

GREAT WORLD POWERS AGREE TO TEN YEARS PEACE FOR THE WORLD

Britain, United States, France and Japan Make Solemn Covenant—Nine-Power Agreement Places China on Stable Footing.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 11.—An end has come to war in one-half of the earth. After four weeks' work the Conference on the Limitation of Armament on Saturday presented its first concrete decision to keep the peace among the myriad islands of the Pacific. The decision comes in the form of a treaty between Britain, the United States, Japan and France. There are only four clauses, a simple document, which may thus be summarized:

(1) The four powers agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific, and promise to hold conferences in the event of disputes.

(2) If any other power threatens aggressive action the four shall communicate fully and frankly with each other and take joint action.

(3) The treaty is to remain in force ten years, which is also the same period as the proposed naval holiday. It cannot be terminated except on twelve months' notice.

(4) As soon as the treaty ratifications are deposited in Washington the Anglo-Japanese pact of July 18, 1911, is terminated.

Four steps toward international respect for the sovereignty, independence and administrative integrity of China were taken by action of the conference in its plenary session today. These were:

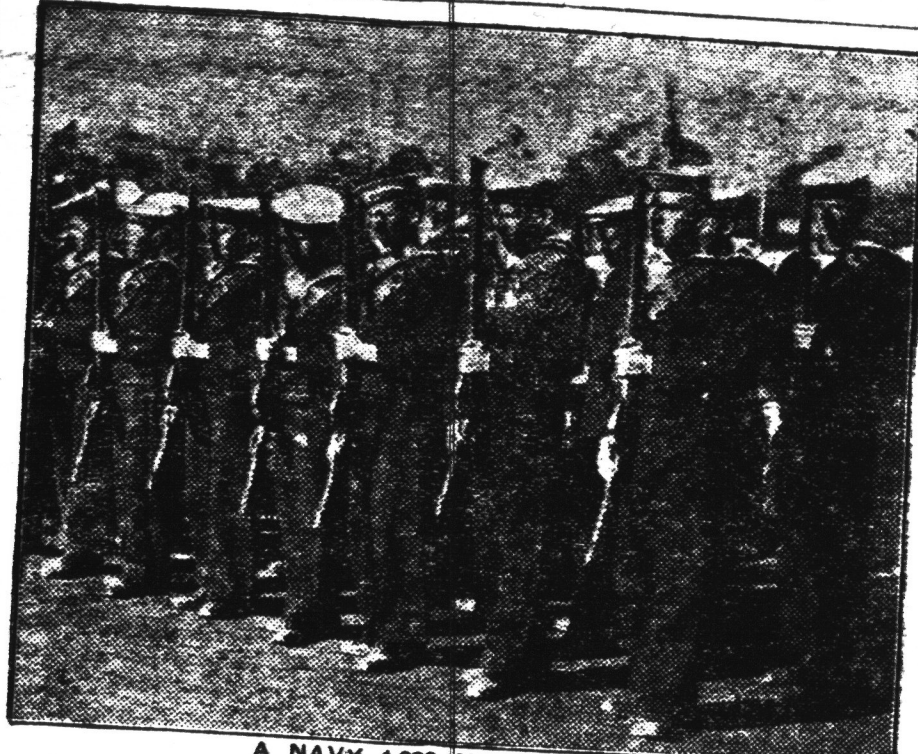
First—The adoption by all nine powers, including China, of the Root declaration.

Second—The adoption of a resolution pledging eight powers—the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal—to establish a commission to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China; into the laws, judicial system and methods of judicial administration in China. The assent of China also was given to this resolution today.

Third—The assent of all nine powers, including China, to the principle that China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

Fourth—The declaration of all nine powers, including China, of their intention not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one or individually or collectively with any power or powers, which would infringe or impair the principles of the Root declaration.

This was the fourth plenary session of the conference. At the first were heard the Hughes proposals for navy scrapping. At the second the powers accepted these proposals in spirit and in principle. At the third Premier Briand of France made his memorable plea to retain his country's army. On Saturday results were obtained. Other results perhaps of equal importance, may follow rapidly.



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.

LARGE VOTE CERTAIN FOR SETTLEMENT

80 Members of Dail Eireann Out of 120 Will Favor Anglo-Irish Pact.

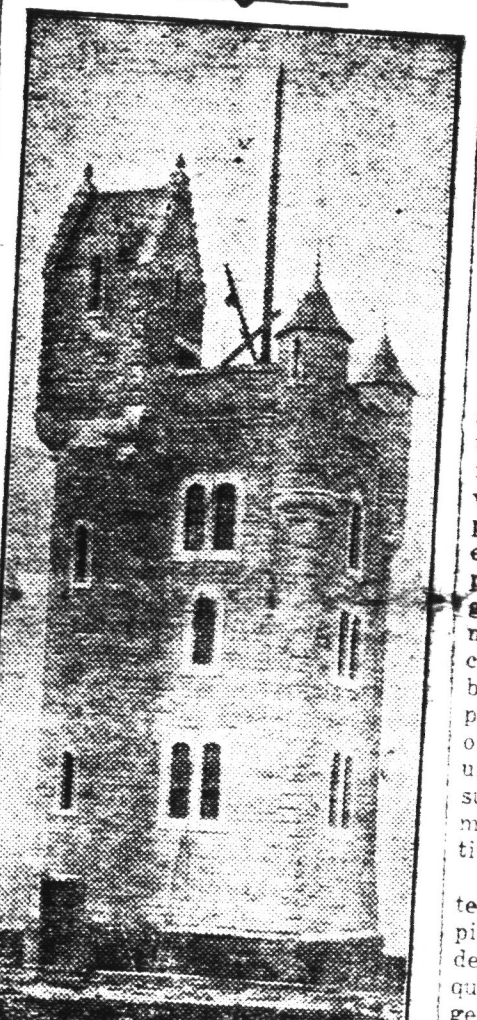
London, Dec. 10.—The Government confidently expects a whirlwind finish to the Irish settlement within a week. The extremists in both Dublin and Belfast, it is said here, will find themselves unable to make headway against the momentum acquired by the peace movement. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George is so sure everything will go on schedule that he is already turning to other big matters which he has been obliged to put to one side during the Irish negotiations.

