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Der Deutsch-Canadische Hausfreund, Courier-Kalender für 1919

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY OUTLINES 1919 PROGRAM—BRANCH LINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND OTHER SYSTEMS IMPROVED IN WEST

The program outlined for the west this year by the Government embraces the construction of branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in every province, according to an announcement made by D. B. Hanna, President, who with M. H. MacLeod, Vice-President and A. E. Warren, General Manager, is making an inspection trip in the west this week.

Duck Lake extension Swift Current extension Oliver-St. Paul extension Acadia Valley line Hanna-Medicine Hat line. In addition to the lines which the Company is now calling tenders for, there are certain other lines on which work will be started later on, such lines being not yet finally located and not sufficient information on hand to call for tenders pending completion of surveys.

Campaign for Great War Veterans' Building Fund Started in City on Monday

With two subscriptions of \$500 each the Great War Veterans' building fund campaign got a splendid start in Regina City Monday morning. The two local firms to subscribe \$500 each are The Leader Publishing company and Pat Burns company.

we fought and prayed has come, and from all hearts there has been lifted a load of anguish which for the last four years and more oppressed us, as we thought of the poor victims of the ruins, and destruction piling up day by day.

Peace Conference Discusses Many Important Questions

Neutral State Around Danzig Most Probable

Paris, March 30.—The Temps today says that the allied and associated powers seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land, by force if necessary, Polish troops at this Baltic seaport.

War Indemnity Question

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparation, and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the United States, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war, which had led to some embarrassment because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

France will be given economic control of the mineral sources in that section for a limited time, supposedly based upon a time allowance for the settlement of indemnity.

Japan Protests

TOKYO, March 28.—At a mass meeting of prominent residents of Tokio tonight, a resolution was adopted opposing any League of Nations covenant which does not contain a clause abolishing racial discrimination. The resolution also urged opposition to the abolition of conscription; acquisition by Japan of the German rights on the Shantung peninsula and opposition to the international labor agreement, which it was declared, is not adapted to the constitution of Japan and to Japan's internal condition.

Saar Valley Agreement

Paris, March 30.—The council of four has given fresh consideration to the question of the Saar valley, and it is believed that the council has virtually settled upon a plan to permit Germany to retain political sovereignty, while

Peace Offer From Russia to Entente

LONDON, March 30.—According to the new Labor paper, the Daily Herald, the Allies have received a proposal for an understanding with the present rulers of Russia, "making possible a just peace which would immediately bring Russia into the league of nations."

Tribunal to Try Those Responsible For War

PARIS, March 30.—The commission on responsibility for the war has decided: First—Solely to condemn the violation of neutrality and all crimes by the central empires. Second—The appointment of an international tribunal to judge all those responsible, including the former emperor.

Disturbances in Egypt Continue

LONDON, March 30.—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the southern provinces of Egypt have been received from Cairo and say that a train from Luxor was attacked at Minich, on March 15, and partially sacked. The bodies of seven murdered British officers were found in the guard's van.

Friday in Vienna to report to Secretary of State Bauer concerning the invasion. Many houses were plundered and burned.

A crowd at Benisouef, on March 15, invaded the courts while sitting, drove out the officials and tried to get hold of the British judge. Failing their object, the demonstrators wrecked various government offices and attacked Mu-

diara, but were driven back by a small body of Indian troops, on March 18.

Allies Demand Resignation of Hungarian Soviet Government — Revolution Continues

LONDON, March 29.—The allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian Soviet government, according to despatches to the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Berlin and Copenhagen.

The extension of the authority of General Mangin, who, according to reports, will be chosen to direct the allied operations against Hungary, to include the Polish army will be ordered by the allied military authorities, says Le Matin, in order to establish under one command, a front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

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COPENHAGEN, March 30.—The Vienna Volks-Zeitung's Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian government has offered to ally itself with the German government against the entente, according to a despatch received here.

A telegram of the Wolf Bureau says, however, that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin, concerning such an offer.

LONDON, March 30.—Foreign Minister Bala Kuni has issued a decree extending the protection of the "Hungarian Soviet republic" to the foreign military missions in Budapest, a Hungarian wireless (despatch received here today says.

PARIS, March 30.—The Temps says today that military measures which, it is reported, will be taken to counteract the danger arising from the establishment of a Soviet government at Budapest, are still under discussion by the allied governments. It seems sure, the newspaper adds, that a certain quantity of material and equipment will be sent to Rumania.

