

## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

## The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year ..... \$3.00  
To the United States ..... \$2.00  
Payable in advance.  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

## NAVAL DEFENCE

In his speech before the Canadian Club at Vancouver, Mr. McBride defined what we are sure is the attitude of all British Columbians towards the naval defence of Canada and the Empire. The people of this province have no desire to shirk any part of their responsibility in this behalf, and they will stand by Mr. Borden in any programme that may be in keeping with the wealth, dignity and glory of the Dominion. We are very glad that Mr. McBride has reiterated his views on this question. The position he takes now is in no particular different from that which he has occupied ever since he participated in the discussion of the naval policy of Canada. This is peculiarly gratifying to the Colonist, which at the time the naval programme was brought down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first, if not the only Conservative paper in Canada to object to it solely on the ground that it was insufficient and because it did not provide adequately for the defence of the Pacific Coast. Our position was criticized by eastern exchanges, which affected to see in it only a desire for the establishment of a naval station at Esquimalt for sectional reasons. We are not going to be so absurd as to say that we did not value then and do not value now the local importance of a great dry-dock, shipbuilding plant and naval depot; but we do say that in our advocacy of a Pacific Coast fleet unit, with all the appliances necessary for the building and repair of ships, we were influenced primarily and chiefly by what seemed to us to be necessary for the proper defence of this seaboard and vital to British naval supremacy on the Pacific.

We hope Mr. McBride will find an occasion during his forthcoming brief visit to England to make known in no uncertain terms where the people of this province stand on the naval question. It is true that the parliamentary representation of British Columbia is not numerically in keeping with the importance of the Pacific seaboard in an Imperial sense; but the knowledge that we are a unit on this question and that we stand for the full discharge by Canada of her duty to herself and to the Empire cannot be made too public, and will have a profound effect.

## HARBOR ILLUMINATION

In the report of the proceedings of the Board of Trade printed this morning will be found a letter from Mr. S. J. Hallis relating to the suggested illumination of the harbor. The public will be very glad to know that the B.C. Electric will co-operate fully in any effort of this kind.

The suggestion was made at the meeting of the Board that the scheme of illumination should include the whole harbor from the Causeway to the Outer Wharves, and along the shore should consist of a series of cluster lights on both sides. This would require the co-operation of the Provincial Government, for the western side of the harbor is nearly all under the jurisdiction of the Government, being either a part of the former Reserve or within the unorganized territory of Esquimalt. A row of cluster lights, extending on both sides to McLaughlin Point on the west side and along the Dallas Road on the east, would be very effective. The appearance presented to persons approaching the city from the sea would be very striking. A coasting steamer would pick up these lights when several miles out, and would pass between them when the point on which the Brackman & Ker mill stands was passed, the inner illumination would come into view, and as the steamer passed Laurel Point the whole brilliant picture around James Bay would be in full view. This gradation from the cluster lights at the mouth of the harbor to the splendor at the head of the Bay would be exceedingly impressive. The illumination would add greatly to the safety of the inner harbor for small craft, which even now use it in great numbers for the purposes of pleasure. The fame of such a scene would spread far and wide.

## THE WEST INDIES

The confederation of the West Indies is mooted. Everyone in the Empire would like to see this accomplished, for it seems essential towards the complete unification of the British dominions, which we all hope to see accomplished. Nevertheless, there are difficulties to be overcome, which differentiate the case from the union of the Canadian provinces, the Australian states and the several divisions constituting South Africa. In these cases the

continuity of the land surface was a factor which was an argument in itself. In the case of the West Indies physical conditions are not favorable to union, but are such as must be surmounted by the demonstration of great benefits to the islands individually.

The British West Indies consist of a very great number of islands, large and small. Their estimated area is 13,750 square miles. The population is about 1,500,000, of whom about one-half are negroes, the majority of the remainder being mulattoes. The native Indian races are practically extinct. Considerably more than half the population reside in Jamaica, which contains about one-third of the whole area. There are several governments. Jamaica has a restricted form of representative government. The Turks and Caicos Islands are a sort of dependency of Jamaica. The Bahamas have representative government somewhat similar to that of Jamaica. The Leeward Islands have a modification of this plan. Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, St. Lucia and St. Vincent are crown colonies. Dominica, Grenada, the Virgin Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago have modified forms of representative government. None of the islands possess autonomous government in the sense that it is enjoyed in Canada, and perhaps the people are hardly in a position to exercise such a degree of independent action.

