

The St. John's Standard

VOL. X., NO. 248.

TWENTY PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1919.

FAIR AND MILD

PRICE TWO CENTS.



FOSTER'S BOGUS \$30,000 SURPLUS NOW TURNS OUT TO BE A DEFICIT OF AT LEAST \$195,000 AND WORSE TO COME

By Systematic Juggling of Trust Funds, Revenue Account Has Been Stuffed and the Money Expended in the Usual Extravagant Way—Many Things to be Explained.

Large Amount Taken from the People for Alleged Patriotic and War Purposes Has Gone the Way of All the Rest, Accompanied by Portion of the Dominion Agricultural Subsidy, Farm Settlement Board Receipts, Motor Vehicle Tax and Others—A Strange Bond Issue Which Should be Explained.

Careful examination of the financial statement for the Province of New Brunswick covering the fiscal year ended October 31, 1918, recently issued by the Foster Administration, shows that instead of a surplus of \$30,000.00 as claimed in that statement and by the apologists of the administration in The Telegraph, the Province has actually sustained a deficit of at least \$195,000.00. As shown hereafter the financial position of this province is unsatisfactory, and the methods employed by the present administration highly discreditable. There has been no evidence whatever of prudence and economy in any of the various departments, and the so-called new accounting system inaugurated at such great expense, is found to be merely camouflage to cover up wasteful expenditures.

In the summing up of the financial statement, as presented, the following figures are found—

Total Ordinary Receipts	\$ 2,357,909.86
Total Ordinary Expenditures	2,399,062.11
Deficit	\$41,152.25

It should be noted that in these figures of revenue and expenditure The Telegraph made the deficit \$38,494.64, instead of \$41,152.25. To this deficit of \$41,152.25, should be added the discount on debentures issued to cover floating debt, which discount amounts to \$28,404.00, thus increasing the deficit to \$69,556.25.

This amount of excess expenditure over receipts is arrived at by adding to the receipts 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Valley Railroad, for more than three years, \$99,270.19, as well as adding the interest on mortgage bonds only for one year to expenditures, this amount being \$175,469.62. But here it should be pointed out that if only the earnings for one year, say in the vicinity of \$30,000.00, had been paid to the Province a further sum of roughly \$70,000.00 would have been added to the deficit shown above, always assuming the same figures of expenditure. But fortunately for themselves the present administration have benefited in one year by the receipt of accumulated revenues from the Valley Railway from early 1915 to 1918, the benefit of which revenues was not at any time enjoyed by the old administration. The point must not be forgotten that the late government never even included in its figures of revenue any portion of the railway earnings standing to its credit, so that this great advantage of which the late government was deprived is now enjoyed by the Foster Party.

Turning to the items touching revenue and expenditures for Patriotic and War Purposes, it will be remembered that in 1917 the Legislature authorized the administration to assess for a gross amount of \$518,000.00, which was the amount required for the various municipalities and paid direct to the fund for which it was intended, and not to the Provincial Treasurer. In 1918 the Foster Government was notified by the Canadian Patriotic Committee that a smaller amount of money would be required for that year and was asked to assess for patriotic purposes the amount of \$400,000.00. Instead of doing this administration insisted on assessing for the same amount as in the previous year, namely \$518,000.00, but sought to justify its action by the plea that the excess \$118,000.00 would be covered by demands for other Patriotic and War purposes. Consequently this \$518,000.00 assessment so made was described when authorized by the Legislature as being \$400,000.00 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund and \$118,000.00 for Patriotic and War Purposes. And it was all to be paid into the Provincial Treasury. It is shown in the ordinary receipts in the financial statement that of the \$518,000.00 authorized for Patriotic and War Purposes \$96,838.32 was collected, and this amount naturally expected would be expended for Patriotic and War Purposes. But a careful search of the statement of expenditures reveals that \$4,000.00 was granted to the Great War Veterans' Association, \$3,000.00 to the Military Hospitals Commission, and that \$10,000.00 was contributed as a sympathetic offering to the Halifax sufferers. These three items, which are the only ones appearing on this account, total \$17,000.00, so that there remains of this Patriotic and War Purposes assessment an unexpended balance of \$79,838.32, which, instead of being set apart as a trust fund created for a specific purpose, has been absorbed in the ordinary revenues. This is in direct violation of the instructions of the Legislature, which voted that money for specific purposes.

Without the enjoyment of this unexpended balance, improperly used as it has been, the deficit on ordinary account would have been increased to \$149,394.57, which must be regarded as a very unsatisfactory showing when compared with "The highly satisfactory state of Provincial Finances" described by The Telegraph.

