

The Herald

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JAMES McISAAC,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Finances Explained.

The editorials of the Patriot and the statements of Liberal candidates regarding the financial condition of the Province are singularly false and misleading. It will be remembered that during the latter years of their administration, the Liberals changed the end of the fiscal year from December 31st to September 30th.

The Liberals went out of power on December 2nd, 1911. The financial year had been closed for two months and two days, and the report of the Provincial Auditor had been issued. That report showed that the liabilities of the Province were \$904,344. Our Liberal friends admit this adverse balance against the Province. But in their financial calculations from that date to the present time they are most unfair. In the first place they compare the statement of liabilities of the Province shown on the 31st December 1914 with the statement in their last report on the 30th September 1911, and take no account of the period the Liberal Government remained in power after their last Public Accounts Report was published. But during this period the rump Liberal Government ran riot with our finances.

Assuming the reins of Government on December 2nd 1911 with the last financial statement of the outgoing Government already published two months, it was most necessary Premier Mathieson should institute some means of discovering the exact state of our finances in order to get a starting point. The Government, therefore, engaged the services of two experts in finance, Messrs. Rossborough and Dench, Bank Managers.

The report of these experts showed that, during the two months and two days the Liberal Government remained in power after publishing their last annual financial statement, they had created a deficit of \$83,281—they had received \$22,000 and had spent \$105,862. In addition to this they had left unpaid accounts, unfinished contracts, etc., amounting to \$84,969. These two items amounted \$108,250. This added to the admitted debt in the blue book, brought the liabilities of the Province up to \$1,072,594. That is the financial burden the Mathieson Government had to shoulder on assuming the reins of power.

Liberal candidates, following the Patriot's cue, take no account of what had been done between the 30th September 1911, and the 31st December 1914; but simply compare the statement of liabilities in the blue books on these respective dates. They disregard the report of the external auditor, both for 1911 and 1914; but profess to be willing to stand by the statements in the public accounts. Very well, we will try them on that. In these calculations we leave out "unpaid accounts, accrued interest and unfinished contracts," as is done in the public accounts statement.

The Patriot and Liberal candidates compare the statement of Provincial debt \$904,344 in the auditor's report of September 30th with the statement of \$934,119 in the auditor's report of December 31st 1914, and say the debt has been increased. That is decidedly false and misleading. The Liberals are responsible

not only for the \$904,344 in their 1911 report, but also for the \$83,281 deficit created between September 30 and December 2nd when they went out of power. That brings the debt up to \$987,625. That, apart from unpaid accounts, unfinished contracts, etc., already referred to, was what the Mathieson Government had to find money for. The first financial report of the Conservative Government issued on the 31st December 1912, covered fifteen months from September 30th 1911, as the end of the financial year was changed back to the end of the calendar year. In this report the Provincial debt is \$994,321. That includes the \$83,281, two months deficit of the Palmer Government, and a small additional deficit. During the year 1912, although the increased subsidy of \$100,000 had been secured, only \$50,000, payable on July 1st, was available, and the Government had difficulty in providing money for the enormous burden placed upon them.

The year 1913 was the first free year the Government had. They had the full additional subsidy of \$100,000, and most of the dead wood that clogged the wheels of administration had been cleared away. The result was that at the end of the year, they had reduced the debt by \$32,086 from \$994,321 to \$962,235, as shown in the Provincial Auditor's report on the Public Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1913.

During 1914 the Government again reduced the debt from \$962,235 to \$934,119, a reduction of \$28,116, as the blue book shows. Thus in two years the present Government reduced the provincial debt by \$60,202, while amply providing for the public services, increasing the salaries of the teachers and improving matters all round. If our Liberal friends desired to enlighten the electors, instead of misleading them, they would present the financial statements in their true light.

Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived at New York from his European visit on Thursday morning last. "More than ever," said Sir Robert, "the people of Canada are convinced that the struggle now proceeding is one which does, in truth, involve the continued existence of our Empire. With that truth firmly grasped and with the spirit which it already has evoked, and will continue to evoke, there is no occasion for one moment's discouragement, ours is the ability to make the allied cause triumphant. Ours must be the effort to accomplish that great purpose upon which hangs the future destiny of the world."

"The purpose of our visit," added the Prime Minister, "has been very fully accomplished. The Minister of Militia and myself have taken up with the several departments of the British government many matters touching the co-operation of the two governments in carrying on the war. The opportunities thus afforded for close and careful consideration and discussion of these subjects have been excellent, and I feel convinced that our visit will have results of marked advantage." In addition to the organization of military forces, other matters of great importance have been under consideration and among them adequate transportation on both oceans. Especially has consideration been given to the provision of transportation for the magnificent crop now being harvested, and I am convinced that the arrangements which have been made will prove both efficient and satisfactory.