The United States commission received indirectly last night a despatch from Budapest reporting serious disorders there with the looting of shops, confiscation of

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from Omsk announces that Admiral Kolehak's army, as a result of a British attack and much hard fighting, has recaptured the town of Ufa, which recently was occupied by the Bolsheviks.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in reply said the policy of the government was to deport all alien enemies who had shown themselves dangerous, undesirable or hostile with as little delay as possible. He observed, however, that they were under certain difficulties. The British government could not admit at present in any considerable numbers of enemies for repatriation in Austria and Germany. The question of payment of costs of transportation was also a consideration and was now before the peace conference.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—Communist troops invaded German West Hungary but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a despatch from Berlin, quoting the Vossische Zeitung as stating that a deputation from West Hungary arrived

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UNREST IN SPAIN

Strikes in Spain.

LONDON, March 26.—A wireless despatch from Madrid says that strikes have been declared in several towns including Valencia and Alcala. Agitations are in progress in Madrid and Coruna. The censorship put into operation today forbids the publication of strike news, labor troubles and the movement of troops.

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Cabinet Will Stay.

MADRID, March 25.—The Spanish government has agreed to withdraw its resignation owing to the general strike in Barcelona and has proclaimed martial law throughout Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Advices from Madrid to the state department today said conditions in that city were quiet, but that at Barcelona many arrests had been made by the military authorities because of refusal on the part of the civilians to obey orders. The army has commandeered private automobiles, many shops are closed, food is becoming scarce and great anxiety is felt in that city.

Letish Troops Win

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—An official communication issued by the Letish press bureau yesterday says:

The Bolsheviks on Saturday tried to re-occupy the railroad from Mitau to Tuksum, but were put to flight after two hours' fighting. In view of the menace to Riga the Bolsheviks are defending themselves obstinately.

Letish forces have captured the important point of Baggedem and Kemner, near Riga. The river Aa has been forced here.

Recaptured Ufa

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Lemberg Shelled

PARIS, March 30.—Lemberg was heavily shelled by the Ukrainians from Monday until Thursday morning, according to a Havas despatch from Warsaw. Scores of civilians were killed and hundreds were wounded. St. George's Cathedral and the Archbishop's palace were badly damaged.

Premier Martin Advises People to Watch Tariff and Franchise

On March 26th Premier W. M. Martin delivered a notable address at Saskatoon, in the far northern part of Saskatchewan. The premier dealt in detail with the most important political questions, both provincial and Dominion, explained the financial position of the province of Saskatchewan, and spoke in part as follows:

It has been difficult to procure money at such a rate as to enable it to be lent to the farmers at 6 1-2 per cent, after providing for the expenses of operation. On account of the financial situation we put on the market the Greater Production loan with the object of selling provincial bonds to the people of the province, and thereby providing money for the Farm Loans board. The loan was floated in the summer of 1917. Shortly after it was placed on the market the Dominion government announced its Victory Loan, and we stopped urging the sale of Greater Production bonds on account of the importance of the Victory Loan. Notwithstanding this fact we succeeded in selling to the people of the province over \$1,000,000, and this money has been given from time to time to the Farm Loans board.

I think it desirable from time to time to inform the people insofar as I can, of some of the activities of the provincial government. Discussion of political matters is usually confined to election time, and then perhaps we do not always view the question before us with unprejudiced minds. On the one hand there is always a tendency on the part of the supporters of an administration to look at things in a way favorable to the government, and on the other hand, those who are opposed very often believe statements which perhaps they should not.

On December 31, 1918, the board had actually lent \$1,758,000; they had accepted 2,273 loans and declined 478. At that time there were still 844 accepted loans awaiting funds. I think, generally speaking taking into consideration the condition of the financial markets during the past few years, that the operations of the Farm Loans board have been a decided success. From time to time more funds will be provided for the board, and in the course of a few years, very large sums of money will have been lent to agriculturists in the province at reasonable rates of interest.