(Continued on page 2)

THE STEFFANSON EXPEDITION DISCOVERS HERRING FISHERIES

Northern Waters of Canada Are Rich With Herring and They Should Have an Important Bearing on Northwest Fisheries.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The discovery by the Steffanson expedition of great herring fisheries in the far northern waters of Canada, is announced in a statement which was issued through the Naval Department today. The statement asserts that an abundance of herring has been found along the Arctic coast of Canada, east and west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and that this will have an important bearing on Canadian Northwest fisheries. If the difficulties in transportation can be overcome, the herring fisheries discovered may develop rapidly. The department states that it is too early to decide with any definiteness on the routes which the Steffanson expedition has accomplished for Canada. Between forty and fifty scientific specimens have been busy for months studying the extensive collections of Arctic fishes and marine life, as well as minerals, etc., of which many tons of specimens have reached Ottawa.

U. S. Congress Raises Protest Against Secrecy at The Peace Conference

Washington, Jan. 17.—Protests against secrecy at the Peace Conference were voiced from both sides of the Chamber in the Senate today, after Senator Borah (Republican) had delivered an address declaring that President Wilson and the American delegation ought to know that a great majority of the people believe the proceedings at Versailles should be open. Senator Johnson of California, (Republican), and Senators Williams of Mississippi, and Lewis of Illinois (Democrats) joined in the demand for open covenants of peace, "openly arrived at," as prescribed in the first of President Wilson's principles of peace. Senator Johnson said the situation emphasized the need for a strictly American policy, which should include withdrawal of American troops from Europe at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Lewis declared that the violation of the first of President Wilson's principles might start the war over again, and would arouse the suspicion of every small nation. Senator Williams thought that, in view of the thousand years of precedents and the character of the continental European populations, the attitude of the European delegations toward secrecy should be regarded with charity, but that everything arrived at in the Peace Conference should be communicated to the world "step by step."

STIFF SENTENCES GIVEN I. W. W.'S

Imprisoned to Terms Ranging from One to Ten Years.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 17.—Sentences, ranging from one to ten years' imprisonment, were imposed today by United States District Judge Hudson of Spokane, Washington, on forty-three of the forty-six defendants convicted in the Industrial Workers of the World anti-war conspiracy case.

Sentence of Miss Theodora Pollock, Basile Safores and A. L. Fox, the only three defendants represented by an attorney, was held up by their counsel, who said a motion for a new trial will be offered.

MUST DELIVER MACHINERY

For the Prolongation of the Armistice Germany Must Deliver 58,000 Agricultural Machines.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 16.—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice, Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds. As a guarantee for the fulfillment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometers in front of it.

GRAND OLD MAN OF THE ISLAND

Dr. J. T. Jenkins of Charlottetown Died Last Night—Prominent Surgeon and Leader in Affairs.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 17.—Dr. J. T. Jenkins, aged ninety years, known as the "grand old man of the island," died last night. He was a surgeon in the Crimean war where he received British and Turkish medals. He was a Conservative member of the provincial legislature and of the federal parliament nearly forty years ago. He was an extensive horse breeder and was a great patriot. He owned the mare "Devilish Dorothy," well-known on maritime tracks. He was the father of Colonel Hon. S. R. Jenkins, M. P. for Charlottetown.

YOUTH SHOT AND KILLED

Youngster Twelve Years of Age Loses Life from Revolver Shot.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 17.—William Sheen, 12 years of age, was shot and killed tonight at the corner of McGill Avenue and Burnside Place, and Douglas Scott, aged 17, is held as a witness. The boy had been playing with other children, and one of them states that a bigger boy claiming to be employed in a bank, had showed them a large revolver, and pointing it at Sheen, had pulled the trigger twice. The second time the revolver exploded, the boy falling to the sidewalk and saying to his little brother, "Good-by; I'm dead." He was found to be dead with a bullet wound in the chest when picked up. Scott denies all knowledge of the affair.

TWO KILLED AND FIVE INJURED

Maritime Express in Head-on Collision With an Extra Freight at Flatlands Station.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Jan. 17.—Two killed and five injured appear to be the extent of the casualties in the head-on collision between the Maritime Express and a freight extra at Flatlands station, nine miles west of Campbellton, at 2:45 this morning. The wreck is the worst occurring in years on the C. G. R. section between Montreal and Quebec, and, considering the fact that the Maritime Express was running about forty miles an hour when she struck the freight, it is not much greater. The train was headed by Conductor A. G. Leves, was running about an hour late at the time of the disaster. From semi-official reports of the wreckage it seems that the collision was due to the switch being opened by a new brakeman to let the freight train out of the siding before instructions to this effect were given by the conductor, who had gone to the station for further orders. It was while the freight conductor was absent that the wreck took place.