"We found," he said, "the Canadian troops at the front in splendid physical condition and

in high spirits. The indomitable courage and the wonderful tenacity and resourcefulness which they have displayed in every engagement have elicited everywhere the highest praise." "The Canadian forces now stationed at Shorncliffe and elsewhere which are awaiting orders to proceed to the front will undoubtedly perform their duty with equal distinction. "In many hospitals and convalescent homes, I had the privilege of visiting the Canadian wounded men who had fought in some of the fiercest battles of the war. Patience, courage and fortitude everywhere animated them, and notwithstanding all that they had suffered I found them possessed of the same undaunted spirit which distinguished them at the front."

"In many hospitals, I found men from the British Islands from Australia, New Zealand and Canada side by side as good comrades who had fought bravely in the same great cause. It was both a privilege and an inspiration to see men thus gathered from the farthest confines of the Empire united in their determination to uphold the great cause for which they have fought and for which they will still fight. "The same spirit of determination animates both the British and French nations. It is everywhere felt that the gallant Russian armies, handicapped as they have been by lack of the enormous preparation for this war which has been made by Germany and Austria-Hungary, have made a most splendid and heroic resistance. "The same lack of preparation for war so tremendous a scale has hitherto fettered the efforts of our Empire but considering the preparations now under way the response that is being given not only in the United Kingdom but in every part of the Empire and from men and resources at the command of the allied nations there is the highest confidence in this final outcome."

London, Sept. 7.—A German raid on the east coast of England occurred last night. The official statement regarding the raid says: Hostile aircraft revisited the eastern coast and counties on the night of Tuesday and dropped bombs. It is known there have been some fires and some casualties, but the particulars are not yet available.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 1.—An official communication issued by the Minister of Marine tonight says: "The island of Ruad (Syria), lying between Latakiah and Tarabindus, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse and the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted at 9 o'clock this morning. There was no resistance, the population according to the troops a warm reception." The island of Ruad two miles off the coast of Syria, its population of some 3,000 is largely engaged in navigation and sponge fishing.

Petrograd, Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 3.—An official communication made public tonight announces the evacuation by the Russian forces of the fortress of Grodno, and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen river. The text of the statement follows: "Near Grodno, after having held the enemy as long as necessary to enable us to evacuate this point, our troops on the night of the 31st crossed to the right bank of the Niemen river. "To the south of Grodno, on the whole front, as far as the Pripiet river, the situation is without essential change."

London, Sept. 2.—Further gains for the Allies forces on the Gallipoli peninsula were chronicled in an official report received from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says: "Further fighting on the 27th and 28th, on the northern section of the line has resulted in the capture of an important tactical point commanding the Buvuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north and appreciable gain of the ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand and of a severe character. Very heavy losses inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine guns, three trench

mortars, three hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms ammunition were captured by us."

Paris, Sept. 3.—The French ministry of marine gave out today a note outlining the operations of the naval aeroplane squadron since the opening of hostilities. "The marine aviation service has made continual progress, showing marked development from day to day," the note says. "It has operated not only in France but in Egypt, where it aided in the defense of the Suez Canal, on the Syrian coast, where it aided effectively the blockade operations and in the Adriatic, taking active part in actions in the Gulf of Trieste. "In the north of France our aeroplanes kept watch over the shores and seas. Their particular objective has been destruction of the enemy's submarines; also bombardment of the enemy's commissary bases at Bruges, Zebrugge and Ostend, and apprehension or destruction of Zepelins. "Last week notwithstanding heavy artillery fire and the glare of rockets, our aviators dropped during the night more than three hundred 90-millimeter bombs on German naval bases along the Belgian coast, besides taking an effective part in the bombardment of Mouthulst forest on August 25. All the machines returned although several of them were damaged severely. "In Egypt and Syria and at Venice our hydro-aeroplanes have shown great activity. Engagements occurred recently with Austrian hydro-aeroplanes, which were put to flight. One of them was pursued as far as Pola by a French machine."

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Rev. Dr. McLellan.

Rev. Dr. McLellan, who for a number of years had been Rector of St. Dunstan's Cathedral and is now Rector of St. Dunstan's College, bade farewell to the Cathedral congregation on Sunday last. He preached the sermon at the high Mass, taking his text from the Epistle of the day. In concluding his discourse he alluded most feelingly to his nine years of labor in the parish and to the agreeable relations that had always existed between himself and the members of the congregation. He thanked the parishioners for their sterling faith and their unflinching and generous co-operation in the undertakings in connection with the church, especially during the trying times following the burning of the Cathedral. For all this he returned his sincere thanks and bade farewell to all.

