

Ulster's Opposition to Irish Treaty Threatening Civil War

Says Correspondent; Repudiate Boundary Commission Plan

DE VALERA SCORES, GRIFFITH DEFENDS, IN DAIL EIREANN

Republican Parliament Holds Public Sessions for Debate and Adjourns Monday Evening Without Having Taken Action Upon the Matter; President Says Pact Subverts Republic.

London, Dec. 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Civil war in Ireland arising from Ulster's opposition to the proposed revision of her boundaries under the Irish peace treaty is seriously threatened according to the political correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. Ulster is determined that "not one loyalist shall be sacrificed against his will to the Sinn Fein," he said, and adds: "She (Ulster) will certainly not appoint a representative to the boundary commission and if the commission operates without her consent and allocates any part of her territory to the south there will be civil war before she parts with it."

DAIL EIREANN ADJOURNS WITHOUT TAKING ACTION

Dublin, Dec. 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Dail Eireann, after holding morning and afternoon sessions Monday for public discussions of the Anglo-Irish treaty, considering motions for its ratification and its rejection, adjourned without action at 6:15 o'clock Monday evening until 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The most sensational and most impressive contribution to the day's debate was Robert Barton's narrative of the circumstances under which he and other delegates were, according to his statement, forced to sign the treaty without referring it back to the cabinet at Dublin.

Barton said he and George Gavin Duffy were against signing but when he realized that war would result if he did not sign, he decided to choose "the lesser of the two evils."

When the Dail Eireann adjourned nothing tangible had developed to indicate how matters would vote on the question of ratifying the treaty.

Immediately after adjournment, the correspondent interviewed four prominent Sinn Fein leaders. Deputy Duggan, secretary of the Irish republican movement, and Colonel Maurice Moore. Each declared it was impossible to make any estimate of the relative strength of those favoring and those opposing the treaty, or to hazard a guess as to which side would eventually gain a majority.

Ireland, under the status granted her by the pending agreement, would have the same right as Canada to send an ambassador to Washington, declared Michael Collins, Sinn Fein finance minister in arguing for ratification of the treaty before the Dail Eireann Monday afternoon. Collins, long time leader of the republican army, made the principal argument of the afternoon about the treaty he signed in London.

Eamonn de Valera, the republican

president, fighting for rejection, denounced the treaty as "subversion of the republic," declared Collins in denying charges that he had been bluffed into signing the document, "was not signed under the personal intimidation of any delegates."

Gives Immense Powers.

The people, he said, did not understand the immense powers the treaty had given the Irish people. Irish aspirations were satisfied with security, freedom and the removal of the British army was proof that the national principles had been established, he argued. Mr. Collins' argument that the constitutional right under the treaty was actually the same as that of Canada and Africa and that Ireland had no less a right than Canada to send an ambassador to the United States was greeted with a roar of approval.

In the course of his speech Mr. Collins, referring to cablegrams he had received from America said: "What I am going to say will make me unpopular in America for the rest of my life. I am going to hide nothing I think for the sake of American popularity."

"I received a cablegram from San Francisco saying: 'Stand fast. We will send you a million dollars a month.'"

"My reply to this was to send half a million and send a thousand men fully equipped."

"I received another cablegram from a branch of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, reading: 'Don't weaken now; stand with De Valera.'"

"Well, that branch, come over and stand with both of us."

Griffith Moves Adoption.

Adoption of the treaty was moved by Arthur Griffith, foreign minister in the cabinet and signer of the London agreement.

Commandant McKean of county Longford, one of the best known of the Irish republican army leaders, seconded the Griffith motion, saying: "The Irish people want substance, not shadows."

Immediately after the meeting began, argument arose as to whether the document introduced by Eamonn de Valera, the republican president, at the private meeting of the Dail last week should be introduced at the public session. It transpired that the document in question was an alternative proposed peace agreement drawn up by De Valera.

Speaker MacNeil said Mr. de Valera had requested that the document be regarded as confidential until he put forward his own proposal in the public session. Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins protested, but the speaker said he could not allow debate on this point, and Mr. Griffith then moved the ratification of the treaty.

