

## WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IS VERY LARGELY A REVIEW OF WHAT U. S. HAS ACCOMPLISHED AND A VOTE OF THANKS TO ALL WHO HAVE ASSISTED

Mr. Wilson Expects to See a Formal Declaration of Peace by Treaty by the Time Spring Has Come—Portion of His Address Devoted to Railroad Problem, But No Solution of It—Statistics of Numbers of Men Carried Overseas—U. S. Proved an Apt Pupil and Readily Learned from Experiences of Other Nations in the War.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Congress in joint session today heard President Wilson announce formally his purpose to attend the peace conference, and give his views on the part the government should play in dealing with after-war problems.

Democrats of the house received the announcement with cheers in which some senators joined; the Republicans were silent almost throughout the address except when the president referred to the valor and efficiency of American soldiers and marines. Threatened interruptions by members who disapproved of the trip and of the president's future to include a senator among the peace delegates, however, did not materialize. During the first hour of the new session, Senator Cummings of Iowa, Republican, introduced a resolution to send a committee of eight senators to Paris to keep the senate advised of the progress of the peace conference and in the house Representative Roderburg of Illinois, Republican, had offered a resolution proposing that the vice-president take over the executive functions upon the departure of Mr. Wilson from the country.

The president's annual address was read before a crowd that filled floors and galleries. He reviewed at length the country's accomplishments in the war, paying tribute to the armed forces and to loyal workers at home. Among other things he disclosed that he thinks the problem of readjustment is taking care of itself without government aid.

"It is surprising," he said, "how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it is to direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative."

Of the railroad question, Mr. Wilson said he had no solution to offer. He said he was ready to return the lines to private control whenever a satisfactory arrangement was offered to prevent the return to the old system of private management without modification and asked congress to study the subject.

Recommendations included a renewal of appeal for woman suffrage in recognition of woman's work in the war; a request for early and favorable action on the unratified Columbia treaty; and a suggestion that authority should be given to the president to make or some other body to continue control for the time over exports.

The president concludes with the announcement of his forthcoming trip overseas. He said since the associated governments had accepted principles enunciated by him as the basis for peace and reasonably desired his personal counsel in their interpretation, he regarded it as his paramount duty to go. Through cables and wireless, he added, he would keep in close touch with all that goes on in this war, "and you will know all that I do."

He appealed for the encouragement and added strength of united support from congress.

President Wilson said in part: "A year ago we had sent 146,198 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising to 245,851 in June to 278,760, and July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 287,670, and in September 257,438. Such movement of troops ever took place before across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which are alike strange and infinitely diversified against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orinney Islands."

"I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not irrelevant to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country, and of its all productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great enterprise had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experiences of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment. But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but the morale and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle, or acquitted themselves with more courage and achievement when to the test."

"What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hinge in the balance and throw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the faithful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back, never again for

ward. After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Powers knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation.

"The President, paying tribute to the people's conduct in the war, spoke particularly of the work of the women and again appealed for national aid by federal amendment.

"Declaring his own private thought of purpose, 'in going to France, but that he regarded it as his highest duty, the president added: 'It is now my duty to play my part in making good what they (America's) soldiers offered their life's blood to obtain.'

Democratic representatives arose and applauded vociferously when the president announced his intention of going in person to the peace conference. The Republican side was silent and so were many senators on both sides of the chamber.

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval programme which was undertaken before we entered the war. The secretary of the navy has submitted to your committee for authorization that part of the programme which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development of the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement. It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. But all the necessities have now been served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads, and for the public in the future?

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration of the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We know were unequal to the task that they were already. And partly because their full cooperation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the tasks which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economies.

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty early in the time spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned, could not be completed in any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their owners, some of whom will consent while some will not.

Therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would have been undertaken to guard every approach to this difficult and feet matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore with this unanswered question: What it is right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners? Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered, and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish the road, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. These are conditions. I hope that the congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I welcome this occasion to announce to the congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments which we have been associated with in the war against the Central Empire for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusions that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by consideration of the great principles of peace. I think to you as they have seemed to me.

The Allied governments have accepted the basis of peace which I outlined to the congress on the eighth of January last, and the Central Empire also has accepted it, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world. I think of no other use of the cabinet of interest which would take precedence of them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I think of no other use of the cabinet of interest which would take precedence of them. I think of no other use of the cabinet of interest which would take precedence of them.

