure of freedom and that her birthright will not be sold."

Joseph Connolly, "Irish Consul":

"We believe in Asquith's policy of waiting."

Mayor Hylan:

"That's fine. I'm very glad to hear it."

Bryan L. Kennelly, president of Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., and vice-president of the Harriman National Bank:

"In the establishment of an Irish free state I see the dawn of a new era; I sense the coming of a new and better age. God bless those Irishmen who had the courage to enter the breach and the fortitude to see the peace negotiations through to a triumphant finish."

Judge Alfred J. Talley, of the Court of General Sessions:

"Ireland's struggle and sacrifice amidst tremendous odds for the ideal of freedom have been an inspiration in these days of sordid materialism.

"America, which loves liberty, should rejoice the most at the return of Ireland to the family of free nations."

Belfast Is Puzzled by News of the Agreement

General Sentiment Reported To Be Doubt and Distrust; Caucus to Meet To-morrow

BELFAST, Dec. 6 (By The Associated Press).—A statement from the Ulster Premier on the Irish settlement will be delayed for some days. The news that a treaty between England and Ireland had been concluded has nonplussed Belfast. When Parliament assembled tremendous excitement prevailed. There was great curiosity, mixed with anxiety as to how Ulster would fare under the treaty.

Sir James Craig announced in the House that the treaty had been received, but he had not read it, and the House adjourned after transacting routine business. The Cabinet assembled immediately to consider the new situation, and later Colonel Spender, secretary of the Cabinet, formally announced that another Cabinet council would be held to-morrow to continue the discussion.

On Thursday a party meeting of government supporters will be convened to consider the settlement.

Colonel Spender pointed out that there were a great many points requiring elucidation which might necessitate further correspondence before any decision could be made by the Ulster Cabinet.

In reply to questions, he declared that if the south were going to continue hostile "it would be better to have it out now." But if the south really intended to act with friendliness, that would put a different complexion on affairs. He admitted that the first impression of the Ulster government was one of "puzzlement." He thought that details were likely to afford more trouble than the broad outlines. Ulster disliked the form of the oath proposed, but if it was acceptable to the British people, Ulster would not object.

The general feeling in Belfast to-day was rather of doubt and distrust.

Pope Benedict Pleased At Irish Agreement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Pope Benedict, a message from Rome to-day said, expressed great satisfaction on learning that an agreement had been reached by the British and Sinn Fein delegates affording a basis for settlement of the Irish question.

The Irish struggle has been one of the greatest anxieties for the Pontiff, representatives of both sides having had active friends in Rome.

Pope Benedict did not conceal his sympathy with what he regarded the just claims of the Irish people, but condemned the use of violence on both sides.

Bankers Expect New Irish State to Seek Loan Here

Now that an agreement for peace in Ireland has been signed and arrangements have been about completed to declare the Emerald Isle the Irish Free State, bankers said yesterday they would not be surprised to see the new state, once it has squared away and begun to function as such, seek to float an external loan.

Boy and Girl Burned In Turpentine Blast

Cask Explodes Outside of Paint Shop; Firemen Rescue 3 Trapped by Flames

John Camponi, nine years old, of 230 Stanton Street, was burned seriously when a fifty-gallon barrel of turpentine in front of the paint store of Isidore Bund, at 211 Chrystie Street, exploded yesterday afternoon and spread flames in all directions. Charlotte Farb, seventeen years old, of 2 Suffolk Street, was singed, and two painters who were in the store at the time of the explosion had narrow escapes.

The Camponi boy was passing the store when the turpentine exploded. His clothes were ignited and bystanders extinguished the flames by rolling him in the gutter. He was treated at a drug store and then removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said he had little chance of recovery.

Miss Farb and the two painters were cut off from escape through the street door by the rapid spread of the flames. Running to the rear they found the door locked and the windows heavily barred. Flames were igniting the highly inflammable stock on the store shelves when firemen arrived, pried the bars from the rear windows and liberated the three.

When fire started in the American Express Company's Building on Madison Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, yesterday, traffic was tied up for forty-five minutes. The damage to the building was placed at $10,000.