In the evening after Yeapers and Benediction, before he left the Sanctuary, he was presented with an address and a purse of five hundred dollars by the congregation. The address was read and the presentation made by Mr. Charles Lyons on behalf of the committee of arrangements.

The address was as follows: Rev. Gregory J. MacLellan, D.D., Rector-designate, St. Dunstan's College.

Dear Rev. Father,—The people of the Cathedral parish have learned with deep regret of your imminent transfer from amongst us to assume other important duties.

During a period of almost a decade in which all, without distinction, have experienced your truly priestly devotion and unceasing solicitude for our welfare, a bond of mutual sympathy, regard and reverence has become established between us which it now occasions no little pang to sever.

We bow submissively, however, to His Lordships will, knowing that all is so ordered for the best, and the poignancy of regret is tempered sensibly by the knowledge that this contemplated change involves your assuming, under Providence, the guidance of the destinies of St. Dunstan's College.

It is needless to linger here on the various circumstances which

served to render the term of your pastorate in Charlottetown perhaps the most epochal, and consequently most interesting, in the history of this Diocese.

The various duties which devolved upon you, and were so capably discharged, in connection with the financing and completion of the then new Cathedral marked you at the very inception of your priestly career as a leader worthy of devoted following. The added responsibilities committed to you charge during the declining years of the late Bishop McDonald, of blessed memory, only proved still further your innate gifts of capable administration, while the unremitting care with which you attended that same prelate in his last earthly days and hours remains yet, and will remain, an edifying lesson in unostentatious self-sacrifice and filial devotion of the noblest type.

And then what shall be said of those dark days—now happily remembered as an unpleasant dream—when our orphaned Diocese, as by one fell blast of Fate, beheld all withered the fruits of so many laborious years?

Once more your sturdy worth of character was called upon to assert its unflinching strength. Literally "Tried by fire," your very spirit seemed to be gathered fervor from those cruel flames which had laid our splendid Cathedral low, and rallying round you, as the unyielding "Rock," our people soon were marshalled—the result is evident to all.

As a true precursor, you prepared the way, pending that longed for and auspicious time when our present beloved Bishop should enter into his See.

Under his benign and watchful guidance we have beheld with consummate satisfaction and pardonable elation the fructification of our dearest hopes and plans.

"A thing of beauty," our new Cathedral stands to-day—as we pray it ever shall—"A joy for ever," and if there be one before another, after His Lordship's own, to whose name we may here attach an old but still expressive phrase—"If you seek his monument, look around you."

But it is not alone in such material achievements that your pastorate has been—so generously blessed. The spiritual fabric of that portion of the community particularly entrusted to your care has been correspondingly nurtured and developed. In every home the elevating influence of your personality has left its enduring impress, the little children on the street regard as a benediction your ever friendly greeting the sacredness of home relations and obligations of true Christian citizenship ever found in you an inspiring Mentor to each and all, in the noblest meaning of those words a "Guide, philosopher and friend."

It had been our hope that after a period of such arduous duties there might now be some respite, some relaxing of the strain so steadily upon you from more youthful years. But we concurred unquestionably with higher counsels, feeling that your pastorate here, with all its difficulties surmounted, may after all have been but the preparation in the Divine plan to fit your shoulders to further burdens. In the educational institution of which you are shortly to assume control, there will be afforded abundant scope for the exercise of those qualities of which your career to the present has given such admirable proof. You will be the successor there of men whose achievements it would be no little attainment to even equal; but it is our confident belief, without being in the least derogatory of them, that your advent there will mark the initiation of a "Forward movement" such as the cause of Catholic education in this community has never up to the present experienced.

We wish you God speed in your appointed path of duty; the golden opinions which your erstwhile parishioners shall ever treasure, but what our words cannot express, we voice more fittingly in this small token. Accept it, dear Father, as the loving offering of a devoted people, wishing you the blessing of "Every good and perfect gift," health, prosperity and happiness through many years to come.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners.

CHARLES LYONS,
Chairman of Committee.
HENRY FITZGERALD,
Secretary.

Charlottetown, August 27th 1915.
Rev. Dr. McLellan feelingly acknowledged the honor done him by the address and presentation. Referring to what had been accomplished in the parish while he was rector he modestly attributed it to the zealous co-operation of the priests associated with him. He wished all well and took final leave.

