The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

ENTER THE FOSTERITES.

Following the resignation of Hon. James A. Murray and his colleagues in the Government of New Brunswick the Lieutenant-Governor will today entrust to Walter E. Foster, the seatless leader of the opposition party, the duty and responsibility of selecting a new administration. Thus the province will be confronted with the spectacle of a man who has been rejected by the electors of his own constituency being called upon to lead its government. Mr. Foster, however, is young and possesses unbounded confidence in his own ability. He may succeed where a more diffident man would fail. As to that the future will decide.

But the esteemed Times cannot let the resignation of the Murray Government pass without indulging in one of its characteristic cheap and unwarranted attacks upon the departing administration. It claims the people of New Brunswick hail the resignation of the Murray Government with relief. Possibly that is true, if the Times' statement can be construed to mean that section of the people actively allied with the new leader and his camp followers, those who, in their zeal to possess the seals of office, did not hesitate to employ the most discreditable tactics and to indulge in false and unpatriotic canvasses. That matter is not yet finished with and need not be discussed at this time. The main fact is that if Mr. Foster succeeds in forming his government and having his ministers ratified by the people, there will be a new administration in control of affairs at Fredericton. His administration, however, is new in name only; as a matter of fact and irrespective of who Mr. Foster may select as his colleagues, it stands for nothing more than the discredited political parasites and treasury looters who held office prior to 1908, reinforced, possibly, by a few new faces, but actuated by the ideals and principles that guided the Pugsley-Tweedie-Robinson plunderbund in its most disgraceful days.

The Times claims that it is Mr. Foster's intention to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the government he succeeds. It is to be hoped he will extend his investigations back sufficiently far to cover the period when his friends held office. Perhaps he will be able to throw new light upon the Central Railway steals, the "juggled surpluses" which obtained in Mr. Robinson's day, the conditions under which honest cash from the treasury of the province was exchanged for pencilled memorandum of questionable value bearing such items as "W. P. $5,000."

Possibly, Mr. Foster's penchant for investigation will carry him beyond the realm of provincial affairs and into the federal arena. If so there should be a splendid field for missionary effort in the Kitchen contract or the "sawdust wharf." And there are other spheres that may suggest themselves to the active young leader after he has succeeded in getting himself and his associates elected in some constituency where their cause and their canvasses will meet a better reception than in St. John.

Speaking of the Murray administration it may, in all fairness, be said that they deserve well of the people of this province. The late Premier Clarke, and Hon. Mr. Murray, in turn were faced with the herculean task of straightening out the Valley Railway problems after the failure of the original contract, and every bit of that work had to be done in the face of the persistent efforts of the opposition to delay, and, if possible, defeat the enterprise. Not only did the government succeed in coping with that, and placing the road on a sound basis, but they carried on the services of the country in an aggressive, intelligent and acceptable manner, and today there is no department of the provincial administration but stands in an immeasurably better position than when Mr. Robinson and his colleagues retired from office in 1908.

Mr. Foster and his friends have no easy task. They followed a government which, despite its defeat, gave to the affairs of New Brunswick honest, wise and creditable administration. To continue that work the new leader will require to surround himself with men equal in character and ability to those he succeeds. This, he may be able to do, but a cursory survey of the material available to him cannot but prove disappointing, even to his most sincere friends and well wishers.

...r drink.

WAR COMMENT.

The most important war news of the past twenty-four hours is found in the story of the defeat of the Turkish troops by the British army operating in Palestine The British forces have made very substantial progress in that area and yesterday's success is likely to be followed by others even more decisive. The defeat of 20,000 Turkish troops does not complete the task of eliminating the Turk as a fighting force and it is certain that hard conflicts will mark the advance of the Allied soldiers before they achieve their goal.

On the western battlefront the British continue to gain ground although the German defense has very materially stiffened. In Champagne the enemy is making determined efforts to check the progress of General Nivelle's gallant men who are unceasingly pounding away at the Hindenburg line. Yesterday, however, saw further slight progress and although the fighting grows more intense daily the onward sweep of the Allies has not been stopped and it may be that in the face of such heavy pressure the enemy may continue his retirement to the Belgian border.