Patrolman Drew $1,500 To Buy Auto, He Says

Witness Explains Bank Account at Hirshfield Inquiry Over Civil Service Accusations

Patrolman Elbert H. Fagan, of motorcycle squad No. 1, was the principal witness yesterday at a hearing before Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield in the investigation of alleged payments by patrolmen of $1,500 each to insure their promotion to sergeant in civil service examinations. Fagan testified that he withdrew $1,500 from a savings bank three days before the competitive examination last August. The money, he said, was intended to be used in the purchase of an automobile, he said.

He said he was unable to find the right sort of automobile and placed $1,100 and the family silverware in a safe deposit vault at the Bronx branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. Later he took the money to his home at 2460 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx.

An attache of the Commissioner of Accounts office yesterday accompanied Fagan to his home and returned with the patrolman's bank book and the $1,100. Fagan said the money came to him as a legacy from his father's estate.

Comments of N. Y. Press on Irish Treaty

'Striking Tribute to the Sincerity and Good Sense of Delegates on Both Sides,' View of 'Times'

Blow to Politicians Here

'Agreement for Peace Founded in Justice and Common Sense,' 'World'

The reaction of the New York morning newspapers to the Irish settlement is indicated in the following excerpts:

Times

Sinn Fein has abandoned its first extreme position. On the other hand, the British government did not stickle over mere forms when it was getting the substance. The whole is a striking tribute to the sincerity and good sense of the delegates on both sides. . . . If the meetings at 10 Downing Street had been open to the public, with partisans admitted, the windows would have been smashed and the whole affair broken off long ago. As it was, the patience and resource of the Prime Minister, combined with the practical sense of the delegates on both sides, under strong pressure, as the latter must have been from the south of Ireland to make peace—finally triumphed.

One almost feels like pausing to drop a tear over those who will feel like so many Othellos with their occupation gone after the Irish question is settled. Particularly will some politicians in this country lament that their source of reputation and even of livelihood has cruelly been taken from them. But such personal sacrifices are necessary when the general good demands them. And nothing can really abate the deep satisfaction with which the entire world will receive the news that at last English political genius has found a way to put a term to evils in the relations of Ireland to England that have existed for more than 700 years.

World

There is world-wide cause for great rejoicing in the Irish settlement. It is an agreement for peace founded in justice and common sense. It is a treaty subscribed to not under duress on either side but in the spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

The peace negotiations in London seemed to have reached their darkest hour when the terms of the settlement were agreed upon. They had dragged on for months, until a final break-down had looked inevitable. Suddenly from the conference chamber in Downing Street issued the news that the treaty of peace had been signed. The situation had never been hopeless, because behind the British and Irish delegates was the impelling force of the demand of the people of Great Britain and Ireland that the way be found to avert further civil war.

In this Irish settlement the British government has gone far beyond the proposals laid down by Premier Lloyd George in his correspondence with Mr. de Valera, and the Sinn Fein delegates also have receded from their extreme claims to full independence. It is an agreement by compromise on details but resting always on the fundamental principle of Irish nationality and Irish self-government.

Herald

Assuming that this is the end of seven centuries of her bitterness, Ireland has much to thank King George for. He saw, with an imperial vision reminiscent of his father, the chance that had come, the chance that was slipping, the chance that might never come again or come only after more and futile years of rebellion and bloodshed; and he reached out and took it.

. . .

As for Lloyd George, none will minimize the task he undertook, the stubbornness with which he persecuted it or the wonderful patience he displayed at trying moments. . . .

Mr. De Valera and his associates, most of them more Irish in blood and characteristics than himself, must be congratulated upon obtaining for Ireland the status of a "free state."

Here, then, is a victory in which none is vanquished. Here is the first real peace in a war which has raged for centuries and spread far beyond the islands of the principals. It ought to be encouraging to the whole world, which seeks peace everywhere, to see the seemingly impossible come true.

London Papers Acclaim Agreement With Irish

LONDON, Dec. 7.—"The Times," declaring that the Irish settlement is "one of the greatest achievements in our imperial history," says that the proposals, framed with farsightedness, reduce the whole problem of Ireland to manageable proportions. It contends that Britain has gone to lengths of generosity greater than many of her stearnest critics ever demanded, while the Sinn Fein delegates, regarding the position of Ulster, proved themselves courageous statesmen.