The freight train in the wreck had taken the siding to allow an east-bound freight to pass. The crossing had been made, and it is stated the brakeman opened the siding switch to allow his train to pass out, apparently not knowing or forgetting about the Maritime. The mail, express and baggage cars on the Maritime piled up on the engine, and were badly smashed up. The passenger cars were not extensively damaged, and all the passengers escaped with a severe jolt and shaking up. As the wreck occurred on the siding, the main line was only slightly interfered with, and the Ocean Limited from Montreal, coming along some hours later, was very little detained, arriving at Montreal only an hour and a half late.

KING TRIAL WILL FINISH TODAY

Defence Witnesses All Give Testimony Denying Crown Charges.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Jan. 17.—The case of the King vs. James King, in which adultery is charged, will be completed by noon tomorrow, according to expectations. The evidence of Mrs. Maude Carson, wife of Ex-Councillor David Carson of Dumfries, complainant in the case, was completed at noon. This afternoon Mrs. Beatrice King, sister of the defendant, was on the stand and the defendant began his evidence. The witnesses for the defence all deny the allegations of the crown witnesses with regard to misconduct between Mrs. Carson and the defendant.

HEAVILY FINED AT CHATHAM

Peter Archer Given a Stiff Handout for Infraction of the Prohibitory Law.

Special to The Standard. Chatham, Jan. 17.—Judge Connors handed out a fine of three hundred dollars and costs to Peter Archer today for importing liquor into the province by the steamer Princess Louise. The master, Geo. Savols, against whom a similar charge was laid, was fined \$200, but in his case the fine was allowed to stand. The case had been dragging through the court for a long time. Both accused finally pleaded guilty. Customs Officer Watts still holds the Princess in default of fine for infraction of customs law.

FRENCH STEAMER STRIKES MINE

Sinks in Four Minutes, Carrying Down Many Passengers.

Rome, Jan. 17.—When the French steamer Chaouis struck a mine in the Straits of Messina, 466 of the 620 passengers and crew on board were lost. The steamer was on its way from Piraeus to Constantinople, and sank in four minutes after striking the mine. Many of the 220 survivors were injured by the explosion, and were removed to hospitals in Messina. The Chaouis was formerly the steamer Kooning Wilhelmina.

STAGE ALL SET FOR OPENING OF CONFERENCE

Most Impressive Ceremonies Befitting Such an Eventful Occasion Will Attend the First Meeting.

PRES. POINCARÉ TO OPEN SESSION

He Will Deliver an Address of Welcome to the Delegates and Speak of the Glories of Victory.

PREM. CLEMENCEAU TO PRESIDE

Rules Governing the Congress Will be First Thing to be Considered—Expected They Will be Approved Without Debate.

Paris, Jan. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—The scene is set for the opening of the Peace Congress at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon with the impressive ceremony befitting such an eventful occasion. The final details were concluded tonight at a meeting of the Supreme Council, which completed its labors and adjourned for the inauguration of the larger body tomorrow.

The secretaries of the congress during the evening completed the official list of delegates. It includes a distinguished array of leading public figures from every section of the civilized globe, and in person, and in the interests represented, it embraces probably one of the most notable gatherings of statesmen the world ever has seen.

The final preparations were concluded today in the beautiful Hall de la Paix at the foreign office, where the congress will meet, and the green table now awaits its guests. The opening tomorrow of the congress will be a ceremonial function, the leaders making their first bows, the delegates exchanging salutations and the Republican Guard, in gorgeous uniform, lending color to the scene. When the delegates are installed around the great horseshoe conference table Raymond Poincaré, president of France, will make his entry into the hall with an escort of premiers and take his place in the presiding officer's chair at the head of the table.

The opening address of M. Poincaré in welcoming the congress to Paris, will sound the glories of the war just won and tell of the momentous work of reconstruction entrusted to the congress.

It is probable that President Poincaré's greetings will call for some response on behalf of the foreign representatives, in which case President Wilson may address the gathering for the United States and all the other countries represented.

With the consent of M. Poincaré's address and the response to it, the session of the congress will be declared to be open, and Premier Clemenceau will take the presiding officer's chair as head of the French delegation. Such address as M. Clemenceau will make will be brief, and mainly in the nature of an introduction of the procedure of the congress, such as the selection of officers—chairman, vice-chairman and general secretary.

