

HIGH STANDARD FOR UNIVERSITY

Hon. Dr. Young Makes Some Important Announcements to School Trustees Assembled in Convention

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 9.—That it is the ambition of the department to make the University of British Columbia, when it is completely established, second to no other institution of learning on the North American continent, both with regard to academic facilities and the character of the buildings was the noteworthy statement made by Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, at the convention of school trustees today.

"The question in connection with the university that has been causing me the greatest amount of anxiety," remarked Dr. Young, "is that of suitable buildings. We are endeavoring to build up in this new province an educational system that is second to none, and we wish the buildings of our chief seat of learning to typify this spirit of the best for British Columbia."

"I have promised that classes will open in the summer of 1913, and I shall keep my word if they are opened in tents," continued the minister. "The teachers will be here and they can teach in tents as well as they can in marble halls."

"But we are going to have marble halls, too," declared the speaker. "I purpose to establish buildings here that will be a credit to North America. The department wishes to encourage the development of the western spirit and western enterprise. I have three men from the east who are going to give me their assistance in a broad scheme for the university buildings. The first faculty will be a school of architecture, and I intend to found a faculty for British Columbia. The students from this faculty will have an opportunity of drawing up plans for the additional buildings that are required after the first necessary buildings are erected."

"What we are trying to do here, along educational lines, is a standard for others to copy," continued the minister of education. Dr. Young commented upon the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land in British Columbia for school purposes and said that this had so increased in value that it would be worth \$1,000,000 for this year's work on the university alone. And this expenditure would not impair the endowment.

From Dr. Young made another pronouncement. This was that the government intended to bring not only public but also private schools under its purview. It was not suggested that there would be any interference with private school teaching, but it was intimated that they would have to measure up to high academic standards.

Dr. Young assured the association that any suggestions that were made during the convention would probably be adopted by the government, with certain modifications that might be adjudged necessary.

"The department has the same interest in building up the educational system as has the association of school trustees," concluded the minister.

A number of resolutions were passed at today's sessions. One of the most important was that brought forward by Magistrate George Jay, of Victoria. This was as follows: "That the provincial government be asked to introduce at the next session of the legislature an amendment to the Liquor Act, so that no license shall be granted or renewed for the sale of liquor as interpreted by the said act upon any premises adjacent to or opposite any public school building or grounds."

Export business in the lumber trade is at a standstill on the American side. The Washington mills are closing down owing to the low prices being secured for lumber for export and in fact British Columbia mills are also holding back for the same reason, waiting for better prices, but mills on this side have the advantage to the extent of thirty cents per thousand feet for the lumber imported into Australia and this enables them to take the trade.

The American mills for some time past have virtually been binding against themselves to secure a portion of the export trade until prices have reached a level at which they cannot accept the trade and make money.

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He was allowed to finish with scarcely a sign of applause or approval. The galleries of the Reichstag were crowded when the chancellor rose to speak. He began by taking up the reports that the despatch of the German gunboat Panther to Agadir, Morocco, was a "bolt out of a blue sky," and that Germany planned to acquire territory in southern Morocco.

Before sending the warship to Agadir, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg said, he had proposed that France and Germany open negotiations for the purpose of reaching a basis for the recognition of France's political position in Morocco, the economic guarantees to be obtained by Germany and colonial compensation.

France, however, avoided positive proposals, meanwhile going ahead with the occupation of Morocco. The despatch of the gunboat Panther then was necessary and produced the desired result.

The falsity of assertions that Germany was regularly negotiating the acquisition of Moroccan territory was plainly shown, the chancellor continued, by the declarations communicated to the powers immediately before the arrival of the Panther at Agadir, as well as by the inspired statements printed in the newspapers immediately after the German warships had anchored off the Moroccan shore.

Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg discussed the resignation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Dr. Lindemann, who refused to appear in the Reichstag in defence of the Morocco-Congo treaty, and then passed over the accusation of weakness, maintaining that German prestige rebuked those demanding a display of the German fist.

"We are not living in the Homeric age, when threats and boasting were thought necessary," the chancellor said; "Germany is not going to dispense with such a show of strength when the time comes. The emperor steadily insisted on strict adherence to our programme at all stages of the negotiations. In full confidence that every step was a step towards the acquisition of a great power may involve the fateful question of war or peace, and in full readiness to uphold the honor of the nation with the sword."

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Herr Von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, who is called the "uncrowned king of Prussia," while defending the emperor's prerogatives, said that the treaties must be referred to committee for further discussion. Herr Bebel, the Social-Democratic leader, demanded a constitutional amendment, specifically requiring that all colonial treaties shall be subject to the decision of the Reichstag.

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