Question of Lives.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Griffith said this was not a question of the mere rights of the people; it was a question of the lives and fortunes of the people of Ireland, and he was not going to hide from the Irish people that President de Valera's alternative motion would mean:

"Not once did we demand recognition of the Irish republic, knowing it would be next to impossible to secure it," he said, referring to the London agreement.

He read a letter which had been received from Prime Minister Lloyd George early in the negotiations, saying the government proposed making Ireland co-equal with the other British dominions and to secure for Ireland a place in the League of Nations. The letter also promised the withdrawal of naval and military forces from Ireland when the agreement was ratified.

Mr. Griffith said the oath of allegiance agreed upon was one "which any Irishman can take with honor." Hearty applause was given him as he resumed his seat.

President de Valera then rose to move the rejection of the treaty. "I am against this treaty because it will not end the conflict between Great Britain and Ireland," he declared. "I am against the treaty because I am for peace, not war."

Denounces Treaty.

Mr. de Valera scathingly denounced the treaty as "subverting the republic." He dwelt at length upon the allegiance feature of the document, inveighing against what he declared would be the ignominy of the Irish people taking the oath of allegiance to the British king. He paid tribute, however, to the delegates who signed the pact, saying what they did "was in their excess of love for Ireland."

"If King George came over to open the Irish parliament you would see black flags in the streets of Dublin," he said. He likened the situation to the act of union, declaring it would lead to endless strife.

Summing up, he asserted the treaty was entirely inconsistent with Ireland's position and that if it were ratified Ireland would continue subservient to England.

Cries of "no" from supporters of the treaty followed this declaration. Austin Stack seconded President de Valera's motion, saying he stood for "complete independence and nothing short of it."

Count Plunkett also spoke in support of the motion for rejection. During his address President de Val-

era said if a provisional government were set up by Griffith and Collins in Dublin castle it would be regarded by the people as a usurpation. They had been chosen by British power as the authority in Ireland, he declared.

Signed Under Duress, Claim

Mr. deValera said this was the moment when a "grand peace" was possible and under it King George would come to Dublin.

Cries of "no" from his supporters. He meant, he said, as the presidents of America or France, should come, as the heads of friendly statesmen. There were loud cries of "no" when Mr. deValera said the Irish army would be his majesty's army and the Irish ministers his majesty's.

The republican president asked if the Dail representatives had been "liars" when they said the people at the election had demanded a republic? Perhaps the supporters of the treaty, Mr. De Valera said, might "scotch" an election and secure a majority because weary people would take anything but the people would be disaffected and would start up again as they did after the union and Mr. Lloyd George would undergo the same experience as Pitt.

Mr. De Valera argued rather than sign a document which would give the British authority in Ireland, the Irish people would be ready to go on in slavery until their oppressions were blotted out.

Speaks in Heated Vein

Mr. De Valera concluded by saying that the signers of the treaty, as far as they could, had tried to do what was popular in order to set boundaries to the march of nations. This statement evoked cheers. The republican president's speech was in a heated vein, in contrast with the quiet address of Griffith.

Arthur Griffith, in the course of his speech opening debate on ratification said the point in dispute was with regard to the removal of the British army. Those on the other side were prepared to recognize the king as head of the British commonwealth. The alternative proposals to the treaty meant that Ireland would be half in and half out of the British empire, whereas under the treaty, the Irish would go in with heads up. That was the main difference, and he would not sacrifice a single young Irishman for it.

Mr. Griffith said this was the first treaty signed between England and Ireland as equals since the year 1172. In the course of his speech Mr. Collins, referring to cablegrams he had received from America said:

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WEATHER

Reported for The Tribune by the United States Weather Bureau at Helena.

| Observations taken at 6 p. m., Dec. 19, for preceding 24 hours: | High | Low | Precip. |
|---|------|-----|---------|
| Great Falls | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Calgary | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Helena | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Kalispell | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| New York | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| St. Paul | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Seattle | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Williston | 28 | 18 | 0.00 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 56 | 1.12 |
| Spokane | 12 | 6 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 26 | 24 | 0.00 |
| San Francisco | 66 | 48 | 0.00 |

Weather Conditions — Pacific Slope.

Northwest and Canadian Northwest: The pressure distribution through the northwest has not changed much since Monday morning, although the center of the Canadian high area is now over southern Saskatchewan and eastern Montana. Temperatures are considerably below zero in the western provinces and in the upper Rockies. Light snow has fallen over Montana and adjacent states during the past 24 hours, and rain on the California coast.

