

Irish Parliament Formed at Dublin

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POLICEMEN SHOT DEAD.

The policemen were shot dead and the explosives carried off. The immediate sequel was a proclamation placing Tipperary under the Crimes act, which means a regime much like the occupied German cities are undergoing.

All meetings are prohibited and nobody can pass in or out of the district without permits. None of the residents may be out of doors after seven o'clock in the evening without a permit. No letters may pass in or out without censorship. Enough troops were quickly sent into the district to enforce these regulations.

The Clare district was recently proclaimed under the Crimes act and the measure was enforced with apparent success.

EMPTY BEATING OF AIR.

Comments of the Irish papers on the parliament are to the effect that it was an empty beating of the air, and that its special purpose was to attract the attention of the world, particularly of the peace conference, to the Sinn Feiners' case. In the opinion of the papers, most Dublin people believe the Sinn Feiners expected and desired the congress to be suppressed by the police or the military.

The gist of the newspaper comment is that if Count Plunkett presents the Sinn Feiners' declaration on Irish independence, the peace conference will merely put it in the archives without discussion, under the rules adopted permitting any one to present petitions.

The Irish censorship prevented the appearance of the Sinn Fein's declaration of independence in the Dublin papers.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SILENT.

The British government today had not answered the Sinn Fein challenge of Irish independence, issued at yesterday's initial meeting of the "Irish parliament." A remarkable situation was presented by the imperial authorities' continued silence regarding an act that, in the eyes of British law, constituted the most flagrant form of sedition.

Ireland stood before the world today as a republic—on paper. Its duly elected representatives had exercised the right of self-determination to the fullest extent; had even selected delegates to represent it at the peace congress as a separate entity. This was accomplished under the very nose of Viscount French's military government.

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN REVOLTS IN ASIA

(Continued from Page 1.) agents, is largely responsible for arming the Spartans people in Berlin. He tried to purchase 30,000 machine guns, ostensibly for the Russian army, but in reality for the Berlin Bolsheviks. It was discovered in time and prevented. However, he succeeded in obtaining a large number of automatic revolvers.

Trotsky Lying Out.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23. — The Bolsheviks are evacuating Petrograd and removing all stores, according to a despatch from Helsinki. The despatch adds that Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister of war, is transferring headquarters to Nishni Novgorod, and it is anticipated that the anti-Bolshevik movement is growing daily.

Another despatch states that Trotsky has been taken prisoner by the Lithuanians, who administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviks.

Proceedings at Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1.)

First—The issuance of a solemn warning to the world that the possession of territory gained by force will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use such means and set up sovereignty by coercion. This declaration was framed by President Wilson.

Second—The appointment of a commission of the highest military authority, including the British minister of war, Marshal Foch, General Diaz and General Bliss, to carry forward early demobilization and establish proportionate allied and associated forces on the western front.

Third—Discussion of territorial claims on conquered German col-



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Australia, New Zealand and South Africa on German East Africa and the German island groups of the Pacific.

Fourth—Approval of the council of the striking of a medal for all troops taking part in the war.

Fifth—Authorization to M. Pichon, the French foreign secretary, to draft instructions for the joint mission which is about to proceed to Poland.

Paris, Jan. 27. — The plenary session of the peace conference Saturday unanimously adopted the project to establish a league of nations and name a commission to draft the complete plan. The delegates are as follows:

For the United States—President Wilson and Colonel House.

For Great Britain—Lord Robt. Cecil and Gen. Jan Smuts.

For France—Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the university of Paris.

For Italy—Premier Orlando and Vittorio Scialoja.

For Japan—Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai.

The delegates of the small nations will be announced later.

It is said that France does not intend to cease Miquelon and that Britain is willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German Colonies to the league of nations.

Sweden resents exclusion from the Peace Congress and the press expresses the idea that the great powers of the world are working their will.

Sask. Legislature

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W. R. Motherwell followed and opened his remarks by expressing his sympathy with settlers who are suffering hardships as a result of living long distances from the railway and by an expression of appreciation of the able manner in which the member for Notukeu had presented the case for those people in opening the debate.