## THE FUTURISTS

Have you ever seen a "futurist" picture? If you have not, you have not missed much. The "futurist" is a creature who endeavors to depict in form and color his state of mind, not his state of mind that you may share with him, but the alleged state of his alleged mind. A "futurist" picture is simply chaotic. The forms are like nothing ever seen on land or sea; the colors are true to nothing. The person who thinks he sees in life the things that "futurists" put upon canvas is a degenerate. A well-regulated human mind is orderly and definite. Its conceptions are distinct and individual. One of the most talked-of "futurist" pictures is of a crowded ballroom. Only an idiot could see a ballroom as the artist (7) says he sees it. There never was yet a room full of dancers in which distinct individuals were not conspicuous; yet this painter makes his picture a confused jumble that would be a nightmare if it were not supremely silly. Give a child a box of paints and it will smear colors on a piece of paper without any regard to form and color, and you will see a "futurist" picture. A "futurist" picture is a picture of a man, another a horse, perhaps, and another something else. This amuses you, for you know the daubs of color represent to the child what they are intended for. But we expect better things from grown-up people. If a child tells us that a crazy jumble of shapes represents a tea-party, we are not surprised; but when a grown-up man paints a sort of gray-quilt, run mad, and says it is a ballroom, we may well question his sanity. Since Oscar Wilde's imitators used to be content with "a glass of water and a few kind words" for luncheon, there has been nothing quite so silly as "futurist" painting. May the Fates defend us from such a future as these daubs suggest.

## OPPOSING TRADES-UNIONS

The Roman Catholic church authorities in Quebec have taken very strong ground against international trades-unions. Solemn warnings have been issued to the effect that such organizations lead to socialism and godlessness. The first protest was made by Archbishop Bruchési, and it has been followed by similar utterances from the Bishop of Chicoutimi and the Bishop of Sherbrooke. The latter extended his protest against all trades-unions, and the occasion of his action was the proposed formation of a carpenters' union in Sherbrooke.

The attitude thus taken by the Quebec clergy is indicative of a long-deferred apostasy of one branch of the Christian church of the labor movement. Whether we agree or not with the views expressed by these clerics, none of us can deny that the church as a whole has permitted united labor to get outside the sphere of its legitimate influence. In so far as the objects of united labor are for the betterment of individuals and of society in general the church should and has no difficulty in acting in harmony with it, for to that extent they work for a common object.

Manitoba flour is 30 cents a barrel cheaper in Liverpool than in Winnipeg. Why is this?

Four hundred thousand immigrants are expected to arrive in Canada this year. Yet there's room for many more.

The Canadian Northern is seeking a line to New York. "We want an outlet by way of New York, and we will get it too," is the way Sir William Mackenzie states the case.

The promptness with which the Minister of Public Works acted upon the request of the Board of Trade for a double shift of men in their dredges and drilling plant at work in the harbor will give very great satisfaction. The Board of Trade has been endeavoring for some time past to secure an order to this effect, but without avail. It is worthy of passing reference that as soon as the request was made to Mr. Monk it elicited a favorable response.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt is in custody. The Doctor played high links with the Farmers' Bank of Toronto and found it convenient to absent himself from Canada, where he had at one time been very much in the limelight of business and politics. Since then he has been reported

as being in as many places as the Wandering Jew. He was said to have died from illness, to have committed suicide and to have diverse and several other things.

It is well known to some of those who knew him that the late A. S. Farwell, one of the pioneers of this province who knew this country very well, frequently declared that the true trans-Pacific railway route, the shortest and best from the Prairies to the Pacific, was through the Yellow Head Pass and by an almost direct line westward. This meant a line up the Chilcoot Valley and the Butte Indian route proposed by Marcus Smith crosses the valley near its head. Mr. Farwell's suggested route is that described in the Colonist a week or two ago. It would pass through excellent country all the way from the summit of the coast range to the Rockies.

