

Dail Leaders in Tilt; Pact Vote Tomorrow

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the waters by saying that neither the British Cabinet nor the delegates of the Dail claimed the power to conclude a treaty.

De Valera Opens Proceedings

The proceedings were opened by De Valera, who, after the roll had been called, spoke a few words in Gaelic, and then broke into English.

President De Valera explained at some length the circumstances under which the plenipotentiaries of the Dail had been appointed. On October 7, he said, the plenipotentiaries had received instructions the most important of which was the complete text of the treaty should be submitted to Dublin and a reply awaited.

He invited a question with regard to the conduct of the negotiations. He said the question might be considered on its merits and should not be influenced by the mere accident of a difference of opinion in the cabinet or any other extraneous matters.

Reviewing the circumstances leading up to the appointment of the plenipotentiaries, Mr. de Valera said he had made it clear at the meeting of the Dail that the plenipotentiaries should have full plenary powers, but that whatever arrangement was reached would be submitted to the Dail for ratification.

Mr. de Valera said his idea was that when the plenipotentiaries had arrived at an agreement in principle and had a rough copy of the document they were prepared to sign they should have sent it to the cabinet. He could only say that when he did see the final text he would be glad to see it.

Collins Questions President
After Mr. de Valera had concluded Arthur Griffith, head of the delegation to London, who, with Michael Collins and the other plenipotentiaries signed the peace agreement, rose to ask whether the cabinet had received instructions which exceeded their instructions.

Mr. de Valera explained that the treaty was signed in the small hours of the morning, after long deliberations had been held in the cabinet. He said that to that extent, he said, the instructions had not been followed.

Michael Collins then asked that the final document agreed to in Dublin by the United Dail Cabinet be placed on file with the document signed in London by the plenipotentiaries. They did not sign that document as a treaty, he said, but on the understanding that all the plenipotentiaries would recommend it to the Dail for ratification.

Dr. White then moved a private session. Mr. de Valera said he thought the general question must be debated in public, but that the matter referred to ought to be decided in private. He said he had just been made aware of delegates which were not facts, he said.

Other members argued that the whole proceedings, with the exception of those touching upon military or financial matters, should be made public. He said that all the newspapers and the so-called moderate opinion strongly support the stand taken by Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and the other plenipotentiaries of the peace agreement with England.

Members in the Conservative party in the House of Commons who sympathize with Ullster's position have decided to move an amendment to the address replying to the King's speech and press it to a decision. The amendment will be moved by Colonel John Gretton, of Herefordshire, who led the "die-hard" party in the House of Commons on the Government's Irish policy.

The amendment is framed in a manner which its sponsors hope will command for it wide support among the Conservatives. It is believed the members from Ullster will support the move.

Parliament will probably be prorogued Friday after the vote on the address, and the usual opportunity for debate on the King's speech will be afforded at its resumption. It is said to be desired to obviate the attendance of members during the week preceding Christmas.

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Bitterness in Belfast Grows
Bitterness against the British Government, already serious at Belfast, has been intensified by the publication there yesterday of the correspondence between Sir James Craig and Premier Lloyd George relative to Ullster's part in the Irish settlement. It is declared by the Morning Post's correspondent at the Ullster capital. He remarks that if the Sinn Fein had known of the exchanges between London and Belfast before the Irish treaty was negotiated, "the Sinn Fein leaders would certainly have regarded them as an attempt to play off against each other the conflicting elements in Ireland. He says they would have resented the correspondence so much that the negotiations would have been jeopardized."

"Prominent members of the Ullster Parliament," is quoted by the correspondent as comparing Lloyd George with a "card sharpener who keeps an extra ace up his sleeve and produces it as the game is being played." "Next time," he says, "the Belfast conference will be held in London and Belfast before the Irish treaty was negotiated. The Sinn Fein leaders would certainly have regarded them as an attempt to play off against each other the conflicting elements in Ireland. He says they would have resented the correspondence so much that the negotiations would have been jeopardized."

Countess Markievicz Cheered
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The Speaker was on a raised dais, with the cabinet to left and right on cross benches, much as in the House of Lords, and with the other Deputies facing him. The press and the public sat behind the Speaker's chair.

De Valera entered the chamber at 11:30 o'clock and took a seat to the left of the Speaker, facing his chief adversaries, Griffith and Collins. In the absence of Father O'Flanagan in America, Professor Brown, of Maynooth, offered a prayer in Irish, and the Dail began business.

COMMONS CHEERS
PRIME MINISTER
LONDON, Dec. 14.—(By A. P.)—The House of Commons today cheered the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, with a storm of cheers. He was cheered again as he rose to speak on the agreement.

ULSTER WON'T JOIN
IRISH FREE STATE
LONDON, Dec. 14.—(By A. P.)—Ullster's intention to stand aloof from the Irish Free State, provided for in the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, was expressed in a letter being sent to Prime Minister Lloyd George today from Sir James Craig, the Ullster Premier, according to a Belfast dispatch to the Evening Standard.