From the eastern war front little news comes. The expected German drive in the direction of Petrograd has not yet developed and opinions of reviewers are to the effect that when it does it will not succeed. While there still is some dissension in the Russian capital, the prevailing opinion is strongly in favor of a more aggressive policy not only on the part of the armies in the field but in the direction of uniting the whole nation in a great effort for victory. Russian workmen's organizations have issued a declaration to the effect that the first duty of the people is to co-operate for victory as true liberty cannot be won until Prussianism has been completely defeated. That it is the dispositon to impiment this declaration by action is evidenced in the stand taken by munition workers in Petrograd, where, in order to augment the output of munitions, it has been agreed to renounce for the period of the war the principle of the eight-hour workday.

The Italian front contributes no new developments. General Cadorna professes to be able to successfully meet any projected German advance and there is little fear of a reverse to our allies in that area.

ENLISTMENTS FROM ACROSS THE LINE.

Occasional references to the "vast numbers" of Americans who have enlisted with Canadian overseas forces seemed to create an impression over the border that the United States was furnishing about half the Canadian army. Not long ago a prominent Canadian made some reference to "50,000 Americans" fighting in the Allied forces in France. How many men from the United States have enlisted in the British and French armies is not known, but it seemed to be taken for granted that most of the "50,000" were in the Canadian forces. According to official announcement in London, says an exchange, the number of men from the United States enlisting in the Canadian overseas units is 7,353. That is a fairly substantial representation. But the wastage before a unit gets to England is large, and probably half of that number would be a correct estimate of the "fighting" contribution to our forces from the United States. Many of the Americans who enlisted were living in Canada before the war. The "American" battalions from the West are not quickly forgotten. There is no disposition in Canada to deny fullest credit to men from across the line who enlisted, or the officers who organized distinctively United States units. But the truth as to the size of the contribution is very desirable. Those in Quebec who, to excuse their own shortcomings, are desirous of belittling the sacrifices Ontario and the Western provinces have made, have resorted to the assertion that the United States citizens made up a large part of the English-speaking forces. The falsity of that was such that only those ignorant of the general conditions could be imposed on.

Important Appointment.

Friends of J. F. Paige, who for a number of years was chief engineer on board the Dominion Atlantic steamships plying between this port and Digby, will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed general manager for the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company at Port Arthur. Mr. Paige is the right man in the right place and his St. John friends will wish him every success.

BRITISH DENY HUN CHARGES

London, March 29.—Referring to a German wireless despatch received here alleging as an excuse for the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Asturias that the British have employed hospital ships to carry troops and munitions, an official statement was issued today. Alluding to previous denials of this charge and pointing out that the obvious remedy for such attacks is visit and search, the statement says:

"The British government does not again point out the obvious course which common sense and humanity dictates. Neither does it repeat the stern warning conveyed in the British communication of January 31 that instant reprisals would follow the most unspeakable crime which now disgraces the record of the German government. It can only place such facts before the judgment of civilization, and proceed to such measures as will perhaps bring home to the German government some realization of its infamy."

HOLLINGER MINES GREAT INVESTMENT

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, March 29.—A World special from Timmins says: It is probable that the recent strike on the Hollinger Consolidated is the greatest ever made in pre-Cambrian shaft in any part of the world. The normal output at the Hollinger Consolidated is $17,000 per day, but the recent find brought to this wonderful mine the greatest day in its history. Two shifts of eight hours each took out $110,000 in gold at the point of special values. One of the small cars used for hauling ore in the mine carried $70,000 work at one load, and altogether this rich pocket contained about six thousand pounds of ore averaging $25 per pound.

The officials of the mine are disinclined to give very full details but it is well known that the strike was made at a depth of 425 feet, on what was originally one of the Dixon claims. These claims it may be recalled were turned down by a group of capitalists before they fell into the hands of Noah A. Timmins.

ACREAGE OF LEADING PROPERTIES IN PORCUPINE.