The battleship-eruder Moltke is being got ready for a trial at beating the trans-Atlantic record. She has shown a speed of 23-1/2 knots. The record is now held by the Mauritania, which made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 4 days, 10 hours and 41 minutes. This is an average of 26.06 knots. The Mauritania's trial trip showed 26-3/4 knots, and therefore on her record run she averaged for the whole distance very close to her maximum. The Moltke has only to be able to keep as near her own maximum to wrest the laurels from the Mauritania. When the present King came out to Canada in the Indomitable the average speed was 21-1/2 knots, which is the present record for a fighting ship. The Indomitable fell short of averaging her maximum speed, which is 27 knots or 8 of a knot less than that of the Moltke.

Some ingenious fellow has been arguing out that parliamentary oratory costs the people of this suffering country about 2-1/2 cents per word. It comes high, but we must have it.

The influx of immigrants into Canada from Europe and the United States surpasses all records and has assumed such great proportions that the task of taking care of them will be no light labor. British Columbia is going to receive a much larger share of them than usual. The Provincial Government has, none too soon, embarked upon a policy that will open the province with railways and highways.

Mr. Roosevelt's success at the Illinois primaries will give his campaign a wonderful impetus. While such expressions as "My hat is in the ring" and "We whipped them over the ropes" and such tactics as riding on to a platform in a motor car to address an audience are a theatre may be rather undignified for one who has twice presided over the destinies of a great nation and aspires to do so again, it must be conceded that the ex-President is a whirlwind canvasser.

"The people of British Columbia," says the Montreal Herald, "seem to want railway more than anything else in the world." If the Herald would make a tour of British Columbia, it would be like the rest of us. We simply must have railways and we are going to get them. If the Herald's political friends at Ottawa had realized this when it was in their power to help the province secure what it needs in this regard, things might have been differently politically here. The Liberals had their chance in British Columbia and they it away.

The addition of Ungava to the province of Quebec may give rise to a legal question of some difficulty. At present there will be no representative in parliament from that part of the province, and the law provides that when this new territory becomes sufficiently populated as to be entitled to a member it shall not be counted as one of Quebec's sixty-five, while the limit set by the B. N. A. Act. We are not clear how this is going to work out. No immediate difficulty is likely to arise, but it will become an open question one of these days, upon which the Maritime Provinces may be trusted to make themselves heard.

Mrs. Scott, wife of the explorer of Athabasca, says that her husband never contemplated a race with Capt. Admundsen for the Pole. She says: "He stuck to his original plans, and in almost every detail has carried out a programme that was drawn up more than two years ago. He reckoned on reaching the South Pole somewhat about the end of December, that being the best time at which to take the oddest observations, which can be judged, he would have arrived at his objective a little more than a fortnight after the scheduled time. In other respects he appears to have been successful in his mission."

## WESTMINSTER HALL; INTERESTING CEREMONY

Principal MacKay Opens the Theological College—Addressed by Mr. Beveridge

A representative assembly convened in St. John's church, Vancouver, on Tuesday evening of this week, when Rev. John MacKay, D. D., principal of Westminster hall, gave the opening address of the theological session of the college. From the vestry a large number in academic robes marched into the church, and sat on the platform around the principal among whom were Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, ex-moderator of the general assembly; Rev. Dr. Welsh, professor of Montreal Theological College; Professor Pidgeon, D. D., and Professor Taylor, of Westminster hall; Dr. Wright, of Vancouver; Mr. Henderson, of New Westminster; and Dr. MacRae, and Dr. Campbell, of Victoria.

The principal's address was a masterly outline of the relation of each other of natural science, moral philosophy, and Christian theology. There was a

time when philosophy was supposed to be antagonistic to theology, and when students of the Bible were afraid lest the hammer of the iconoclastic geologist would break in pieces the "Rock of Ages," but that time is gone, and now men are beginning to understand that all three sciences lead up to the one "great universal first cause."

"Forever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divine," Principal MacKay with a master's hand carried his audience, and especially the large number of students in the front seats of the auditorium through the gradual expansion and development of science and philosophy and theology in Germany, France and England, and showed the sane and salutary effect they had on the lives of men, and in implanting that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The lecture was concluded by an explanation of the relation which the college would bear to the provincial university to be erected at Point Grey. The lecturer stated that the government would set apart five acres on the University campus, for Westminster hall, and he hoped the buildings and equipment of the college would be in keeping with the history and traditions of the Presbyterian church, a church which in education conspicuously led the van, a church which has been the friend of good government and constitutional freedom in every age and in every land.