The letter, says the dispatch, was drafted by the Ullster cabinet yesterday evening as a reply to Premier Lloyd George's last letter of December 8, which contained the terms of the Anglo-Irish agreement. Sir James, according to the Standard, is "not known to general fame until the beginning of the recent conferences with the British Premier, in which he was the Sinn Fein plenipotentiary."

Will Hear Herman Weinberg
Herman Weinberg, first violinist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will be one of the soloists at the musicale to be given by the Associate Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Mercantile Hall, Broad street above Master, tonight. The other soloists will be Miss Rosalia Phillips, soprano; Isadore Freed, pianist; Arthur A. Tracy, vocalist; and Miss Priscilla Brownstein, pianist. Miss Rhea Davis will be the accompanist.

JUDGE AND COURTROOM IN EASTLAKE TRIAL



The photograph shows the interior of the courtroom at Montross, Va., where Roger D. Eastlake is being tried for the murder of his wife. In the insert is Judge Chinn who is presiding in the case.

opened by King George. The text of his speech from the throne was as follows: "My Lords and Members of the House of Commons: "I have summoned you to meet at this unusual time in order that the articles of agreement which have been signed by my Ministers and the Irish delegation can at once be submitted for your approval. No other business will be brought before you at the present session."

"It was with heartfelt joy that I learned of the agreement, reached after negotiations protracted many months, and affecting not only the welfare of Ireland, but of the British and Irish races throughout the world. It is my earnest hope that by the articles of agreement now submitted to you the strife of centuries may be ended, and that Ireland, as a free partner in the Commonwealth of nations forming the British Empire, will secure fulfillment of her national ideals."

The session, which probably will rank among the most momentous in the history of Westminster, was attended by all the brilliant display of pageantry marking state openings, with gorgeously arrayed gentlemen lining the way from Buckingham Palace to Parliament square, a colorful avenue through which rolled the state coaches bearing their Majesty and dignitaries of state, and the brilliant floral decorations by the glittering cavaliers of the Royal Household.

The guardsmen snapped to "present arms" as the King's carriage moved along the route bearing "God Save the King," and the cheering crowds stood on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of King George and Queen Mary as the golden coaches rolled by.

Peers Bow to Royalty
Several of the ten battalions of guardsmen paraded for the occasion were massed about the entrance to the House of Commons, through which their Majesty passed to the robing room, and thence to the throne room. In the latter they were greeted by the peers, peeresses and various officials, and the King and Queen, accompanied by the Queen Mother, completed the spectacle.

When the King led the Queen up the dais and both were seated, the members of the House of Commons moved from an adjoining chamber and grouped themselves about the opposite end of the great hall. The King then read the speech from a manuscript.

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Mayor to Fight P. R. T.'s "L" Plan

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start due to the impetus of a service superior to that which the people are now receiving. The Mayor is for operation of the Frankford road by the city unless the road can be speedily leased on equitable terms. There has been already too much delay in correspondence, conferences and deliberations of one kind and another."

Richard Wegien, president of Council, announced today he will call a meeting of the special committee as soon as possible.

"I will consult with the city representatives on the committee and outline a plan of action," he said. "Later I will confer with the P. R. T. representatives and arrange a meeting. I am particularly anxious that there shall be no more delay than is necessary. I am interested in Mr. Mitten's plan, which seems plausible and fair, and I will not do so until I have had an opportunity to study it more carefully."

City Officials on Committee
This committee consists of City Solicitor Smyth, Director Twining, City Controller Coleman, Mr. Wegien, Vice President Richardson and Vice President Dunbar, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and five representatives of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The Mayor pointed out that the city Administration would be outvoted five to two in the case of the proposed transfer of the Frankford road to the P. R. T. This attitude, it was pointed out today, is in direct contradiction to Mr. Mitten's proposal as made to the Mayor in a letter dated March 24. In that communication, the P. R. T. had said: "Under this plan a single fare should entitle a passenger to ride from Bridge street terminus to the western terminus of the Market street 'L' with free transfers on the same basis as now on the Market street 'L' and on the remainder of P. R. T.'s system, the present fare transfers would be payable semi-annually and would accrue from the start of operations of each separate extension."

Opposes No-Transfer Plan
Emphatic disapproval of the Mitten plan was expressed today by residents of the northeastern section of the city on account of the proposed abolition of free transfers from intersecting surface lines to the elevated system.

Business men assert that such discrimination would be unwarranted and they ask for the same courtesies and rights which the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company extends to riders in other sections of the city.

Director Twining said he did not care to make any comment pending a meeting of the Transit Committee, which is to make a report on the Mitten proposal.

How Mitten Proposes to Operate Frankford "L"

P. R. T. to operate entire system from Frankford to Sixty-ninth street terminal.

City to be credited with all revenues from the Frankford to Fifteenth street. City to pay all operating expenses of "L" from Frankford to Front street.

City to pay proportionate expenses of operation of present subway from Front street to Fifteenth street. P. R. T. gets all revenues from the Frankford to Sixty-ninth street. Commission to determine amount.

The sentiment of the community in the northeast is summed up in the opinion of Charles McCough, president of the Frankford Board of Trade.