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 work 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 competence in the teaching of medicine is such as to give a student of the latter part of the present century a better preparation for his profession than a student of the latter part of the last century. 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 of their fellow-men.



A Unique War Memorial
A view of the War Memorial Tower on the Western Front overlooking the "Schwalben Redoubt" at Thiéval. It was unveiled by Lord Carson.

The British Houses of Parliament cover about eight acres of ground. Wood cut the low producers from the heap. They will not return enough to make it worth your while to take care of them.

AUTONOMY POSSESSED BY CANADA ONE OF DECIDING FACTORS IN PARLEY

A despatch from London says:—Although an amity with the Orange Free State is suggested by the name of the proposed Irish Free State, the constitution and history of Canada continue to be cited as a pattern, and both are as a consequence very much the subject of discussion in the British press of to-day. Comparisons with Canada are being used both for and against the Irish agreement. The majority of the commentators point to the comparative smoothness with which the Canadian plan has operated. The Morning Post, on the other hand, points out that the first use of its fiscal autonomy which was made by Canada was the imposition of tariffs against the Mother country and the conclusion of a reciprocity agreement with the United States. The granting of fiscal autonomy to the Dominion of Canada, says the Post, has not worked out to the advantage of British traders and manufacturers, and the same will be true of the Irish case. The Sinn Fein delegates have been availing themselves of sources of information on Canadian history and affairs which are open to them in London, and what they have learned has proved of great weight with them. Positive proof of the non-exercise in practice of the right of veto of Canadian legislation, vested in the Crown, was furnished to them during the negotiations by Mr. Winston Churchill and proved one of the determining factors in their decision to sign the agreement. It is also one of the main points which they will place before the voters of Southern Ireland, Canada being quoted as a happy example of Dominion autonomy, as against the republican form of government of the United States, which is taken as a model by De Valera and those who share his opinions.

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.

China and Japan Have Reached Agreement

A despatch from Washington says:—An agreement was reached late on Thursday by Chinese and Japanese delegates for the return to China of all public properties in the Kiao-Chow leasehold, subject to confirmation by Tokyo of one feature of the agreement. Japan will be allowed to retain such institutions as schools, shrines and cemeteries, which are exclusively Japanese in character. China on her part agrees to refund all moneys spent on public properties developed during the Japanese occupation.

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.

MARSHAL FOCH GETS ROUSING WELCOME

Famous Commander Praises Canadian Corps' Work in France and Flanders.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies during the last years of the war, received here today sincere tributes of admiration and affection from the people of the capital. Greeted at the station by His Excellency the Governor-General, by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, high officials of the army and navy and by thousands of cheering people, Marshal Foch, during the three hours of his stay was everywhere cheered to the echo—tributes which he accepted with smiles and salutes and repaid by declaring his own and the French armies' admiration for the work of the Canadian corps in France and Flanders.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—"If I succeeded on many occasions in holding back the enemy, these successes were in no small degree due to the bravery and activity of the Canadian corps which was always ready. When at times of critical import it seemed that the troops were almost ready to die with fatigue and it still became necessary for me to call for troops to a danger point to repel the enemy, the Canadians were always first to volunteer for the service, and in some way they always managed to be on the spot when they were needed. This was not merely owing to the fact that they had such commanders as General Currie, but to their own indomitable spirit and courage."

This was the remarkable tribute to the Canadian corps paid by Marshal Foch in an address given at His Majesty's Theatre here this afternoon, when he was a guest of honor of the Montreal Canadian Club.

That it was in no small degree due to the Canadians that the Germans had not hocked their way through to Paris in 1915, was another assertion of the Marshal, and in 1918 the final appeal was met with a cry of "En Avant," from their commander, General Currie.

WAR DEBTS MUST BE PAID BY JUNE, 1947

The U. S. Senate Committee Startles European Financial Experts.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Financial and economic experts brought along by foreign delegations to the armament conference in the hope that the inter-allie debt question might possibly come up were given a surprise today, when they read what the Senate Finance Committee had done with the administration foreign loan funding bill.

The funding measure will be called up in the Senate Tuesday. Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, formally announced. A general airing of views on the attitude of the European Governments towards their eleven billion dollar debt to the United States is certain.

The foreign financiers and economists were chiefly interested in, or aroused by, the provision inserted in the bill by the Senate committee, which definitely establishes June 15, 1947, as the ultimate maturity date of the funded obligations. In other words the funding commission created in the legislation must rite into the agreements effected with the debtor governments a stipulation that they shall pay the entire amounts of their debts, principal and interests, not later than 1947.

The foreign treasury representatives, likewise, had no reason to rejoice over another amendment adopted by the finance committee, which fixes the minimum rate of interest at five per cent.

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.

Returns of the Dominion Elections

Province	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	Labour
Ontario	22	37	23	18
Quebec	65	30	5	0
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1
New Brunswick	4	1	1	1
Nova Scotia	5	5	1	1
Manitoba	16	1	12	1
Alberta	2	1	10	1
Saskatchewan	1	7	3	1
British Columbia	3	7	3	1
Totals	118	59	61	2

