

## U.S. FEDERAL EXPENSES REDUCED \$1,615,668,659 BY 1922 BUDGET

President Reports Savings to Congress—Mr. Dawes Demands Accounting Reforms.

Washington, May 8.—Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 will show a reduction of more than \$1,600,000,000 from the actual expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, 1921. Congress was informed today by President Harding in transmitting the report of Director Dawes of the Budget on economies and savings in governmental business.

Director Dawes estimated that Government expenditures for the current fiscal year which were given in the December budget estimates as \$2,997,922,398 will be at least \$1,382,338 less or approximately \$1,615,584,060.

As compared with 1921, he continued, there has been a reduction of \$907,000,000 in expenditures for the operation of the routine business of the government subject generally to executive control. Of this sum he attributed \$200,000,000 to the imposition of the executive plan and pressure on the routine business organization of the Government under the new system inaugurated by the budget bureau.

The report of Director Dawes was submitted to the House Appropriations Committee by the President in connection with a pending resolution by Representative Byrnes, Democrat, Tennessee, asking the President to inform the House in what ways direct savings of \$22,000,000 and indirect savings of \$194,000,000, previously announced by the President as accomplished by the Budget Bureau during its first six months of operation, had been made.

Director Dawes presented in detail with accompanying tables and statements the comparative expenditures for the past and present fiscal years divided into items representing those which were charged to executive control and others such as public debt and similar accounts which were considered as apart from the subject of routine Government expenditures. He also submitted extensive reports of the Governmental savings accomplished through inter-departmental transfers of surplus supplies and other economy methods put into effect by the budget bureau, itemizing thousands of transactions involving ships, shoes, sealing wax and all the many articles and commodities utilized by the Government together with the amount of saving realized in each case.

The budget director further reported that the savings reserve against current appropriations of \$123,000,000 set up by the departments and establishments in August, 1921, in response to executive request, had been increased, notwithstanding, reappropriations by Congress of more than \$7,000,000 of this reserve for other purposes, to the approximate sum of \$138,000,000. Only such part of these reductions as are real savings and not postponed expenditures were included in the general estimate of savings he added.

As a still greater reduction, Director Dawes declared that the present estimated expenditures for 1922 for the operation of the routine business of the Government, after eliminating expenditures of \$7,000,000 authorized by Congress after the submission of the budget providing for representation of the United States at the Brazilian centennial exposition, seed loans, and fulfillment of the treaty with Colombia, as compared with the December budget estimates, showed an excess of only \$25,707,857 on a total of \$1,788,375,672, or a discrepancy of only about 1.2 per cent.

The report was described by Director Dawes as an effort to determine what the real savings of the Government had been during the current fiscal year.

"The Bureau of the Budget, as an impartial, non-partisan business agent," said Mr. Dawes, "in this particular report where its estimates may become a basis of contention in approaching political contest, its figures should be conservative and meet the test of examination, not only in the present but in the future when setting partisan differences are forgotten and the record for impartiality and non-partisanship of the budget bureau is considered in retrospect by the prejudiced mind of the government economist and student."

"It will be noted that the director of the budget, out of total estimated expenditures of \$2,997,922,398 for 1922, classifies only \$1,785,375,672 as being generally subject to executive control in the operation of the routine business of Government. These figures compare with actual expenditures under the same categories in 1921 of \$2,873,435,079, segregated out of a total annual expenditure for 1921 of \$5,038,040,859. The reduction in the routine expenditures for the operation of the routine business of government generally subject to executive control in 1922 as compared with 1921 will be, therefore, in the neighborhood of \$907,000,000.

Other economies, co-ordinators reports, \$1,209,464; State Department, \$223,931; Treasury, \$3,528,418; War, \$41,032,001; Navy, \$41,701,740; Interior, \$2,162,353; Agriculture, \$35,160; Labor, \$481,227; Justice, \$259,000; Post Office, \$13,940,014; Library of Congress, \$842,000; Office of superintendent, buildings and grounds, Library of Congress, \$2,000; Government Printing Office, \$1,478,000; Civil Service Commission, \$7,500; Executive office, \$21,963; Office of superintendent, State War and Navy Department building, \$151,808; Interstate Commerce Commission, \$38,265; Veterans Bureau, \$9,797,700; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$40,590; Shipping Board, \$96,497,509; Railroad Administration, \$56,584; Panama Canal, \$1,858,372; Employees' Compensation Commission, \$2,897; and Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$5,000.

Mr. Dawes paid his respects to the present "archaic system of governmental accounting," declaring that the public can be fully informed as to the business operation of the government until it is reformed. He criticized particularly "the present system of government accounting, which calls the loan of money to the railroads an 'expense,' and the return of money loaned a 'receipt.' Such operations, he said, almost usage the estimated figures for this year to the extent of about \$332,000,000.