The college board met Monday evening and was entertained right royally by the chairman, Mr. Beveridge, at a banquet at the "Terminal City Club," when by a unanimous resolution, Principal MacKay was given two months to canvass for money to begin the erection of Westminster hall buildings on the university campus at Point Grey.

The financial report submitted by the treasurer and financial agent, Mr. Burch, was very satisfactory, showing that the college was receiving generous support from its constituency. The report of the bursar, Professor Pidgeon, D. D., was equally satisfactory, and showed that about fifteen students would be attending the theological classes this session, and about seventy in all the classes having the ministry in view. The Rev. J. A. Logan, M. A., is the tutor-in-charge in the theological department, a department which prepares young men who have not taken a university course, to matriculate into the theological course, where they spend three years before they enter the ministry by ordination through the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. It is conceded by all who know the curriculum of the Canadian denominational colleges that the college receives the most thorough and extensive education. This is an age in which men in the ministry should not only have their hearts right with God, but they should be liberally and thoroughly educated. The most of the rank and file of the people are fairly well read, and on the whole have good, common sense education, and cannot have much respect for the man who, no matter how good he may be, is not well educated, and in a manner appealing to the emotions rather than to the intelligence. "Comrades, let us wake up and do it. Let us take our axes on our shoulders, and plough the waste places till the ship Temperance sails gaily over the land."

## DR. BEATTIE NESBITT

Faced Under Name of Coleman at Time of His Arrest in Chicago—Will Fight Extradition

TORONTO, April 15.—The arrest of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt in Chicago last night was rather spectacular. He had been shadowed for some time and was thought to be hiding in a house on 63rd street. Last night three detectives drove up in an automobile and waited until the bulky form of the doctor followed. Detectives Caspili and Barden stepped up beside him and motioned to the man to get in.

"What for?" he asked. "You are Dr. Beattie Nesbitt," said Barden. "You were formerly president of the Farmers' Bank at Toronto. You also were a member of the Ontario legislature. You wrecked the bank and skipped to the United States. Now you are in our custody until delivered to an officer of the King."

"Who makes this charge?" asked the man. "I guess you know me, Beattie. I've come to take you home, a third time, you say behind in the automobile. I guess you remember Wallace, don't you? I've worked on many a case for you in Toronto."

The man continued to protest his innocence, but he was put in the automobile, hurried down to the city hall, questioned by Assistant Chief Schuetzler and then smuggled out of the central station during the night, or to an outlying police station. Nesbitt has been using the name of Coleman. He begged the police not to take his picture after he was arrested.

Dr. Nesbitt cannot be brought back except by due process of law. Already the progress of the case bears witness to the activity of friends behind the scenes. Dr. Nesbitt will make a fight against extradition. If he makes a winning fight against extradition, the gallop battle will be renewed when the Canadian authorities move to secure an order for his deportation.

Dr. Nesbitt was taken to jail after a hearing today before U. S. Commissioner Foote. The extradition laws do not permit of bail. His hearing was continued until April 25. Nesbitt's alleged defalcations are estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

Attorneys William K. Patterson and William M. Holly, would not say what their course of action would be, but it was said Nesbitt would fight all attempts at extradition. Habeas corpus proceedings in the United States courts were suggested as the opening move. Nesbitt denied his identity. A number of Toronto school teachers attending a convention here, identified him, and later his attorneys gave out a statement admitting that he was the former Canadian banker, but denying that he was guilty.

## Tribulation War

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—It is officially announced that the powers made today a proposal of mediation to Constantinople with a view to bringing to an end the war between Turkey and Italy over Tripoli.

## PORT ALBERNI'S CLAIMS HEARD

Deputation From Western City Awaits Upon Premier McBride—Delighted With Cordial Nature of Reception

Mayor A. C. Waterhouse, of Port Alberni, who headed a deputation to the provincial government yesterday in regard to the claims of the new municipality, is very enthusiastic over the reception accorded him and his ardent colleagues by Premier McBride and the members of his cabinet.

Mayor Waterhouse, shortly after being elected to the position of first citizen of the newly-created city, decided that the provincial government should be consulted with a view to ascertaining what might be coming to the municipality. The proposition was put to the council, and that body acquiesced in the suggestion, and now the mayor, after going fully into the matter with the premier, is perfectly satisfied, and will return to Port Alberni with the knowledge that the provincial government is standing behind the efforts of the new municipality in the struggle that inevitably follows the act of incorporation.