The Farm Loans Board

With the object in view of lending money to the farmers of the province at a reasonable rate of interest, an act was passed in the first session of 1917 establishing the Farm Loans board. For this purpose we created an independent commission in order that it might be strictly a business institution and conducted on a business basis. Every application for a loan must be considered by the board in exactly the same way as a loan company would consider such an application. At the time the board commenced business and ever since,

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Possibilities of Peace Discussed in German National Assembly

POLITICAL CONDITIONS UNSETTLED

WEIMAR, March 29.—In the national assembly today Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, made a violent attack upon Gustav Noske, the minister of defence, for his methods in suppressing the recent strikes, the shooting of Spartacists, and other alleged abuses of power, claiming that the defence minister's course constituted a return to imperialism. Herr Haase also attacked Chancellor Scheidemann for under-estimating Sunday's demonstration in Berlin in favor of General Ludendorff, declaring this showed that the nation were standing solidly behind Ludendorff, supported by the Conservatives and other parties of the right, as well as a portion of the bourgeoisie.

"A cry of despair, an appeal to the conscience of humanity is arising from all parts of Germany," he said. "Unprecedented sums of compensation are being demanded, impossible stretches of German territory are to be taken and crushing financial and military restrictions are to be imposed. But the government will not permit the people's rights to be encroached upon. Germany has the right to protest against the acts of oppression. We are responsible for the Breslau-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties, but even if Germany is guilty of all the accusations against her, she has not lost the right to protest."

Herr Haase, who was frequently interrupted during his attack, declared in favor of entering into immediate relations with Russia, saying that the Ukraine would soon be able to supply Germany with raw material and later with food. He said, however, that the Independent Socialists would not consider a treaty with Russia as one mitigating against England or the entente in general.

Scheidemann announced that a court is being established at his request to try Gen. Ludendorff and others for responsibility in starting the war.

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They merely desired the end of the war to come, he declared.

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Herr Haase asserted that Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, falsified when he told of a cabinet meeting held December 12 at which Independent Socialists and other members of the government agreed to send a note to the entente purging the necessity for a common fight against Bolshevism by Germany and the entente.

BEKLES, March 27.—The case against the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin for criminally libelling Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann has been quashed. The former German foreign secretary protested against the ruling of the court. He asserted that the libel, which accused him of immoral conduct at Bucharest and Breslau-Litovsk, cannot be classified as a political offence.

Herr Erzberger, in reply to this, insisted that his statements were true.

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Herr Noske, in his reply to Herr Haase, charged the Independent Socialists with being the originators of the Spartacan machinations and said the government would place before the assembly all the facts in connection with the "marcerous acts" of the Spartacans.

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Dominion Parliament

Meighen and Calder Give Information on "Alien" Question.—Liberal Motion For Lower Tariff, Reciprocity and Free Trade in Food-Stuffs Voted Down by Unionists. After Notable Debate on Tariff Question.—Property Held by "Alien Enemies" in Canada.—Daylight Savings Bill Defeated 105 to 50.—New Bankruptcy Bill Introduced.—Senate Debates Hudson Bay Route.

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H. H. Clements, of Comox-Alberni, moved in the commons on Monday, March 24, that it was expedient that the policy of the government in relation to the internment of alien enemies, deportation of undesirable persons and the treatment of soldiers be clearly defined.

Mr. Clements said he desired to censure the immigration department. The bars had been put up against labor coming into British Columbia. Nineteen per cent of these men available for service went to the front. Labor became scarce and an urgent call went out for men. The bars were let down and there came into British Columbia big influx of undesirables.

He said this house should make itself heard with no uncertain sound in regard to the alien enemy question. He said every interned alien was just as much an enemy today as he was during the war, and he should be deported at the earliest opportunity. The authorities should not wait for palatial ships to take them from Canada; cattle ships were good enough.

Mr. Clements said there were aliens in Canada who had been naturalized for their own personal purposes and they were not true Canadian citizens. From the time the Liberals came into power until 1911, he said, it seemed to be their desire to populate this country, no matter who came. The riffraff of Europe was brought into Canada and our great trouble today was not with the true Canadian citizen but with the alien who became a citizen for a purpose, such as the I. W. W. or Bolshevistic type, which was causing strife and trouble in British Columbia.

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Hon. J. A. Calder said that the immigration bill which he will introduce at a later stage in session, will deal with the whole question of alien enemies. Men who had shown no evidence of hostility during confinement were allowed to take work, but the greatest care was exercised.

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vernment in Canada or from other sources to enter into such arrangement with the Chinese as will result in voluntarily restricting Chinese immigration to Canada?"

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