"An accounting situation like this," he asserted, "might be regarded as humorous in a small business. It is nothing short of a calamity in governmental accounting."

The budget director explained in detail the relation of deficiency and supplemental appropriations to the budget estimates and said that the total deficiency estimates submitted by the budget bureau, amounting to \$607,744, contain a number of reestimations—items which have been submitted in one estimate and not provided for by appropriation, were again submitted in a later estimate.

These reestimations amounted to \$75,958,001, which reduced the net amount of the estimates submitted by the bureau to \$431,786,743, he asserted. The appropriations made by Congress during the period covered by the report—from July 20, 1921, to March 20, 1922, are shown to total \$774,910,000, of which, \$632,431 is payable from the postal revenues, and consequently does not represent withdrawal of money from the Treasury.

"This reduces the total expenditures from the Treasury authorized by Congress during the period to \$367,351,608," said Mr. Dawes. "The expenditures authorized by Congress do not, however, represent a corresponding increase in the expenditures as estimated by the bureau of the budget in the December budget, since the amount so authorized \$264,633,769 was included by the bureau of the budget in the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1922, as shown in the December budget."

"This leaves a total of authorized expenditures from the Treasury in excess of the estimated in the budget of \$102,314,812. Of this amount, \$80,000,000 of the \$80,000,000 provided in the highway act of November 9, 1921 is expected to remain unexpended at the beginning of the next fiscal year, according to statements made by the Department of Agriculture, and deducting this from the \$102,314,812 leaves the sum of \$22,314,812, which represents the possible amount by which supplemental and deficiency appropriations granted by Congress during this period may increase the expenditures from the general fund in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1922 over the budget estimate of \$3,867,592,396, an amount more than offset by reductions in expenditures under other appropriations."

Mr. Lansing's letter detailed German efforts to obtain the control of the German navy and the German navy, he said, several boatsloads of armed German sailors landed on the wharf, marched halfway down the wharf, but were turned back by the German minister to Hayti, apparently with orders to proceed to St. Thomas and the Karlsruhe then proceeded with her sailing cruise.

The treaty negotiated between the United States and Hayti, Mr. Lansing said, followed the form of the Dominican treaty negotiated by former President Roosevelt. It conserved Haytian revenues, provided for honest and economical collections and disbursements, Mr. Lansing said, and was ratified by the American Senate without a dissenting vote or proposed amendment. An essential provision, Mr. Lansing said, was the American guarantee of Haytian independence and the stability of the Haytian Government.

During negotiations of the treaty, Mr. Lansing said, the German Government made a protest against American naval occupation and control of Haytian customs. Mr. Lansing also stressed that the Haytian Government offered, but this Government refused a concession to the United States for the coaling station which the German Government desired but which American naval experts said was not needed by this country.

Getting Back  
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to the statutes. Under the present law no application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence can be heard later than one year after the trial. District Attorney O'Brien joined in asking for an amendment.

Rollins, more than four years ago, was convicted of the murder of Orway Hall, manager of a local branch of a chain grocery store system. Since the trial, his counsel said, a number of new witnesses have been found and Joseph Murphy, serving a term in the penitentiary at Philadelphia, has confessed to killing Hall.

A recent application for a new trial was filed by the Supreme Court on the ground that more than a year had elapsed since the original trial.

Mr. Frank Wilsey, U.S. 3, Belmont, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for nearly two years. I had bad headaches, faint and sleep spells, and would bleed freely. I was nearly discouraged for I had tried so many things that gave me no relief. One day I saw an advertisement for Lax-Lax-Lax Pills and I decided to try them. After I had taken one I felt much better and continued with me. Now I have no more bad headaches, faint and sleep spells, and I am feeling much better. I would not be without Lax-Lax-Lax Pills for the world."

Price, 25¢ a box of 100. Send for a free trial on receipt of return The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Croker, Jr., Decides To Fight For Share In Father's Estate

Announces Refusal to Acquiesce in Parent's Disposal of His Property.

New York, May 10.—Richard Croker, Jr., made public a statement yesterday, the first he has made since his father died in Ireland, April 23, in which he announced his determination to contest the will of the former Tammany chief. He explained that the litigation in the South several years ago was merely an effort of the Croker children to protect their father, but the prospective suit, the grounds for which have not been determined as yet, will be a fight to gain control of part of the estate which he personally believes he has a right to participate.