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I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request to President and British governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open channel of communication between Paris and the department of state and another between France and the department of war. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system.

I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the globe.

May I hope, gentlemen of the congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the direct strength of your united support? I shall make my absence as brief as possible, and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

Regarding the needs of France and Belgium, President Wilson said no sum of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. "Something more must be done than merely find the money," he said, "if they had money and raw materials in abundance to-morrow, they would not cause us to place in the industry of the world to-morrow, the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are smashed, their machinery of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets are taken by others. If some of us not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition of materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope therefore that the congress will not be unwilling if it should be necessary, to grant to some such agency as the war trade board, the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of those people whom we have been so happy to assist in coming from the German terror and whom we must now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market."

The President concluded after speaking forty-two minutes, and left the chamber amidst applause limited to the democratic side. Interruptions to the address for questions which had been threatened by the republicans, members of the house did not materialize.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Comment for publication on the President's address was not so general at the capital today as usual. Senator Martin, Democratic leader, Senator Lodge, Republican leader, Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee, all refrained from making statements.

Some senators did comment, however, and there were numerous statements on the house side. Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, Democratic leader, said: "The President's message was a great address, and his explanation about his trip ought to satisfy his critics."

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## CHANGES IN STAFF OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

Dr. Guerton Becomes President in Place of Fr. Le Cavalier, Who is Now Pastor of St. Thomas' Church.

Special to The Standard.  
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 2.—As the result of the recent appointment of Rev. A. Roy, C.S.C., St. Joseph's, as superior general of the Order of the Holy Cross in Canada, several important changes have been made in the faculty of St. Joseph's University. Rev. B. LeCavalier, C.S.C., president of St. Joseph's, succeeds Rev. A. Roy, as pastor of St. Thomas' Church, Moncton.

Rev. Dr. L. Guerton, P. D. Ph. D., is appointed president of St. Joseph's. Rev. H. A. Vanier, C.S.C., is appointed vice-president. Both colleges faculty members are popular, and well received.

The death rate in Moncton during the month of November was down to normal, there being a falling off compared with the month of October when the flu epidemic was at its height. The deaths in November were twenty, including eight resulting from the flu, while in the previous month there were one hundred and five deaths.

## FINED \$500 FOR DESTROYING NETS

Skipper of a Trawler Appeals Against Decision of Sydney Magistrate.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 2.—Notice of appeal has been given in the case of the skipper of trawler 30, who was fined \$500 and costs by Magistrate Harris for destroying fishing nets through which it was alleged his vessel had run in Sydney harbor.

Evidence at the hearing showed that nets of a man named Polier had been torn up by the passage of some trawler. He followed the vessel to Sydney and found portions of a net wound around the rudder and propeller of T. R. 30. Claim was made against the vessel for compensation, whereupon the port commander issued a notice through the press that the department would not be responsible for damage to nets set outside a certain restricted area. Polier thereupon took civil action against the skipper of the trawler who was fined \$500 and costs.

There was a number of similar claims pending. It is stated, and the result of the test case will be watched with much interest.

## SHERBROOKE CARS ARE TIED UP

City Would Not Agree to Company's Request for Leave to Increase Its Fleet.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 2.—The ultimatum of the Sherbrooke Street Railway went into effect yesterday when the cars did not leave the yards. Efforts were made up to the late minute to endeavor to have the city agree to the request of the company for leave to increase its fleet, but the city refused. The shutting down of the service is not only a serious inconvenience to the citizens but will mean financial loss to the merchants who carried on their business with people coming over the Lennoxville line. The majority of the business men and leading citizens are not in accord with the action of the majority of the council, and steps are being considered whereby the aldermen who oppose the company may have to adopt a more conciliatory policy.

## CONCILIATION BOARD FOR EASTERN CAR CASE

Minister of Labor Appoints Judge Coatsworth of Toronto, C. C. Dane of New Glasgow and Rev. John Forrest of Halifax.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The minister of labor has appointed a board of conciliation to investigate the dispute between the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, which is engaged in building street railway cars, and certain of its employees.

Judge Coatsworth, of Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the board, C. C. Dane, of New Glasgow, will represent the employees, and Rev. John Forrest, of Halifax, the company. The dispute is over questions of wages and working conditions.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 2.—Right Rev. James Bowen Funsten, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Idaho, died suddenly at his home here yesterday.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The condition of Edmond Rostand, the poet and playwright, was reported to be extremely serious today. M. Rostand has been ill for several days.

think there is no necessity or call for the President's personal attendance at the peace conference."

Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, said the President failed to convince him in the message "that his going to Europe was necessary."

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, Republican, said: "I was pleased with the message. It followed the constitutional plan of giving to the congress information of the state of the Union, and left the information with orders for it to consider in connection with legislative duties."

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, said: "The deserved tribute to our fighting men found a sympathetic echo with us all. But the reminder of the President's address was intensely disappointing. The President leaves us without an administrative programme for reconstruction or definite American policies as to peace terms. The American people have the right to know both."

## FREDERICTON'S PROGRAM FOR RECEPTION TO GOV. GENERAL

Several Addresses Will be Heard, Degree of L.L. D. Will be Conferred, Luncheon to be Given at Queen Hotel, and Reception in the Evening.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, Dec. 2.—St. Andrew's society of this week has pledged itself to give one thousand dollars for a war memorial, and will take the matter up with the city council.

Parliament buildings is being put in order for the reception of the Governor General tomorrow evening. His Excellency will arrive here tomorrow morning. There will be a civic address presented at the City Council Chamber, followed by an address by the Governor General at the Opera House to the students of the University, normal school and other educational institutions. The Vice Royal Party will then visit the Cathedral, and will later go to the special convention at the University, where the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. will be conferred upon the Governor General.

The city will entertain him to luncheon at the Queen Hotel. The reception and address from the Provincial Government will be held at the parliament buildings in the evening.

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## HALF A MILLION DROP IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Canada's Trade is Beginning to Resume Its Normal Course.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—In spite of a falling off in the importation of goods used in the manufacture of war munitions, the decrease in the customs receipts for the month of November is about the same as in the previous month. This would seem to indicate that the trade of Canada is beginning to resume its normal course. The decrease in customs receipts for the month of November as compared with the same month a year ago is \$459,445, the figures being \$12,949,612 in 1917, and \$12,490,167 in 1918.

For the eight months of the fiscal year now finished the decrease is \$7,952,200. The total receipts for this period in 1917 were \$115,294,907, while this year they are \$107,342,707.

## S. S. DELIVERANCE IS FOUND LIABLE

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—In the admiralty court today, Mr. Justice Drysdale delivered judgment in the case of the Southern Salvage Company, Limited, owners of the steamer Deliverance, vs. the Norwegian steamer Resin, in favor of the latter.

The suit arose over a collision between the two steamers in a fog off Chelieu Head in June of last year, in which the Deliverance, engaged in mine sweeping operations, was sunk. Mr. Justice Drysdale found the Deliverance failed to heed the warning whistles of the Resin.

## CUNARD LINER AND TANKER COLLIDE

London, Dec. 2.—The Cunard liner Orduna, inward bound, was in collision today with the British tanker Konkory, near Galley Head. The Orduna proceeded to Liverpool and the extent of the damage done to her has not been determined.

A warship rescued the crew of the Konkory except the captain, officer and fourth engineer, who refused to leave the vessel. Tugs are standing by the Konkory.

The Cunard liner Orduna left New York for Liverpool on Nov. 23.

## TONS OF SMELTS ON THE MIRAMICHI

Fishermen Are Having Great Luck Before the Ice Becomes Thick.

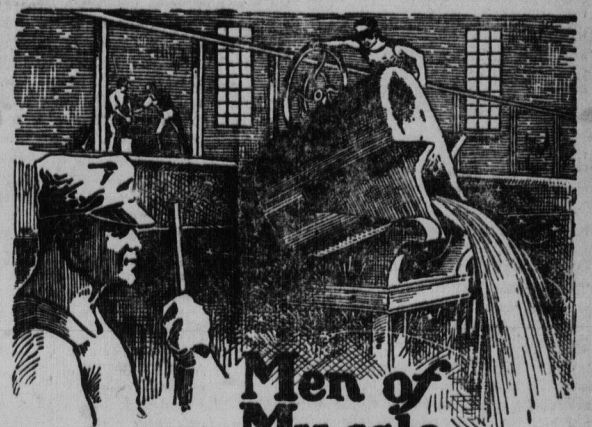
Special to The Standard.  
Chatham, Dec. 2.—The ice bridge is on to stay, the river having caught from shore to shore at this place as far down as Middle Island. Fishermen will probably be in deep water tomorrow. Good catches of smelts were made last night and today, one party taking three tons. At Loggieville three hundred pounds to the net was reported today but the ice has not formed there, only where it has drifted in bodies and lodged. Men with catamarans and apparatus to set nets from wharves are in luck. Fish are a good size and are still coming in. Once the ice thickens and becomes safe for travel they invariably leave and the fishermen have then to take up their rigging and set up again further down stream.