Mayor Waterhouse, in conversation with a Colonist representative in the Empire hotel last night, declared that Port Alberni was experiencing an extraordinarily rapid growth, and particularly so in connection with the railway, which was built through to connect it with the traffic of the capital and incidentally of the outside world.

## Population Doubles

"As a matter of fact," he said, "it is no exaggeration to say that the population has doubled since the line was completed and put into operation, and as that is only a matter of a few months, you will readily understand the significance of the statement. The new town is going ahead as I believe, no other place in the province has done. I am satisfied that if the present rate of progress continues Port Alberni in a very short space of time will far outstrip many of the other towns on the mainland with a record of time behind them."

"So prosperous is everything and so brilliant is the outlook that the city has already decided that it is capable of undertaking a great water scheme. Plans are now being drawn for securing a supply of water from China River, a tributary of the twenty thousand people, a population which is rapidly increasing, so you will understand something of that figure of the anticipations of the people of the new town, in addition to that, we are carrying out a great scheme of grading for the city, which will, when completed, make it as picturesque as any in the province."

## Ambitious Projects

"These works will call for a very heavy expenditure, but we are confident of being able to carry them to a successful issue, particularly in view of the fact that we are now in possession of the assurance of the provincial government's assistance. In any matter that will tend toward the development of the town."

"People are coming into the town from all quarters. Never a week passes but we receive a substantial addition to population from the prairies, and I feel sure that within the present year there will be such advances made in this direction that those whose acquaintance with the place was made before incorporation will not be able to recognize it. Stores and offices are being opened everywhere, and all along the line there are ample evidences of prosperity in the present and faith in and enthusiasm for the future."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

(Before Lampan, C. J.) Western Motor company v. Thompson.—Plaintiffs sued Thompson, a contractor, for \$225, balance due on a second-hand car and for certain repairs to same. The defendant contended that a warranty that the car would be good for his business for a year or two had been given to him at the time of the sale, and that he had had considerable trouble with the car at different times, ultimately breaking the crank shaft in December last. The plaintiffs denied the warranty, and it was contended that the car was known to be a second-hand one of an old pattern and good value for the price given and person used to running a car. The defendant had no previous experience with a car prior to this one. Judgment was reserved. Forwards for plaintiffs; Moresey, for defendant.

## Paris Art Exhibition

PARIS, April 12.—President Fallières accompanied by Robert Bacon and other members of the diplomatic corps today inaugurated the twenty-second exposition of the National Society of Fine Arts. According to the critics the salon this year is uneventful, the three thousand works displayed generally not showing the influence of modern tendencies in art.

## Death of Prison Governor

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—Wm. Murray, aged 82 years, for 32 years governor of Halifax city prison, died today of injuries received by falling down the stairs of an office building. He was for 60 years a member of the Sons of Temperance.

## DISASTROUS FIRE

Outbreak in Omaha Destroys Building Housing Ten Different Concerns

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—The worst fire which has visited Omaha's retail district for years started shortly after midnight in the six-story building, occupied by a ten-cent store, a clock and suit company and a large department store. A general alarm brought all the fire apparatus in the city to the scene. After fighting the flames for an hour the firemen had made no headway and the flames continued to spread to every section of the structure. Two adjoining buildings were threatened. Ten different concerns had stocks in the building which it was apparent would be destroyed.

The building is located at Sixteenth and Farnum streets. That the loss will amount to several hundred thousand was apparent at 2 a.m. The stocks of

tenants, worth probably \$200,000 to \$300,000, were destroyed. An immense stock of fireworks on one of the floors of the building caught fire and besides throwing a panic into the crowds which had gathered, caused a bombardment of firemen, forcing them to cease their efforts for a while.

At 2:30 a.m. it was believed the flames would be confined to the building. Adjoining stores will suffer losses from smoke and water.

## Death of Mr. G. A. Lacey

GUELPH, Ont., April 12.—G. A. Lacey, aged 81, proprietor of the Hillsburg Beaver died today.

