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PROCEEDINGS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

A universal conference of all states desiring to participate in a League of Nations will be the final act in the formation of the league, Leon Bourgeois, French authority on League of Nations, declared. To this League the Central Powers may be admitted.

President Wilson opposed annexation of German Colonies and a plan of Mandatories for Colonies was adopted. The League of Nations proposes to act as mandator.

British Colonies strongly opposed plan adopted. British Journal calls it given away the Empire.

Two premiers, of Roumania, and Serbia, M. Bratianu, and M. Patchitch, were heard by the council on the boundary issue, the last question between them. It developed that another secret treaty was signed in August, 1916, as a condition of Roumania's entry into the war, under which Roumania was holding all the territory within designated river boundaries. M. Patchitch, on behalf of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, declared that the Roumanian treaty was made

without the knowledge of Serbia, which was largely concerned in it. He invoked the principle of nationality, which President Wilson has enunciated in support of the claim of the Serbians to the region in which, he asserted, the Serbs largely exceeded the Roumanians.

The Polish delegate M. Dmowski, declared that Poland wished to recover territory she possessed before the partition of 1772 and 1793, including the province and town of Posen and the town of Thorn, and to have free access to the sea by way of Danzig, protected by a strip of territory which would render the means of communication secure.

Dr. Benes, the Czech-Slovak delegate, explained the Czech-Slovak point of view, and more especially the incidents which tend to an armed encounter between the Czech-Slovaks and Polish forces on the frontier of Silesia and Bohemia. He said that an agreement was concluded in November, 1918, between the Poles and Czech-Slovaks, for the provisional establishment of a frontier line between the two countries. On Jan. 24 last, Czech-Slovaks entered the Posen district, and these were followed by Polish contingents.

The conference notified the delegates that it would be necessary to put an end to such acts and that for a period, the zone in dispute should be occupied by the allies. To this the delegates of both sides agreed.

The question of the definite possession of the industrial centre of Silesia was however, not settled, nor were any other of the territorial problems submitted by Poland.

The Poles maintain that the district of Posen should be Polish, as Poles constitute 55 per cent. of the population. The Czech-Slovaks reply that the region is indispensable for their industries, owing to its coal mines. The peace conference will decide between the two parties, which according to the statement, are equally animated by the desire to be conciliatory and have declared that they are willing to recognize the justice of its judgment.

France and Annexation as well as Serbia, Italy and Roumania.—France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia.

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Manitoba Legislature in Session

WINNIPEG, Man. — That Manitoba is now exporting 175 car loads of butter instead of importing 55 car loads a year, which was the case a few years ago, was one of the striking points made by A. J. Lohb, member for Rockwood, during the session of the Legislature last week. He attributed this to the success that had attended the Cow bill legislation of the minister of agriculture for which the member also claimed a reduction of ten cents per pound in the price to city dwellers.

Bobt. Jacob, the member for Winnipeg North, the feature of whose address was his discussion of the labor question, gave it as his opinion that the question would only be settled in the ballot boxes and by the enactment of such laws as would fairly distribute the net earnings which capital and labor combined make. Mr. Jacob asserted that if the government conducted itself in the future as in the past it would merit a renewal of the confidence of the people of the province.

Following we name a few of the bills introduced so far:

Hon. Mr. Johnson.—To amend “The Devolution of Estates act”; to amend “The Assignment act”; to further amend “The Workmen's Compensation act”; to amend “The Civil Service act.”

(Continued on Page 5.)

U. S. Plans to Keep Immigrants Out

WASHINGTON. — Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war, except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland, was agreed upon unanimously today by the house immigration committee.

Chairman Burnett announced that he would ask for a special rule to permit early consideration of the measure by the house.

A number of amendments accepted permit the admission of relatives of aliens already in this country and of persons skilled in certain occupations and professions.

Although no record vote was taken, it is understood the committee divided 7 to 2 for the legislation, with six members absent. Prohibition of immigration during the peace reconstruction period has been strongly urged by representatives of organized labor and others at hearings before the committee.

The bill, as now drafted, will permit an alien resident to bring his wife and children (except boys over 18 year of age) into the United States. Orphan nephews under 18, and nieces of any age also may be brought into the country. Tourists would not be barred from entry for temporary stay.

The decision on the four-year period was made on the question whether the committee should adopt that provision or one providing for only two years' prohibition.

Germans Open Hostilities Against Poles

BERLIN, Jan. 31. — Advice from the West Prussian border, where German troops have been despatched against the Poles, report that the German force that had been assigned to occupy the town of Kulsme, which is the railway junction between Thorn and Graudenz, was forced to take the place by storm, after the Polish regulars had refused to negotiate.

DEFEND TERRITORY AGAINST ITALIANS

FUME. — President Pogatschrag, of the Slovene government at Laibach, declared in an interview that “all Jugo-Slav territories will be defended against the Italians to the last man.” He said that relations with Italy are greatly strained and that five classes of Jugo-Slav soldiers are now under arms.