Montana Forecast:

Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; continued cold.

Days of Woolly West Will Be Reenacted for Belt Firemen

Special to The Tribune.

Helena, Dec. 19.—All the old stunts and several new ones added will make up the program of the "Days of '49" carnival to be held December 30-31, if the elaborate plans of the committee in charge of the big annual affair of the Belt volunteer fire department materialize. That the affair will be a repetition of last year's success there is little doubt as those in charge have the benefit of former experience and are going at it with an energy and enthusiasm that they intend shall mark the event as the annual high spot in Belt's social life.

At the regular meeting of the fire department held recently the committee in charge of the carnival, J. A. Kierstead and Mike Kessler, reported progress on the details. The carnival is to be a representation of early life in the west. A roulette table has been secured, a fair layout also, and contracts let for other necessary supplies, including the paper money that is furnished the crowd in exchange for real coin of the realm. A \$75 pearl necklace is to be presented to the queen of the carnival. Several notables are to be invited from all over the state to attend the affair. The committee in

Have World Against Her

Mr. Griffith said if the treaty were rejected and Ireland went to war again she would be fighting against the world. He declared the Irish plenipotentiaries went to London to perform as difficult a task as could be placed on the shoulders of man. Other men were asked to go to London, but they had refused.

"We went," he continued, "and brought back a treaty which safeguards the interests of Ireland—by that treaty I'm going to stand, and everyone behind us with a scrap of honor is going to stand by it."

To Stop Coughing at Night

When anyone is suffering from a bronchial affection or has a cough that lingers on and grows worse at night, the loss of sleep tends to weaken the sufferer and grows more serious the longer it is neglected. Mrs. M. Suter, 647 Longbrook Ave., Stratford, Conn., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar has given me great relief from a severe attack of bronchitis. No medicine stands higher throughout the nation as a family remedy for colds, coughs and croup. Great Falls Drug Store.—Adv.

IN-NESMENT.

Husband (reading market report)—I see there's a corner in eggs, now. Wife—I see no advantage in that, the old-fashioned round ones were all right.—Duluth Herald.

How quickly it heals! That's what you'll say after applying RESINOL

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One trial will prove it and show you in results why millions of shrewd, thrifty housewives prefer Calumet to all other brands.

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Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

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FIREMAN KILLED

Anniston, Ala., Dec. 19.—A railway fireman was killed and a number of persons were reported injured when the "Kansas City Special," west bound, was derailed near here at noon Monday.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza

and as a Preventive, take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 50c.

WORDS ARE WORDS.

She—A few words mumbled by the minister and people are married. He—Yes, a few words mumbled by a sleeping husband and people are divorced.—Boston Transcript.

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- Everybody Step. From The Music Box Revue. Fox-Trot Ted Lewis and His Band 85c
- Kentucky Home. Fox-Trot The Happy Six A-3498
- It's You. Fox-Trot The Happy Six 85c
- Sal-O-May. Fox-Trot Paul Biese Trio A-3494
- Catalina. Fox-Trot Paul Biese Trio 85c
- Song of Love. Waltz Prince's Dance Orchestra A-3504
- Plantation Lullaby. Medley Waltz Prince's Dance Orchestra 85c
- Na-Jo. Fox-Trot The Happy Six A-3503
- Jabberwocky. Fox-Trot The Happy Six 85c

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- Cry Baby Blues. Dolly Kay A-3502
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- O'Reilly (I'm Ashamed Of You). From Bisfeld Folies of 1921 Van and Schenck 85c
- A Dream of Your Smile. Edwin Dale A-3498
- Love Will Find a Way. From Shuffie Along Edwin Dale 85c
- Maggie Maguire. Edwin Dale & William Moryan A-3501
- Mary O'Brien. Edwin Dale 85c
- I'll Be Good But I'll Be Lonesome. Southern Quartet A-3488
- He Took It Away From Me—Blues. Southern Quartet 85c

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- Le Coq d'Or—"Salut à toi soleil!" Maria Barrientos \$1.50
- Long, Long Ago. Hilda Lashanska 49963
- Shipmate O' Mine. Louis Groszow A-3492
- Five and Twenty Sailormen. Louis Groszow \$1.00
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