The Hollinger-McIntyre-Newray area of the Porcupine camp in Northern Ontario is making rapid strides at the present time and on account of the extensive development work under way, promises to come still more to the front in the future.

The Hollinger Consolidated comprises 440 acres and has been proven to be the richest gold mine in the world. The original McIntyre, which has attained a substantial production basis, has an area of 148 acres, but with the Jupiter and McIntyre Extension, which were taken over last year, the company's holding comprises a total of 388 acres at the present time, in addition to which it has an option on the adjoining 120 acres of the Plenaurum. The Newray owns 321 acres immediately to the northeast of this latter holding, and it is noteworthy that a straight line drawn through the centre of the Hollinger, McIntyre, Jupiter and Plenaurum, and then extended, would practically cut the Newray in two.

The development work on the Plenaurum and Newray will prove up this section of the Porcupine camp over a straight line distance of about three miles, and will go far to prove the statement that the Porcupine area is the greatest gold camp not only of this continent, but of the entire world.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

London, March 29.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that the provisional government has ordered the organization of a committee, with Alexander Lednitsky, a member of the first Duma, as chairman, to settle the affairs of Poland. The committee will compile a register of the property belonging to the government and of the puplic institutions in Poland, and devise measures for the management of these until handed over to the Polish states.

The committee will also define the relations between the state and the Roman Catholic church.

It is announced that women will be eligible for all govermental posts, including ministerial offices.

Former Premiers Golitzine and Goremykin have been liberated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

New York, Mar. 29—Bank of England rate unchanged at 5½ per cent.

American Malt declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the first preferred and 2nd preferred payable May 1 to stock record April 18th.

Interstate Commerce Commission expects to suspend judgment on railroad plea for higher rates for about sixty days in order to make comprehensive inquiry into the demands.

German food dictator tells Reichstag that it is imperative that Germany seize all foodstuffs on account of shortage of supplies.

Federal Reserve Banks oversubscribed on twenty-four hours' notice a ninety-day loan to the government of $50,000,000 at the rate of two per cent.

Texas Company gross six months ended Dec. 31st $20,996 119, net $7,720,498. Surplus $6,959,685 does not include undistributed earnings of Producers' Oil Company from June 30th, 1916.

N. Y. F. B.

TWO IRISH REBELS RELEASED IN BOSTON.

New York, March 29.—An Associated Press despatch from Boston today says:

The release of two Irish rebels,

Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.

The Park Ave News

Sports. The Park Ave. Athaletick Association had a meeting in Puds Simkinses back yard last Satidday, Ed Wernicy saying that the Invisibles base ball teem awt to have a scout jest like the big teems, and he awffered to be the scout and wawk erround the streets looking for good pitchers and things for 10 sents a week and pay all his own ixpenses.

Help wuntid. Brite young man to do arifmetic homework in exchange for lessins on the mouth organ. See Leroy Shooster. Avvertizement.

Intristing Facks about Intristing Peeple. One time Skinny Martin rote a 3 ack play in 10 minnits, intitled Harry Harrises Ixcape. It has never bin played on account of it wood take 500 peeple to play it, inclooding 3 mobs

Sissiety Notes. Mr. Sid Hunts fathers umbrella was bloo inside out by the wind last Tooesday aftirnoon,among those present injoying the occasion from Mr. Benny Pottses parler window being Mr. Benny Potts, Mr. Charles (Puds) Simkins and Mr. Artie Alixander.

Short Story.

The Boys and the Huckster.

Hay mister!
Woa! Wats the mattir?
Your weels is terning erround.
Gitty up!

The end.

Lost and Found Departmint. Lost—A fountin pen full of ink with no pen in it. Reward of 2 commons and a glassie if reterned to Sam Cross.
Found—Nuthing.

through the efforts of Mayor Curley, was announced today. The men, David O'Hanon and his brother, Michael, were arrested during the revolt in Dublin last April, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Their three brothers, living in this city, appealed to Mayor Curley to use his influence to secure their release under the terms of the amnesty agreement promulgated by the British parliament. The mayor took up the matter with Ambassador Spring-Rice, who informed him last night that the men had been set free.