The report of the supreme council on the rules governing the congress will then be presented. These were elaborated at the session concluded tonight. It is expected that they will be approved without discussion, and that on their approval they will be made public. This, and possibly some further adjustments in the representation of the smaller countries, probably will embrace all the work to be undertaken at the opening ceremony, and the main issues will await the business sessions.

The announcement made tonight that the supreme council had decided to admit representatives of the press of the Allied and associated powers to the full meetings of the conference was received as an auspicious augury on the eve of the assembling of the congress.

MARSHAL FOCH SAYS THE RHINE MUST BE THE BARRIER BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE

Peace Must be Commensurate With the Price of Victory—Germany is Beaten Now, But With Her Resources, Especially in Men, Recuperation Was Quite Possible—It's the Duty of the Allies to Prevent Further Aggressions—Armistice Was Not Concluded Too Soon—Allies Got All They Asked for Without Continuing the Fighting.

Troves, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly today, when he received American newspaper correspondents. The Marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch pointed out the difficulties that had been overcome, and said that peace must be commensurate with the price of victory. Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time, was quite possible. It was now the duty of the Allies to prevent further aggressions.

The armistice was not concluded too soon, the Marshal said, and the Allies got all they asked for from Germany, without continuing the fighting. The Allies were prepared for another offensive stroke, which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been made in Lorraine, on November 14th, six American and twenty French divisions participating.

"This is for me a happy opportunity," Marshal Foch began, "to tell you all the good things I think of the American army, and of the part it played on our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic and carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry. The youth of the United States brought a renewal of the hope that hastened victory. Not only was this a moral fact of the highest importance, but you also brought enormous material aid, and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. No body among us will ever forget what America did."

"And you know what happened on the field of battle since the month of July: first on the Marne, then in the region of Verdun, General Pershing wished, as far as possible, to have his army concentrated in an American sector. The Ardennes and the heights of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were considerable obstacles."

"All right. I said to him, 'your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it.'"

"And finally everything went well, everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

Marshal Foch was asked by the correspondent, "But was not the armistice concluded too soon?"

"It was not possible to do otherwise," answered the Marshal, "because the German gave up everything that we asked for at once. They were not possible to do otherwise."

"The armistice is signed, but peace is not yet concluded. So long as the status of Europe has not been settled let us watch, let us watch together, so that we lose not the fruits of our common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

REVISION PATTERN MAKERS' WAGE

Labor Appeal Board Makes New Schedule With Recommendations.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The labor appeal board, on the application of a number of Toronto firms, has revised the decision of a board of conciliation, which awarded an increase to men employed as pattern makers and recommends that, at any rate until peace is definitely concluded, the minimum rate in contract shops should be 65 cents per hour, and in job shops 70 cents per hour.

It recommends that the rate of wages paid to pattern makers in Toronto, at the time of the signing of the armistice, should be continued until peace is declared, and that where more than the minimum rates given above were paid on November 11 last there should be no reduction.

Two members of the appeal board submit a minority report recommending that the award of the conciliation board of 75 cents per hour minimum wage be adhered to.

PADEREWSKI AND GEN. PILSUDSKI

Have Reached an Agreement and New Polish Cabinet is Being Formed.

Warsaw, Thursday, Jan. 16. (By The Associated Press)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, has succeeded in forming a new Polish cabinet. General Pilsudski will be foreign minister under M. Paderewski as premier, which will permit Pilsudski to retain much of his power.

Three members of the present cabinet will be in the new ministry, which will be constituted primarily of non-political experts.

The new cabinet is subject to the approval of German Poland. It will continue in office until elections are held within the next fortnight.

That the award of the conciliation board of 75 cents per hour minimum wage be adhered to.

peace-loving country, neither desired nor required any more than the smallest possible permanent military organization. This announcement comes as a hard blow to Laurier politicians who, more than a month ago, began an insidious rumor that the government was contemplating fastening permanent conscription on the country. Another equally false and mischievous rumor, being spread broadcast by enemies of the government, is that Canada contemplates keeping a large army of occupation in Germany until our share in the indemnity is collected.

Government has no intention of maintaining large army.

Laurier Rumor That Government Had Surrendered to the Military Has Been Exploded—The Army After the War Will Not Exceed 5,000 Men.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Rumors, originating from Laurierite sources, that the government had surrendered to militaristic influences, and had decided to maintain a permanent standing army of 25,000 men, got a bad smash today when it was officially announced that the army to be maintained after the war would not exceed 5,000 men, the exact figure at which it stood before August, 1914. The government had been urged to increase the army to 9,000, but declined to do so on the ground that Canada, a