"Wherever our tongue is spoken," says "The Daily Telegraph," referring to the Irish agreement, "the news will be heard with heartfelt joy and thankfulness. The event is the greatest that has happened in the internal affairs of this country for generations. The dignity of the throne and the security and integrity of the empire are not compromised. Therefore, we view the signing of the treaty as a supreme event.

"The Premier, in signing the agreement, has written his name among the greatest in our history."

"The Morning Post" is again almost the single exception to the chorus of press rejoicing at the Irish settlement. "The Post" says:

"Never before has the British government quailed before armed rebellion and organized assassination. These things are the more remarkable because they were done not only with impunity, but with the acquiescence of public men of commanding aspect and with a large measure of general approval, or, at least, of absence of protest on the part of the people."

"The Post" attributes this to "the fatal heritage of the war" and the fact that a tired government is trying to administer the affairs of a tired people, which would sacrifice nearly everything for peace and quiet.

"The Daily Mail," in heartily indorsing the settlement, assumes that Ulster approved, declaring that unless the arrangement was agreeable to Ulster "we cannot suppose the government would have made their welcome announcement."

In a special editorial analyzing the agreement, "The Daily Chronicle" compares the provisions with the famous offer of the government in July. It says the most noticeable withdrawal is that of the claim for free trade between all parts of the islands, in view of the southern Irishman's strong theoretic leanings to protection.

Liberal Party Sweeps Canada; Meighen Beaten

(Continued from page one)

of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.; R. B. Bennett, Minister of Justice, Calgary, Alta., and Edmond Bristol, Minister Without Portfolio, Toronto.

The Cabinet members defeated were: F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, Colchester, N. S.; E. K. Spinney, Minister without portfolio, Yarmouth, N. S.; L. P. Normand, President of the Privy Council, Three Rivers, Quebec; C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, Quebec; A. Fauteux, Solicitor General, Terrebonne, Quebec; L. G. Belley, Postmaster General, Charlevoix, Quebec; Rudolphe Monty, Secretary of State, Beauharnois, Quebec.

Premier Meighen issued the following statement at 11:30 to-night, admitting the fall of his government:

"I accepted the verdict of the people. I have no further comment to make."

Arthur Meighen, defeated Prime Minister, has been at the head of the Canadian government since July, 1920, assuming office when Sir Robert Borden retired from active political life.

Hylan Calls Conference of N. Y. Mayors to Fight Utility Rates

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent letters to all mayors and corporation counsels in the state and to members of the Legislature urging closer co-operation in opposing the traction and public service corporations throughout the state which have obtained increased rates and inviting them to meet with New York City officials on Monday, December 19.

"In several of the litigations concerning gas rates decisions have been handed down which will have the effect of curtailing and even blocking activities of cities unless appropriate legislation be had," says the Mayor.

Message Urges Labor Laws and Flexible Tariff

(Continued from page one)

the delay was holding up stabilization abroad, while it was gaining absolutely nothing for this country. The desire of the Administration on this is to have the foreign governments which owe the United States money substitute bonds which can be sold to American investors for the I O U's which they now have in the United States Treasury. The United States could then take the money obtained from the sale of these foreign bonds to American investors and retire Liberty bonds with it, thus eliminating the interest paid on some billions of Liberty bonds every year, which in turn would aid in the reduction of taxes. Incidentally the whole movement would result in enhancing the value of Liberty bonds, since the total of them outstanding would be reduced materially.

A few of the other important points in the message were:

The President's evident dissatisfaction with much of the Republican leadership in Congress, including the tendency of members to join with the opposition groups such as the agrarian bloc.

A recommendation for national legislation to authorize co-operative marketing by the farmers.

A constitutional amendment to call a halt on the issuance of tax-free securities.

As always is the case with Presidential messages to Congress, members of the President's party praised what he had to say and recommended, and the opposition party generally had nothing but criticism to offer. On the whole, the message came up to the expectation of Republican leaders, and, as one expressed it, "the President has laid out a program that will keep us busy."