## FLOODS IN ARKANSAS

Another Layer On Mississippi Gives Way—Inundating Many Townships

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 12.—The Mississippi river levee at Panther, Ark., 18 miles above Greenville on the Arkansas shore, gave way late today and tonight the water is flooding its way over 200 square miles of rich farming lands and several prosperous towns towards Texas and Arkansas rivers. Sixty townships in Chicot, east Ashley, Drew and DeSha counties in Arkansas and East Carroll parish, Louisiana, will be inundated. Lake Village, with a population of 1500 is the most important town in the waters path. So far as known there has been no loss of life.

A break is reported in the Arkansas river near Red Rock, on the Northern boundary of Chicot county. Tonight the water was flooding environs of Arkansas city, Ark.

## SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

Believes That Through Tact and Reasoned Factions Fighting He Will Get the Nomination

SPOKANE, Wash., April 12.—Senator La Follette was in Spokane a few hours tonight on his way from Nehalem to Oregon, where he will open his campaign to senator to delegates, to be selected at a primary election April 19. Senator La Follette was accompanied by his wife, and their coming was heralded. In an interview Senator La Follette said:

"Yes, I'll make a prediction. I'll tell you what is going to happen; Roosevelt and Taft are going to continue this fight between themselves until neither can be nominated, and I'll go in with my delegation and I'll be the nominee."

## HAS NO LEGAL RIGHT TO REFUSE PERMIT

City Council Must Recede From Its Position and Issue Permit for Factory

Following the threat of the solicitor of the Woodworkers' Limited, former city solicitor McDiamid, that unless the company was granted a permit for the new factory proposed to be erected on property fronting on the end of Maple street a mandamus would be issued to compel the issuance of such permit, and in consequence of the opinion of City Solicitor Robertson, that the city cannot legally refuse to meet the company's request, the permit will be issued by the building inspector.

The company, after the city had expropriated its property on Douglas street, secured another site on property which lies across the blind end of Maple street. When its application for a permit for the new factory was made some members of the council urged that the building should be so located that if, at any future time, it might be desired to extend Maple street this could be done without the necessity of the city having to pay not only for the land but for any structures thereon. The company refused to agree to this, though consenting to give right of way for sewer and surface drains. Finally the company's solicitor promised suit if the permit were not issued, taking the stand that the council's action was virtually confiscating a portion of his client's land, and he further contended that there was no by-law granting the council power to refuse to grant a permit where the building to be erected complied with the requirements of the existing building by-law.

The city solicitor's advice was requested by the council and his advice was to the effect that any action brought by the Woodworkers' Limited could not be successfully resisted.

Fire Chief Davis, relative to complaints made by residents in the vicinity of the mill district that through the alleged use of spark arresters upon the refuse containers neighboring residences are endangering the property of each mill is properly equipped in this particular, but that soot or small particles of sawdust spread over the district and constitute a nuisance. There was, however, no danger and to force the mills to use a smaller mesh on the spark arresters would virtually put them out of business.

## DREDGING PLANT TO WORK DAY AND NIGHT

Instructions Issued From Ottawa Will Hasten the Deepening of the Harbor

The gratifying announcement was made at the quarterly general meeting of the board of trade held yesterday afternoon that the dredges working in the inner harbor will hereafter be operated on night and day shifts.

Mr. J. J. Shalloons, who presided at the meeting in the absence of Mr. H. G. Wilson, the president, explained that in response to representations which had been made to the minister of public works the following telegram had been received:

"Ottawa, April 11."

"Referring to your wire to minister, have wired Supt. Bayfield to arrange establish double shifts on rock cutter and drilling plant in Victoria harbor."

(Sgd.) A. R. DUPRENE. Commenting on this, Mr. Shalloons mentioned that great credit was due the government for having acted so promptly in the matter, and the secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the board to the minister of public works.

## WHAT THE WORLD'S PRESS IS SAYING

## Militia Estimates

The most important, and probably the liveliest feature of the week, was the passing of the militia estimates under the supervision of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes. But thanks to the forethought of the minister in having an explanation of the main items as well as his general policy printed in advance for the information of the members, the debate was more intelligent on the whole and of corresponding value to the service, than in almost any previous year. The chief critics of the opposition side were Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Carvell, who, on the whole, dealt with the superficial manner. The proposal to drill 40,000 cadets in camp this year was viewed by a number of members on the opposition side with a good deal of misgiving. These honest objections came rather from a lack of knowledge of the situation, and of the details of the project, and the manner in which it will be carried out. There is every reason to think that the annual cadet camps throughout Canada, will become one of the most popular events of the year, and will be looked forward to with anticipation by the youth of the country in future. More than that, the parents will recognize that the boys will enjoy a healthy and invigorating outing under canvas at the expense of the government; and that the drill and discipline which they will receive there, and during the preparation for the annual camps, will do much for the upbuilding of the boys both mentally and physically. It is safe to say, that after the experience of the summer there will not be a voice raised against the appropriation in the House next session.—Ottawa Citizen.