## OLYMPIC NOT DUE UNTIL THURSDAY

Halifax, Dec. 2.—The transport Olympic which, it was thought, would arrive here today from England with over 4,000 military and civilian passengers, is expected to arrive here until Thursday or Friday of this week, local transport officers said today.

## DEMOLITION.

Halifax, Dec. 2.—(W. B. McCoy, K. C., secretary of the Nova Scotia reconstruction committee) employment committee, left this morning for Ottawa, having been summoned to the capital to attend a conference in reference to matters connected with the demolition of the forces.



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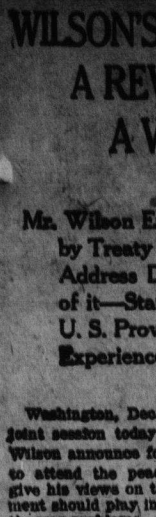
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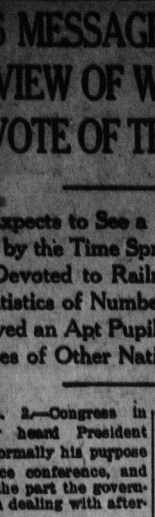
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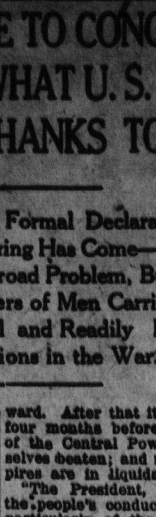
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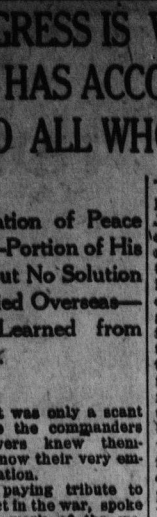
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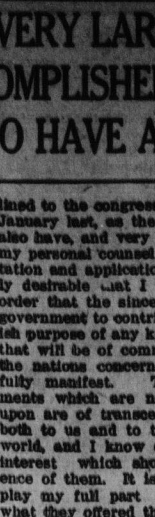
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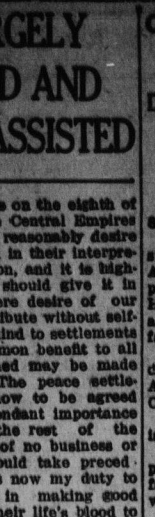
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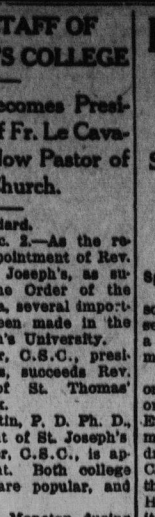
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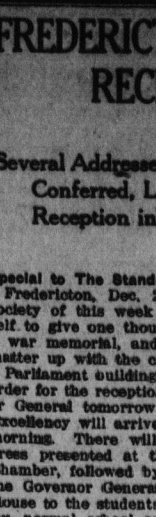
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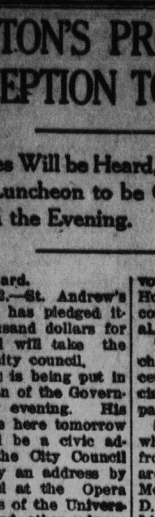
**McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas**

Have you tasted McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas made from Government Standard Flour according to Government regulations? They're crisp, full of flavor—altogether delightful.

A wholesome and economical food. Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

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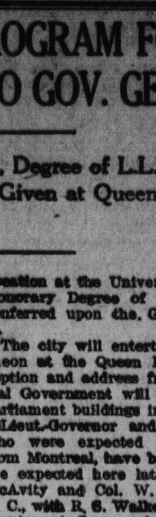
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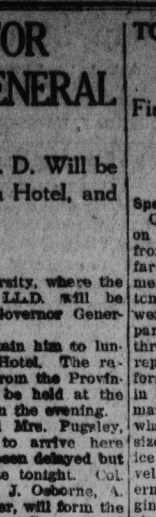
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