The speaker stated that the announcement of the provincial government's railway policy ten years ago had had a stimulating effect on the C.P.R., but since the war had broken out and the C.N.R. had done nothing, the C.P.R. had done very little despite the fact that the latter corporation had the money, and he believed that a policy should again be renewed which would have a stimulating effect upon the C.P.R.

D. J. Sykes, Maple Creek, spoke of the need for railways in some sections of his constituency and the adjoining constituency of Moose. Some of the settlers in that section had come in as far back as 1904 and 1905 and were becoming weary with long waiting. Now that the war was over, he declared, it was the duty of the government to see that some action was taken to give these people relief.

Mr. Sykes spoke with approval of the recent appointment of C. M. Hamilton, of McFarggart, to the directorate of the Canadian National railways. He paid a hearty tribute to Mr. Hamilton's integrity and ability and assured the assembly that his every effort would be lent, so far as he was able, to the amelioration of the condition under which the western settler was living.

D. M. Finlayson, Jack Fish Lake, spoke of conditions in his own constituency and referred to branch lines which had been surveyed several years ago but the construction of which had been held up on account of the war. He

hoped, now that the war was over, results would be secured, otherwise he was satisfied that in another year or two some of the settlers would commence to move away.

J. Hogan, Vonda, stated that in his constituency were settlers who had been without railway accommodation for 25 to 30 years. He believed that the government should first of all be urged to complete lines which had already been commenced.

J. O. Nolin, Ile a la Crosse, said that some of his constituents lived vast distances from the railway, ranging from 70 to 250 miles. He pointed out that in the north was a country which afforded great opportunities for the returned soldier, provided railway facilities were available. The country was fertile and was suitable for both mixed farming and ranching. While taking up the question of railway accommodation the speaker urged the advisability of joint representation by the three western provinces to the federal government as to the advisability of immediately completing the construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

A. B. Gemmell, Turtleford, as representative of one of the best mixed farming districts in the province, said that many of the settlers in his constituency had been without railway facilities for 12 and 15 years, and they were entitled to some consideration when the question is taken up with the government. He briefly referred to the conditions in these outlying constituencies during the recent influenza epidemic where people were unable to secure medical attention because of the lack of transportation facilities. He suggested that the construction of branch lines was the surest method of making the Canadian National railway pay.

J. D. Stewart, Cannington, while recognizing that the needs of the far outlying constituencies should receive first consideration, put in a plea for some assistance in his own constituency for the construction of short extensions to give people some 16 and 18 miles from the railway better facilities.

One hour and a half sufficed on Tuesday before last for the business of the Saskatchewan legislature, but during that time a great deal of work was done by the members in committee of the whole.

The bill which prevents the employment of female labor in certain capacities was considered in committee, and was finally given its third reading and passed. This bill takes the place of the old act, which stopped the employment of white women by Chinamen and others of the oriental race. A few days ago Hon. W. F. A. Tupper explained to the house that urgent and strong representation had been made to the provincial government by the Chinese government that this act was a discrimination and in view of this—and other pressure brought to bear—the government decided to bring down a new act.

The new bill provides that no person shall employ any white woman or girl in any capacity requiring her to reside or lodge in or to work in any restaurant or laundry without a special license from the municipality in which such restaurant or laundry is situated which license the council of every municipality is authorized to grant.

The penalty provided for not keeping within the terms of the act is a one hundred dollar fine or two months' imprisonment in default.

Another bill considered in committee is that designed to give financial relief to the public and separate schools of Prince Albert. The Protestant school district No. 3 and the Catholic separate school district No. 6 are unable, owing to financial difficulties to pay current expenses and are obliged to borrow money for the purpose.

The two bills of the provincial government giving effect to the doing away with private employment agencies and the establishment of institutions of a similar character under governmental control received consideration and went through the committee stage. An important amendment was introduced by Mr. Langley into the bill respecting employment agencies in that an exception from the operations of the act was made in the case of agencies whose business is confined to supplying positions in connection with educational institutions. With the absence of this exception these institutions also came under the law and Mr. Langley explained that it was felt wise to leave these agencies in existence.