Newfoundlands Development

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Reports received by the Trade and Commerce Department show that in Newfoundland, whose annexation to Canada seems probable in the near future, the lumber trade is experiencing a most remarkable development. This is due to the recent passage of a law permitting the exportation of unseasoned or unmanufactured lumber from Newfoundland and permitting other privileges to lumbermen. Coming just when the universal want of lumber is being felt throughout the world, because of the cutting off of much of the supply from countries now engaged in the war, both Canadian and United States capital has been attracted into Newfoundland by the possibilities of large profits. Under the old law it was impossible to develop the lumber business of the big island or of Labrador. The law has been suspended for two years in Newfoundland, and for ten years in Labrador, but it is confidently predicted that the development of the new industry will be so profitable that a further suspension will be voted. Within the last few months thousands of square miles of stumpage have been contracted for and arrangements made for developing a big export business. British buyers are contracting for pit pumps and other colliery and building lumber as well as pulpwood. A dozen large cargoes already have been shipped to England and France, and it is estimated that about 6,000 men are now engaged in the woods getting out timber. Indications are that Newfoundland will now begin to take an important place in the lumber business of the world, as it is nearer Europe than any part of the United States or Canada. It has open ports the year round and labor is abundant and cheap. Timber cruisers report that the forest averages thick in Newfoundland that it will take forty years cutting at the rate of 250,000 cords of pulp a year, to take out one generation of trees while the vigorous growth will have in this time more than replaced what had been taken out.

London, Sept. 5.—The Allan liner Hesperian has been torpedoed by a German submarine off the South coast of Ireland. The passengers and crew are being brought to Queenstown. The captain of the Hesperian remained aboard the steamer which is still keeping afloat.

Queenstown, Sept. 5.—The Hesperian was outward bound from Liverpool for Montreal and carried approximately 700 passengers and crew. There were about fifty in first-class cabin, 150 in second, 250 in third, with 250 of a crew. It is asserted that at 8.30 o'clock last evening about 100 miles south west of Fastnet a German submarine torpedoed the Hesperian without warning. The torpedo struck the steamer forward of the engine-room tearing away her forward compartments. The boats were got away quickly, the greater number being well filled. Among the passengers were many wounded Canadian soldiers returning to their homes. Wireless calls for help soon brought a fleet of rescue steamers to the Hesperian's aid.

London, Sept. 6.—The Hesperian sank at 6.45 this morning within a few miles of Queenstown, after Capt. Main and a volunteer rescue crew of 25 had made a brave fight to bring the crippled ship into port. During the night the Hesperian settled gradually by the head, and daylight showed decks awash and the liner about to take the final plunge. The captain and crew were taken off by rescue boats and landed later at Queenstown by the steamer Empress. The number lost is reported to be about 28.

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London, Sept. 1.—In recent German statements regarding the origin of the British foreign office has the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which the rejection of the proposal of a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. our White Book, Sir E. Grey (British ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with German secretary of state during a conference.

"The secretary of state would practically amount to court arbitration and not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He stated that such a conference was not practicable. He said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the world would have to follow suit when he refused a conference referred to the possibility of a similar mobilization it cannot be maintained that the refusal of the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact the proposal for a conference was July 26, 1914, and was rejected by Germany, July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 28 that orders were given for general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an understanding that within twelve hours the Russian fleet should be demobilized.

"Second—Doubt is thrown on Germany on the assurance given Belgium in 1913, that should not land troops in Belgium, except in the case of invasion of its territory by other power. Assurance was only given to the Belgian king, but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's record of the Belgian government's promise in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? Is it because the documents have not allowed the production of the document which is so damning to the case.

"Third—The final inter-ference between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German ambassador at London), this view, purely private, was at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir Edward Grey is certain that never made the statement given by the North German Gazette with regard to the decisive part in Great Britain's participation in the war; nor did he spend mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in parliament on the subject.

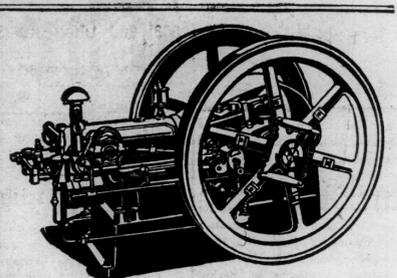
"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. It is worthy of note that Germany who declared against Russia and France, Austrian Ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, and Austria on August 1914."

Germany Guilty

London, Sept. 2.—One of the features in the Province Building and of the fair, is the illuminated map of the Government Railways. Sixty feet fifteen feet high, all the railway under Government operation outlined in electric lights. Winnipeg to Sydney, the map creating a great interest in demonstrating to thousands means of motion shadow the route of the "National" between Montreal and Toronto, and "Ocean Limited" between Montreal and Halifax is the shy and quickest.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 18, 1915—11

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The Big Map

At the Big

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