

stitution. He is expected to refuse the oath, thus leaving the constituency unrepresented. Cathal Oshannon, editor of the Voice of Labour and noted for his advanced views, was one of those sworn in. The Labour party authorized its leader to make a statement explaining its acceptance of the oath. The statement said the Labourites were merely following the tractics of the political parties of the workers in all countries, whether monarchical or republican. The oath they looked as implying no obligation other than the obligation resting upon any person in accepting the principle of citizenship. The party would work to dethrone capitalists and substitute a regime of labour and service. They accepted the treaty, said the labour representative, under protest, because it had been imposed by a superior force and if ever the Irish people decided to repudiate the treaty, or denounce the constitution, the fact of their having taken the oath of allegiance would not prevent the party from preserving full freedom of action. Patrick Mallie was elected Deputy Speaker. William Cosgrave, in acknowledging his election as President, received an ovation. He began his address with an expression of regret that 12 months, which might have been spent in securing the fruits of Ireland's struggle had been wasted in resisting what he termed the mad efforts of those who had called upon the people to throw aside those fruits and reenter battle. Mr. Cosgrave paid warm tribute to the British who, he said, once the treaty was signed never had tried to whittle it down one iota but had stood by the letter and spirit of their bargain with scrupulous and undeviating good faith. He then read the following telegram from Mr. Bonar Law. "On the inauguration of the Irish Free State I desire on behalf of my colleagues and myself to convey to you a message of greetings and goodwill. You may be assured that we on our side will do all that lies in our power to further the common interests that we both have in peace and prosperity to Ireland and lasting concord between the two countries." After his address Mr. Cosgrave nominated the following six Ministers constituting with him an executive council: Kevin O'Higgins, Richard Mulcahy, Professor John McNeill, Ernest Blythe, Joseph McGrath and Desmond Fitzgerald. His nominations were accepted. The council as formed is made up respectively of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Defence, Education, Local Government, Industry, Commerce, Labour and Foreign Affairs. Parliament has the duty of nominating all the Ministers not members of the Executive Council and will do so through committee representation by all sections of the Chamber. The Ministers not in the Cabinet will be Agriculture, Fisheries and Post Office. In ad-

dition there will be an assistant Minister of Labour and Industries Commissioner and one liaison officer between the Lower House and the Senate. Mr. Cosgrave later announced his list of thirty nominations. The more prominent of those named by him were the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Kerry, the Marquis of Headfort, Baron Glenavy, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Dunraven, General Sir Bryan Mahon, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Martin Fitzgerald, of the Freeman's Journal, Henry Guinness, a Governor of the Bank of Ireland, Dr. George Sigerson, Professor of Biology, University of Dublin, and Wm. Butler Yeats, the Poet. The President included in his nominations the Dowager Countess of Desart and Mr. Power.

London, Dec. 8th.—The Irish republicans, says a despatch to the Evening Standard from Dublin, have issued a manifesto describing Timothy Healy, the Governor-General, as a life-long enemy of the nation. The manifesto adds, "the fight will go on as long as there is a man in Ireland. It is war to the death."

Dublin, Dec. 8th.—The startling swiftness with which the Free State Government acted in consequence of the assassination of Deputy Hales, caused a great sensation among Dublinites, used as they are to sensational happenings. Through today's executions the Irregulars lost two of their principal leaders, and two other important, although less known men. All four surrendered after the destruction of the Four Courts, in the seizure of which O'Connor and Mellows took a leading part. The prisoners were tried by a military court martial during the night and found guilty and sentenced to death. The death sentences were carried out at 9.20 o'clock this morning. Three priests were present. The prisoners blindfolded were marched to the place of execution. O'Connor had to be assisted to the scaffold.

Lausanne, Dec. 8th.—Turkey presented to the Near East conference today counter suggestions, concerning control of the Straits, of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Turks ask first. Guarantees against surprise attacks from land and sea, threatening the security of the Straits of Constantinople or of the Sea of Marmora. Second. Limitation of naval forces bound for the Black Sea, so they will not constitute a danger to the zone extending between the two Straits to the Black Sea. Turkey expresses the view that these forces might be composed of light warships, employed for the protection of international commerce. Third. Interdiction upon the maintenance of warships in the Black Sea. Fourth. Liberty of passage for merchantmen in time of peace and of war. Ismet Pasha contended that in order to defend the shores of the Sea of Marmora by a fleet, Turkey would have to keep arsenals and

other naval equipment in Constantinople and the Straits. He thought also that the limits of the demilitarized zones were too great and contended that the four islands in the Straits should be recognized as under Turkish sovereignty. After hearing Ismet Pasha's address the conference took a recess until afternoon. One of the European delegates expressed the opinion that the point raised by the Turks should not make a final accord difficult. During the session M Tchitcherin, of Russia, again insisted that the Straits should be closed to all except Turkish warships. He believed, he said, that the setting up of buffer states like Turkey would prevent future clashes in the East. M. Tchitcherin warned Rumania against accepting the Allied plans, saying Rumania would meet the same fate as Greece. Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria announced their adhesion to the Allied proposition.

London, Dec. 8th.—A severe earthquake at Kiushiu, southmost of the principal islands of Japan, is reported in a Tokio despatch to the Central News. Many persons are said to have been killed or injured and hundreds of houses were destroyed.

London, Dec. 8th.—New Zealand has given a big vote against prohibition in a referendum taken concurrently with the Parliamentary elections, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail.

London, Dec. 8th.—Premier Mussolini, of Italy, arrived late tonight for tomorrow's conference of Allied Premiers. Black Fascisti Fezes and diplomatic top hats were smashed and police helmets were lost when the crowd surged about the figure of the Fascisti leader.

Minneapolis, Dec. 8th.—The largest cooperative wheat sales agency in the world which, according to United States organizers, will handle 100,000,000 bushels in its first year, was formed here today at a meeting of six cooperative organizations representing ten states. The new organization is known as the American Wheat Growers Association and was formed at a meeting of trustees of the Northwest Wheat Growers Association representing five states and the trustees of five other cooperative bodies representing five other states. The headquarters of the new association probably will be located in either Minneapolis or Kansas City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9th.
Flour, (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) duty paid pr. brl. \$7.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.20.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$29.75.
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$5.78.

Mcasses Sugar 89 no quotation.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 14 30-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.54½