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Mr. Pickel (Battleford) took some slight exception to the bills, stating that they threw out of employment a large number of men who had performed a very useful service to the country in the matter of bringing employer and employee together. Mr. Langley reiterated his remarks of a few days ago, indicating that the change was made in common with all provinces of Canada to meet the proposals of the federal government.

The legislative assembly spent the greater part of Wednesday in committee of the whole house, dealing with the bills respecting steam boilers and the bills consolidating the law relating to the public health.

All the clauses in the bill respecting steam boilers were read in committee of the whole but the bill was not reported owing to the desire expressed by J. G. Gardiner, North Qu'Appelle, for an amendment to require threshing engines on the road to carry headlights at night. The point was raised as the result of an accident which had occurred in his constituency some time ago.

Legislation is being brought down at the present session of the Saskatchewan Assembly to provide for the imposition of a supplementary revenue tax of four cents per acre against all land situated within rural municipalities and which are not now contributing towards the maintenance of the public schools of the province, in other words, lands which are not within the boundaries of school districts. Demands for immediate substantial reduction in preferential and customs tariffs, including accept-

ance of the reciprocity pact with the United States will be made upon the Federal government by the unanimous vote of the Saskatchewan Assembly, the Conservative party of the province for the first time on record having thrown in their lot with the government, on the tariff question.

The debate on the resolution introduced by Murdo Cameron, M. L.A. for Saskatoon count, occupied the time of the assembly the whole of the afternoon and evening session and a unanimous vote of the assembly adjourned at 10 p.m. Not only did the opposition support the resolution, but Harris Turner, on behalf of the soldiers' representatives in the house, announced their support of the measure during the course of the debate.

The demands contained in the resolution are: "An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariffs; the reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff and further gradual uniform reductions on British imports to ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years; the acceptance by the parliament of Canada of the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which still remains on the United States statute books; the placing upon the free list of all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement; the placing on the free list of all agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture; the immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries, the obligation upon all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their turnovers and earnings; the public hearing before a special committee of parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry."

Strong contributions to the debate were made by the Hon. Chas. Dunning, the Hon. Geo. Langley, Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Cameron. While the opposition were con-

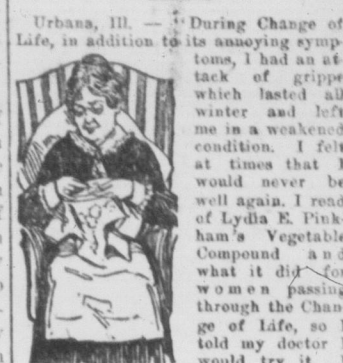
trolled by a number of the government speakers on their decision to support the measure, the fact that the Conservative party in this province was an eleventh hour convert to tariff reduction was emphasized by more than one speaker and they would follow up their newly voiced convictions by their ballots at the polls when opportunity afforded and that they would not allow themselves to be led astray the first time the "serpent of the big interests" whispered in their ears.

Not more than ten per cent. of the 1918 wheat crop of western Canada has been moved out of the country and the eastern Canadian transfer elevators at the head of the lakes are choked full with American wheat, making it very doubtful when the Canadian crop can be moved forward, it was announced by the Hon. Geo. Langley in the Saskatchewan assembly on Friday afternoon.

This condition of affairs has been brought about as the result of the Canadian government making use of borrowed American money for the transportation of the 1917 wheat crop, giving, as a quid pro quo, the American government the use of Canadian transportation channels for moving the United States crop. The money was borrowed from this source despite the fact that one of the inducements held out to the Canadian people to subscribe to the 1917 and 1918 Victory Loans was that a portion of the proceeds of these loans was required to move the grain crop. Mr. Langley informed the assembly. Moreover, he stated, not one dollar of either loan had been used for the removal of the western farmers' grain.

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The minister of municipal affairs and acting minister of agriculture made this announcement during the debate on the amended resolution of W. T. Badger, opposition member for Rosetown, calling upon the federal government to fix the price of the 1919 wheat crop, and gave this as one of the principal

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