"My attitude is this, and I have been anxious to have it clearly understood as far as my activity toward my father is concerned," Mr. Croker said, "supposedly he had been determined as to what I should do. He was only after I had found that my father had transferred all of his property to his second wife that legal steps were taken in Florida to protect him. The will brought in the South was not for the purpose of getting anything from him."

"My efforts at the present time will be first to determine what are my rights under the will, and secondly, to bring such action as may prove necessary to protect those rights. This action probably will be similar to the one brought in the South. The difference will be that this time it will be brought to protect my own rights."

It was Mr. Croker's belief that his father's will would be made public soon. He said there would not be much property mentioned in the instrument, as the bulk of the real property was transferred to his father's estate in some time after their marriage. The parcels that were mentioned will be few and in this city, Mr. Croker said they are of no great value.

## Barbers Sent Up ON ARSON CHARGE

Liverpool, N. S., May 9.—J. W. Comeau, barber, and A. B. LeBlanc, his assistant, were today committed for trial on a charge of arson in connection with a fire that destroyed their barber shop some days ago. A Chinaman testified that Comeau had told him he expected a fire in his shop as business was dull.

Washington, May 10.—American intervention and administration in Hayti were denounced by Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, in a letter to Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, chairman of the Senate Committee investigating Haytian affairs. Establishment of peace and prosperity in Hayti and blocking of German designs and aggression threatening the United States and the Monroe Doctrine were declared by Mr. Lansing to be the motives behind the American policy.

Landing of American naval forces in Hayti in 1915, Mr. Lansing stated, was an "urgent necessity" as he said, "anarchy and revolution" was in full sway, with Americans imperilled and the French legation violated by a mob which captured and murdered former President Sam. If the United States had not intervened, other foreign nations would have done so, he said, and to have permitted such foreign intervention would have meant abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

German aggression in Hayti was a serious factor and one not generally known, Secretary Lansing continued, stating that Germany sought a naval base concession from the Haytians at Mole St. Nicholas, a base which would have threatened the American position in the Caribbean and also would have violated the Monroe Doctrine.

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## Poincare Objects To Moving Caravan Around Europe

Characterized Conference of Supreme Council as a Moving Picture Show.

Paris, April 21.—(By Mail).—Premier Poincare was quoted, before he took up the reins of government, as characterizing the conference of the Supreme Council as a "moving picture show." He announced when he took office that he disapproved of this sort of travelling caravan of Allied statesmen around Europe.

He was obviously ill at ease on the occasion of Prime Minister Lloyd George's flying visit in Paris on the way to Genoa to find himself cornered with Lloyd George in the compartment of a sleeping car with no curtains to shut out the gaze of the indiscreet, no way of escape and dozens of cameras levelled at him through the window.

He gave unmistakable signs of relief when the train pulled out and gave little chance to photographers or reporters. He jumped to the platform and strode rapidly away to his automobile.

## Another Chinese Army of 150,000 Marches Against Wu

Agent of Canton Government Says Civil War in China Has Just Begun.

Washington, May 10.—Civil war in China "has only just begun," Ma Soa, representative here of the Canton Government, declared yesterday in answer to predictions by other Chinese leaders that the defeat of General Chang Tso-Lin's Manchurian army before the gates of Peking would end hostilities. The Cantonese troops, Ma Soa said, have been ordered north to continue the campaign against General Wu Pei Fu. The winning of one battle, the Canton envoy declared, "does not warrant the assumption that the war is ended," and he expressed doubt as to the extent of General Chang's defeat.

Ma Soa said the present conflict meant that at this time China's need for unity was greater than her need for peace and that the Canton Government, "the rightful Government of China," having always stood for peace, "now finds itself called upon to decide how it can act to insure permanent peace." "It must be admitted at the start," he continued, "that the Peking Government represents nobody. Whatever faction wins, it will disappear, for both Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei Fu utterly disregard it."

Reviewing the respective relations of the Canton Government both with Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso-Lin, he declared that the constitutional parties have been "tricked by Wu Pei Fu before, but they have not been tricked by Chang Tso-Lin." The Canton Government, he said, has an army of 150,000 men which has begun to march forward to take part in the general movement against Wu Pei Fu. The headquarters he said, are at Shao-Kuang, near the mountain pass bordering Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, and Dr. Sun, president of the South China Government, is in active charge, with an efficient military command.

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## CIVIL SERVICE ACT BEFORE CAUCUS

Ottawa, May 10.—(Canadian Press).—General subjects before the Commons were under discussion at the Liberal caucus this morning. Later it

was understood that civil service affairs were dealt with at some length with particular regard to the proposals to increase the number of civil service commissioners, and to exempt certain classes of civil servants from the operation of the Civil Service Act.

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