THE SAXONIA'S MAIL BAGS RIFLED, APPARENTLY BY SPY.

New York, March 28—Mail robbery, believed to be the work of spies—or a spy—in search of government secrets, was accomplished aboard the steamship Saxonia, of the Cunard line. The theft was discovered by Captain H. M. Benison, commander of the Saxonia, last Friday, when as has been his custom, he made his daily inspection of the compartment where the mail was stored.

On the preceding day he had found everything in order, but on Friday he discovered that twenty-six of the 1,350 bags of mail had been ripped open as with a knife and rifled. The ripped bags were addressed to the United States government and the British Embassy, at Washington.

That the perpetrator of this act knew exactly what he was after was evidenced by the fact that many other registered mail sacks had been tossed aside so that the ones sought could be reached.

Captain Benison sent a wireless message to Chief Post Office Inspector Joseph E. Jacobs, and the latter, accompanied by a dozen assistants, ten policemen and several detectives boarded the vessel as soon as she was docked. All of the crew and three of the passengers were searched, but nothing was found to incriminate any of them.

Captain Benison said that he, too, had made a search of practically everybody aboard after he discovered the robbery, but without avail. He and the mail clerk, he said, were the only persons supposed to have keys to the mail room, but it was evident that the robber must have possessed one, as there were no signs of any violence having been used to get into the room.

A reward of $50 was posted by the captain the day he discovered the robbery. Several of the passengers volunteered information on the strength of the proffered reward, but the clews thus furnished led to no satisfactory results.

The mutilated bags were transferred to the boat Postmaster General down the bay to be delivered to the Thirty-first street branch of the Post Office for investigation.

There were ning cabin and fourteen steerage passengers aboard the Saxonia. Nearly all were Canadians returning home from England. The only woman aboard, Mrs. Elizabeth Aylett, from Vancouver for Halifax, was reimbursed by the Cunard line because the vessel had not stopped at Halifax as scheduled.

Just why the Saxonia, which left London on March 1, bound for New York via Halifax, did not stop at the latter place no one aboard seemed to know. One of the officers said that he believed the reason was that, although many had booked passage originally for Halifax, they changed their mind at the last moment and remained in England.

The Saxonia was held at Falmouth several days, and, according to the officers, was delayed more than a week by adverse winds and other weather obstacles. Submarines and raiders remained out of sight, officers and passengers said.

Anton De Mayer, a bright, good looking Russian boy, sixteen years old, who has come to America to become a farmer at Saskatchewan, Canada, expressed joy when he heard that the Tsar had been deposed.

"The revolution is all right," he said in excellent English. "We've got now what we want."

LOCAL BOWLING.

On Black's alleys last night the Tigers won three points in their match with the Beavers in the City Bowling League. The scores follow:

Tigers.

Belyea	95	84	99	288—96
White	84	125	98	307—102 1-3
Howard	97	101	94	292—97 1-3
Bailey	100	86	87	272—90 2-3
Lunney	91	82	92	265—88 1-3
	467	487	470	1424

Beavers.

Cooper	105	112	113	330—110
Baillie	84	80	82	246—82
Maxwell	93	89	103	285—95
Scott	93	95	99	287—95 2-3
Carleton	81	86	97	264—88
	456	462	497	1412

Tonight the Whips and Amateurs play.

Life Saver In City.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday was Captain E. H. Atherton, of Portland, Maine, who intends spending a few days' vacation here. Captain Atherton is one of the life savers along the coast of Maine, having been in this occupation for a long time.

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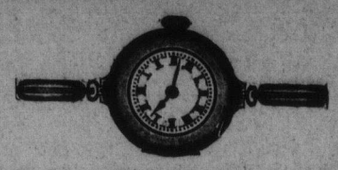

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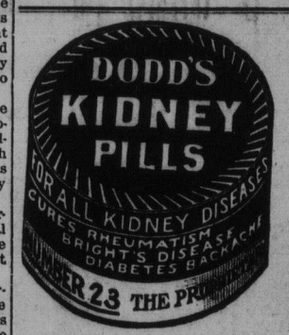

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