## The Naval Question

First in importance in the political world during the past week was the debate on the Navy question, which took place in the House of Commons on Monday. Peering through the cloud of words and personalities which characterized and marred the discussion, we can see the unmistakable outline of five things:

- (1) The Laurier policy with regard to the navy has been or will be abandoned. Certain of its organizations and some of its influence are left, but its main features are to be discarded.
- (2) The present government did not come into power with any definite policy, and are, so far as we know, without any policy at the present time.
- (3) That both parties stand upon the common ground, that it is time for Canadians to provide some form of protection which has for years gone by and is at present being purchased for them by the taxes of other men.
- (4) That Mr. Hazen, in the capacity of minister of naval affairs, goes almost immediately to London to consult with the Admiralty, where there will be a thorough consideration of the relations between Canada and the Mother Country, and a single endeavor to evolve a policy which will ensure effective co-operation with the Admiralty and the maximum of efficiency in the defense of Canada.
- (5) That whatever conclusion or policy is arrived at will be submitted to parliament for approval, and later weighed in the balance of the Canadian electorate.

## Canadian Money Abroad

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance and the house of commons, in the brief debate on the bank act, removed a popular misconception as to the methods by which the Canadian banks operate in the New York and other American markets. The average man on the street, hearing that the Canadian banks have branches in New York, Chicago and other cities across the border, naturally supposes that these banks do business on the same lines as they do in Canada; but that is a misconception.

Mr. White pointed out that the Canadian banks in New York do not do a banking business there in the ordinary sense. They do not take deposits. They confine themselves to the business of loaning out reserves at low rates of interest, much lower than they get in Canada, in order that the money may be available at any time the need should arise to be brought back to Canada. In normal times the rate of interest obtainable in New York—2 or 2-1/2 per cent, on loans made out of their reserves—is very much lower than the prevailing rate in Canada, five or six, or seven per cent.

The reason for this is to have a practically liquid reserve, which would be impossible if all the funds were tied up in Canadian investments. A call loan in New York is actually a call loan, and can be liquidated at an hour's notice and is always available to meet the needs of the hour in Canada. All the large banks have agencies in New York and in London to protect their liquid reserve and to buy and sell exchange. Very large sums of money are constantly being placed to Canada's credit in London. If it were not for exchange operations that money would have to be brought over here in the form of gold, whereas, under the existing custom credit is adjusted by exchange through the branches of our banks.—Ottawa Free Press.

## Winnipeg Building Permits

WINNIPEG, Man., April 12.—The building permits for the season reached the four million mark today, the principal structures announced being the \$70,000 addition to the Sterling Bank, and a \$40,000 garage for the Free Press.

## Election Protest

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—The day of the beginning of the trial of the Dominion election protest against Hon. W. A. Charlton, M. P. for Norfolk was extended for six months.

## Bodios From Ireland

LONDON, April 13.—The board of trade statement today shows 31,000 immigrants left Ireland last year, one quarter coming to Canada.

TH  
The M  
two hund  
death of C  
during that  
the whole  
his sway.  
take of di  
four sons,  
semblance  
should be  
without as  
whose spec  
taire, of So  
his death t  
portioned t  
of whom d  
new divisio  
Austria, a  
one was N  
the third w  
tween the  
the country  
tions, but e  
pied parts  
themselves  
ly, independ  
keep the m  
mind, for w  
this series  
with in lim  
manes.  
The M  
savages, a  
The follow  
tures: In  
king of Or  
lived, with  
whom we  
of Paris, u  
Citroire, o  
Paris to d  
which he s  
reduction h  
caused wor  
were to be  
When Clo  
sent to Cle  
by their un  
vested with  
treachery,  
vants, but  
of Childbe  
in close co  
despatched  
a pair of s  
choose for  
the shears  
wore their  
graduation