"We do not think very favorably of some phases of the plan," said Mr. McCough, "especially the proposition to transfer to the elevated the surface lines to the elevated. The P. R. T. issues transfers to the West Philadelphia elevated line from the crownstown lines and we believe the same privilege should be extended to residents of the northeast."

"The Board of Trade will have more to say concerning the Mitten plan after the report of the committee appointed to investigate it has been announced."

Councilman James Develin, one of the independent members, is not at all enthusiastic about the latest Mitten proposal.

"I do not think," said Mr. Develin, "that the present offer is an improvement over the other. On the contrary, it is a decided departure in that it introduces the new element of service at cost."

I disagree with the communication read by Mr. Johnson, of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he states that the transit company is under no legal or moral obligation to run the road at a loss. The transit company owes a duty to furnish proper facilities as it has a monopoly of franchises and no one else can do it. Further, it is supposed to be a public utility and it is supposed to make it up on another. The company cannot take a detached section and figure on that alone.

It should not, as Mr. Mitten says, supply facilities only where they furnish a profit. I agree with the Mayor that we ought to consider the profits made at the new rate of fare on the whole system. It is only right to take a loss on the new elevated and consider that in direct relation to the profits on the whole system.

City Should Be Compensated
The city ought not to be obliged to build and furnish lines without some compensation. This duty to furnish facilities is acknowledged in law and by Public Service Commissions everywhere. If it cannot furnish them, it ought to give way to some company which can.

The Mayor brought out that the company has made an addition in facilities, in increase of mileage for some time, and that it owned the whole service and the whole profits should be considered and not the profits or loss on single detached sections alone.

Councilman William R. Horn, one of the representatives in the northeastern section, said that the denying of transfers in the northeast section might be the opening wedge to the abolition of free transfers in all sections.

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Bride Confesses Killing Physician

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he. In fact, I don't know what happened. I must have pulled the trigger, for I saw him fall.

"What have I done?" I thought. "Did I kill him? I must have," and I hurried into the outer office.

"I saw the other women there running to the street. I walked and ran around the block and paused in front of his house. I didn't know what to do. Then I decided to run away and I eventually found myself in my room in the Breslin Hotel again.

"Why I did it is a long story. I have known him ever since I was a little girl of three. We lived in the same house on the lower East Side of Manhattan, on Henry street.

"My father, Jacob W. Schaffer, of the Schaffer Tires Company, became friendly to him. I always went to him to treat me for little ailments. He was twenty years older than I and I trusted him implicitly.

"Eight years ago, when I was twenty years old, I had an attack of grippe. I went to him for treatment. He took advantage of me by force. I was too shocked and ashamed to tell my family, and he still continued to be a friend of the house. Later he took advantage of my guilty secret to have further relations with me, lasting over a period of years.

"Finally I broke away from him. I went to work as a bookkeeper for a firm in Manhattan and tried to forget Charles S. Raizen, a childhood sweetheart, courted me assiduously. Finally, without telling him of my relations with Dr. Raizen, which seemed a horrid nightmare, I consented to marry him.

Phoned Her Before Wedding
"Phoned her before wedding. My coming wedding, which was to be a big affair at the Hotel Commodore, was announced in the newspapers. I was buying my trousseau when one day Dr. Raizen telephoned me.

"He asked me to come over. But I couldn't think of anything so horrible as that he was still going to try to degrade me on the eve of my marriage. He called me several times, and I thought from what he said that he wanted to apologize and make some kind of reparation.

"So at last I yielded and went to see him. When I got into his private office he made improper remarks to me, and when I went to go out he seized me, and in the struggle again he sought to make me grant his wishes by force. I had the strength to resist him.

"The terrible scene in his office, the indignities I had suffered for years and the memory of my childhood shame all crowded into my mind and darkened it on the day of my wedding.

"Mr. Raizen and I went to Atlantic City in May, 1921, on our honeymoon. I brooded and brooded over my affair with Dr. Raizen. It seemed to me I had done a terrible injustice to my boyhood sweetheart by marrying him under the circumstances.

"On the second day at Atlantic City I could keep my terrible secret no longer. I had a mental breakdown and I told my husband everything.

"He was everything that was fine and noble. He took me into his arms and comforted me. He told me he forgave and would forget it all. He promised to protect me in the future. He told me not to worry.

"I had a terrible case that Dr. Raizen would pursue me and seek to make me unfaithful to my husband. Dr. Raizen's widow was informed of the surrender of her husband's secret by a reporter. She asked: "When told that it was Mrs. Raizen, she exclaimed: "That's the woman! I knew it! She killed my husband, and when she did that she killed me, she killed us all. Now let her die!"

BOK SPEAKS ON EDUCATION

Addresses Annual Dinner of Women's Overseas Legion

Proper education will bring about the solution of world problems, according to Edward W. Bok, who addressed the annual get-together dinner of the Women's Overseas Legion at the Bellevue-Stratford last night.

Mr. Bok was speaking of the good work yet to be done by the women who had proved their value overseas during the war. "I used to think that there were many problems before us," he said. "Today I am sure that when proper education is brought about for all, the remaining difficulties will fade away."

"The Philadelphia Board of Education has a chance now to make this city a shining example for all others in the country by showing that we can have the best educational system."

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