BLAME AMERICANS FOR PARIS CRIMES

PARIS. — Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights, due to American soldiers, occurred in the department of the Seine during the month of December, says the Matin today, in reverting to the subject of the reorganization of the American police in Paris. The reinforcement of the police contingent had been demanded by Brig-Gen. William W. Harts.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

In a masterly, clear cut exposition of the financial condition of the Province of Saskatchewan, the Hon. Chas. Dunning, provincial treasurer in the Saskatchewan assembly, on Wednesday delivered his annual budget speech with the house in committee of ways and means.

For one hour and forty minutes Mr. Dunning dealt with the general financial situation and also with the government's finances for the past year and the estimates for the fiscal year, ending April 30, 1920, in the course of which he introduced a program of new construction including buildings and public improvements aggregating a total of nearly one and three quarter millions.

As the result of considerable effort Mr. Dunning was able to present the assembly with a few comprehensive figures demonstrating the splendid financial war effort made by the people of Saskatchewan, and interesting figures were quoted showing the financial prosperity and agricultural progress of the province.

An interesting phase of the address was the first public announcement of the successful achievement of the Farm Loans board. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dunning demonstrated that the attitude assumed by the borrowers towards the repayment of their loans assured the success of the scheme and quoted figures demonstrating a splendid response to the appeal for subscriptions to the bonds issued by the board. A total of \$1,559,408 was issued in bonds at a time when the people were being urged to subscribe heavily to Victory bonds and of this amount redemptions had not exceeded ten per cent.

Outstanding Facts in Budget Speech.

Total cash contribution of Saskatchewan people and government to the war, \$7,214,142.

Total amount loaned by people of Saskatchewan to Government of Canada for war purposes, \$47,481,450.

Total financial war effort of Saskatchewan, \$54,695,592.

Value of agricultural products,

other than livestock, in 1918 showed increase of \$28,693,000.

Value of livestock in Saskatchewan in 1918 showed an increase of \$21,740,000.

Increased acreage under crop in 1918 in response to call for greater production, 1,683,000 acres.

Government Financial Figures.

Net cash surplus at end of fiscal year 1918-19, \$156,720.

Gross bonded debt, \$29,635,000. Net bonded debt, \$16,476,000. Self-sustaining debt, \$13,159,000. Per capita net debt, \$22.14.

The Legislature has approved of adopting fast time in the Province and has made change in Devolution of Estates Act.

While not agreeing to give separating parents joint custody of their infant children, as being an impracticable proposal, the Saskatchewan government is prepared to abolish the discrimination against the mother, who is being deprived of access to her children on the ground of moral misconduct, by leaving the whole question in the hands of the court, it was announced by the attorney-general in the legislature. He stated that he could see no good result from the proposal to abolish the apprenticeship of infants, as ample safeguard to protect them were in existence.

Additional grants to public

schools in the province to encourage the tuition of work in the higher grades and household science and night schools are offered by the government in a bill which was given its second reading in the Saskatchewan assembly on Thursday last.

To encourage the teaching of household science and for making proper provision for the noon lunch for children who are unable to go home a grant equal to fifty per cent. of the initial cost of the approved equipment is to be made subject to the condition that the grant does not exceed \$20 for any one school.

Encourage Higher Education.

An additional grant of \$1.50 per teaching day is to be made in any school where a room is set aside for the tuition exclusively of pupils above grade VII, provided that the average daily attendance in such room is at least fifteen, provided that the equipment used, the classification of pupils and instruction given are satisfactory to the department of education, provided that the teacher in charge of such school or room holds at least a first class certificate and provided that a high school or collegiate institute is not in operation in the same district.

With reference to the qualification of the teacher, Premier Martin indicated that possibly this might be amended to include teachers holding a second class certificate for the time being, in view of the scarcity of first class teachers available for work in the majority of the school districts likely to be affected.

Provision is also made for the payment of a grant of one dollar for each evening session where a night school is conducted in any public school, the grant being payable at the rate of a dollar for each teacher employed in this work, provided that the night school is conducted in accordance with the regulations of the department governing night classes.

Close Season for Elk.

The principal changes in the bill to amend the Game act, which was also given a second reading, makes

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MANY INJURED IN RIOTS IN GLASGOW

SERIOUS CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS. — LEADERS ARE ARRESTED.

BELFAST, Jan. 31. — The strike committee announced tonight that it contemplates trying to extend the strike to the whole of Ireland.

GLASGOW, Jan. 31. — Serious conflicts between the police and strikers developed today in which at least forty persons were more or less badly injured, among them Sheriff MacKenzie, Chief Constable Stevenson, Deputy Constable Rennie, and a number of policemen. These were all injured by bottles thrown by strikers when the police were clearing the streets in baton charges. Two of the strike leaders, William Gallagher and Dav. Kirkwood, were arrested and later were charged with inciting to riot. Both are still in custody.

During the height of the disorders the riot act was read and it was contemplated to invoke military aid, but the order was cancelled when Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted by the authorities to address the strikers and exhort them to march off in orderly procession, as nothing more could be done today.

Despite this advice, however, there were wild scenes of disorder, and in various parts of the city looting was indulged in. One jewelry shop lost goods to the value of \$2,000, while other shops were pillaged during the course of the riot. About 24 tram cars were so badly damaged that they had to be withdrawn from the service.