There was a general feeling among Republicans and Democrats that the President in urging "division along party lines" rather than "to divide geographically or according to pursuits or personal following," was condemning the agrarian bloc and at the same time blaming the party leaders for permitting the disintegration of the party in the organization of blocs. Senator Capper, of Kansas, one of the leaders in the agricultural group, said he did not believe the President was hitting at the bloc and added that the President has nothing whatever to fear from it.

But Senator Capper's view was not shared by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and others among the leaders. They realize fully what Mr. Harding was driving at, and feel that steps of some sort are in order to get the party in Congress to working as a unit.

While some of the agrarian members were more or less piqued at the President's insistence on adherence to party lines, they were more than pleased with his recommendation that co-operative marketing legislation be passed. The President, it is believed, was induced to deal with this subject because of the failure of the Senate to act favorably on the Volstead-Capper bill, either in the Sixty-sixth Congress or the special session of the present Congress. With the President's support actively behind the bill it is thought quick action will be obtained from the Senate. The bill has been marooned there for months, a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee insisting on taking away from farmers virtually all of the advantages contained in the proposed legislation as passed by the House.

A few of the high protective tariff Senators were slow in approving the President's elastic tariff proposal. They want time to think it over. Senator Penrose and other members of the Finance Committee indicated that carrying out of Mr. Harding's recommendations would mean a great deal of work and probably would delay the date on which the measure will come before the Senate.

Advocates of the American valuation provisions also are worried over the suggestion that the President be given discretion in applying the provisions. However, they are face to face with the issue, for Senator Smoot introduced amendments to the tariff bill carrying out all of the President's recommendations. In the end the Republican leaders are expected to follow the President as the best means of meeting conditions in Europe.

There has been much talk about abolishing tax exempt securities through a constitutional amendment. Senator Smoot has one pending in the Senate. But those who commented on the President's recommendation predicted nothing will come of it. Even should Congress propose the amendment to the various states, it is inconceivable, some members pointed out, that the states would give up their rights in the matter.

The President was received heartily by the audience, which was one of the largest ever crowded into the House chamber. He was applauded vigorously when he entered and when he concluded, as well as at frequent intervals during his address.

Harding Industrial Court Fails to Suit Gompers

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Harding's proposed industrial relations court is a "reversion to the conditions obtaining 400 years ago, when the Court of Quarter Sessions determined wages and condemned men to compulsory servitude if they resented the decisions," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made here tonight.

If the President had in mind the establishment of a tribunal to determine working conditions and wages, he had ignored the lesson to be drawn from such efforts in Kansas and in Australasian countries, Mr. Gompers continued.

"The analogy which the President makes between international affairs and industrial disputes is unwarranted by facts," the labor chieftain added. "Is it not true that Mr. Harding and the Senate have stood unalterably against the covenant of the League of Nations, and for what reason? Because they have regarded the covenant as a legalistic machine to enforce and compel obedience of any recalcitrant nation, while his proposal as presented by Mr. Hughes to the armament limitation conference is an offer of voluntary agreement. And it is the voluntary agreement, the collective bargaining, the organization of the workers and of the employers to reach voluntary agreements, so that strikes, lockouts and boycotts may be avoided, which must solve our industrial disputes."

Except for this criticism Mr. Gompers said that the President's message to Congress was an "admirable document."

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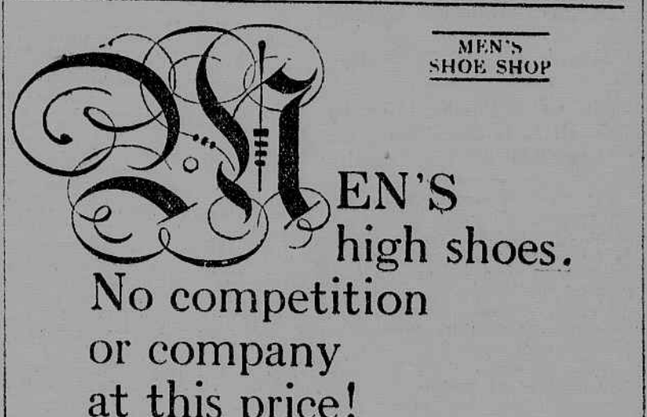

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