Matters quieted down late in the afternoon, but at night dense crowds again gathered in the city hall square. The police made several baton charges and dispersed them.

LONDON, Jan. 31. — Telegrams from Belfast depict a situation there which seems akin to that which recently obtained in German cities under revolutionary rule.

Troops Reach Glasgow.

LONDON, Feb. 1. — Troops arrived during the night at Glasgow, where serious strike disorders occurred yesterday, according to the Daily Mirror.

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Other Scottish Riots.

LONDON, Jan. 31. — There was serious rioting Friday in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, particularly at Bell's hill, where much damage to property resulted. The police clubbed the rioters.

It is asserted that a majority of the rioters in Glasgow were very young men and that many of the older workers, both in Glasgow and Belfast, are opposed to the movement, but that their idleness has become compulsory owing to the action of the others.

An incident of the rioting in Glasgow was when a saloon was raided for bottles. The raiders found only beer and mineral waters. They drank all the beer before throwing the bottles, but disdained to empty the mineral waters and used the full bottles as missiles.

Want Germans Barred and Expelled From Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C. — A motion submitted to the city council last night by Mayor Gale, calling for the expulsion of all alien enemies and for the prohibition of immigration from enemy countries was unanimously passed.

The resolution declared that Canada's doors would be closed for some time to all subjects or citizens of Germany and her allies in the recent world struggle.

It was also resolved that the various municipalities of this province be requested to take similar action, and the provincial government be requested to assist in order that at least the province of British Columbia may be freed of a menace that will, sooner or later, have a demoralizing effect upon the country and militate against the rehabilitation and repatriation of the thousands of men who have suffered to make this country possible.

Lindsay Mob Wrecks Chinese Businesses

ALLEGED ILLTREATMENT OF WOMAN SAID TO HAVE CAUSED RIOT.

LINDSAY, Ont., Jan. 31. — This town had a riot on its hands tonight, and the chief results were a wrecked Chinese laundry and a returned soldier laid out by a club in the hands of Chief of Police Short. Minor results were some bruises from batons in the hands of Chief Short's six or seven policemen, and a small fire in the laundry that was wrecked. The name of the injured soldier was not made public.

The trouble started about 11 o'clock, shortly after the Lindsay-Peterboro hockey game had been concluded. Their raid on the Chinese restaurant on William street, was anticipated by the owner of the building, J. M. Knowlson, and it was in response to a request from him to the mayor that Chief Short and his men should be on hand.

As it was, the police force had a somewhat strenuous struggle with the mob, numbering about 300, and during the contest between them and the rioters, Chief Short held a revolver in one hand and wielded his baton with the other.

The laundry that was attacked was badly smashed, numerous shirts, collars, etc., cast to the winds by the crowd that entered the building and a small fire broke out. The fire was easily extinguished. The damage was done while the chief of police and some of his men were conveying two Chinamen and two children to a Chinese restaurant as a place of safety.

After midnight, the mob wrecked the restaurant and another Chinese laundry, thus putting out of commission every Chinese place of business in town, and then dispersed. Before the crowd dispersed, however, Chief Short was hit by a brick on the head and had to be taken home in the car. Charles Ling, proprietor of the restaurant, is in a critical condition from nervous shock.

The start of the trouble occurred this morning, when a Chinese woman, said to be the slave of an elderly Chinaman in the damaged laundry, and demented, escaped from the laundry by jumping through a window, breaking the glass as she went through. Indignation at her supposed slavery and cruel treatment in the laundry, culminated in to-night's riot.

Munition Train Exploded

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1. — Sixty German prisoners, three French officers, and one American were killed and many injured when a munition train exploded on the railway between Aubange and Longwy today. The accident was due to a soldier dropping a shell.

UKRAINIANS WANT TO RETURN HOME

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 29. — Ukrainian residents of this city held a mass meeting last night and decided to ask the Dominion government to permit them to return to their homes in Europe. Following is a copy of a telegram sent today to the secretary of state, Ottawa, as the outcome of the meeting:

“We, Ukrainians of Hamilton, Ont., assembled at a mass meeting, one thousand in number, have decided to inform the government that during the war 300,000 of the Ukrainians in Canada made no single trespass which could be called any kind of treason, but on the contrary, we Canadian Ukrainians, being as well hostile toward Austria as Czech-Slovaks or Jugo-Slavs, seeing in the defeat of Austria-Hungary only the way for the resurrection of the Ukraine, were peaceably and diligently working through the years of the war supporting Canadian industry and

WILSON OR LENINE?

PARIS.— The Socialists of France must make a choice between following President Wilson or Premier Lenine of Russia. This declaration was made at an agitated Socialist meeting in Paris Sunday by M. Lorient. After the Socialist leaders, Albert Thomas, Pierre Renaudel and M. Louguet, were shouted down when they tried to speak, M. Lorient declared:

“President Wilson is an able man who is seeking to save the bourgeoisie, but he must not be followed. The moment has come to choose between him and Lenine.”