

# DR. BEATTIE NESBITT ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

## The Ex-President of Farmers Bank to be Brought to Toronto.

### Looked Like Jewish Rabbi and Denied His Identity.

A Toronto despatch: Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt was arrested last night in Chicago. He is charged with forgery, arising out of his dealings with the defunct Farmers Bank of Canada, of which he was a former president.

By arrangement with the Attorney-General's department, the Toronto police issued circulars offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his arrest some time after his flight from Canada.

The news reached Toronto shortly after midnight in a telegram to the police department, but the officers were reticent in discussing the arrest. They stated, however, that the charge upon which the ex-M. P. E. was apprehended was forgery.

The arrest is the culmination of a police chase for the on-while politician extending over several months. For some days past Detective Wallace has been in Chicago on the case, and the news of the arrest does not come to the police as a surprise. It is understood that for a month past the officers have been definitely tracing the movements of the fugitive, and have been right on his heels on his recent trip through the western and middle States.

According to the information in the hands of the police, a remarkable physical transformation has been wrought in the former president of the defunct Farmers Bank. Dr. Nesbitt has lost little in weight, but has permitted his beard to grow to a luxuriant length until he possesses the appearance of a Jewish rabbi. On his apprehension the police were informed that he stated he would fight extradition.

It is, however, significant that Mr. W. J. Boland, K. C., for many years the legal adviser of Dr. Nesbitt, has, it is said, been in Chicago for the past few days, and friends of the former politician state that the visit was the result of an understanding that Dr. Nesbitt would give himself up to justice on reaching the Illinois metropolis.

The charge upon which Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's extradition to Canada will be sought is one of forgery, and is based upon his alleged connection with advances made by the Farmers Bank to the Keweenaw mine. When the bank suspended on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1910, W. R. Travers, then general manager, was placed under police surveillance. As a result of what Travers told the day following his sentence, the information was laid against Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, charging him with making false returns to the government of the bank's financial position.

This was in January, 1911, when Nesbitt was making his home with his wife on their island in Muskoka. With two detectives, Inspector-Detective Walter Duncan went to Muskoka, but they were just a day too late. Nesbitt had taken a day's drive across the ice and had boarded the C. P. R. Soo train at Bala. He was traced to the Michigan side of the Soo.

Up to this time no charge of an extraditable character had been laid against Nesbitt, but later the scrutiny of the bank books and papers revealed, it is alleged, sufficient to warrant the police proceeding on a charge of forgery. A warrant was issued, followed by a circular giving a description of Nesbitt, and also notice that a reward of \$300 was offered.

Every British consul in the world received one of these.

Another report: A Chicago despatch: Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt, wanted in Toronto on a charge of participating in a conspiracy to wreck the Farmers Bank, of that city, was arrested in a south side restaurant to-night. The prisoner was located in a south side hotel three days ago by detectives from Assistant Chief Shurtzler's office, and was shadowed day and night. To-day Detective Wallace arrived from Toronto, and to-night the suspect was arrested.

Detectives Joseph Cahill and Matthew Barix took the prisoner to Shurtzler's office, where he was confronted by Wallace, who stated the man was Nesbitt. The latter protested that the case was one of mistaken identity. He denied that he came from Toronto.

After a brief examination, the suspect was taken to detective headquarters, with orders that he should be kept from seeing any person except police officers. A few minutes later, however, he was placed in an automobile and rushed away from the city hall to some outlying police station, where it is said he was locked up.

Nesbitt is said to have been living in Chicago for some time under the name of Coleman.

The doctor penniless: Chicago despatch: Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, formerly president of a Toronto bank, who was arrested here last night, has been living here under the alias of "R. D. Nesbitt." He came here two months ago and obtained employment in a chemical laboratory.

The police believe he is now penniless. Detectives learned several days ago that Nesbitt was here and have been shadowing him ever since. After obtaining the aid of the Chicago police, a Toronto officer, William Williams, found Nesbitt walking down a South side street. An automobile containing the officers ran alongside the banker and the detective leaped out and made the arrest.

Chicago, Ills., despatch: Plans are being rushed for the extradition of W. Beattie Nesbitt, former president of the Farmers National Bank, of Toronto, Ont., who is under arrest here for alleged forgeries amounting to \$200,000 in

## LOST IN ERUPTION

### Thousands Perish Near Bocas del Terre.

Mobile, Ala., April 15.—Corroboration of the report of an eruption of Chiriqui Peak, near Bocas del Terre, Panama, is brought to Mobile on the Norwegian steamship Oregon. Captain Wang and other officers tell of steaming through thick, warm, brown water when passing through the Yucatan channel. They believe the strange phenomenon was caused by a submarine disturbance.

Thousands of lives are believed to have been lost, the officers said, but no true estimate of the damage to life and property had been made at the time the Oregon left for Mobile by way of the city of Bocas. Captain Wang said that he believed that a volcano under the sea had been discovered in the Yucatan channel.

## ARREST SUSPECT

### Did He Murder Rosenthal, the Toronto Jew?

### The Accused a Young Man Named Gibson.

Toronto despatch: After the entire detective headquarters staff had spent five days and nights following up almost one hundred clues, the alleged slayer of Joseph Rosenthal, the junk dealer, who was murdered in the Hydro-Electric yards on Friday night last, was captured last night by Detective Cronin.

The man accused of the crime is Charles Gibson, 23 years old, a former employee of the Hydro-Electric Department, who lives with his parents in a flat on Ontario street. Gibson is charged with murder, Rosenthal, George Langmaid, who boards at 118 Carlton street, an intimate friend of Gibson, employed as a meter reader in the sub-station of the civic Hydro-Electric Department in the basement of St. Lawrence market, is being detained by the police as a material witness.

It was learned last night that the police had been searching for Gibson since Tuesday night, but he had succeeded in evading them until shortly before 6 o'clock last night, when Detective Cronin stepped into the sub-station of the Hydro-Electric to make enquiries concerning a former employee of the company, who, it was alleged, had been seen in company with Gibson a few days after the murder. It was necessary for the detective to have a pass to gain admittance to the place. He secured one from Superintendent McCollum of the Duncan street station, giving him power to make a thorough investigation.

As he entered the building he noticed that Langmaid, who was in charge, was somewhat excited. There were two other men there. As they did not answer the description of the man the police wanted, they were permitted to go. The detective was about to leave when he thought it might be well to look around, as he did not like the manner in which Langmaid answered some questions concerning Gibson's visit to the sub-station.

"Do you know Gibson?" asked the detective of Langmaid.

"Why do you ask that question?" demanded Langmaid.

"I want to know what you know about him, and I want the truth, too," replied the detective.

"I have not seen him since Wednesday, when he called here for a few minutes," replied Langmaid.

The detective then happened to step backward and push open the door of a compartment lined with sheet metal. He saw a man crouching in the corner.

Pulling him out the officer discovered that it was Gibson. He protested against being taken to police headquarters.

"You have got the wrong man," cried Gibson.

Cronin handcuffed Gibson and Langmaid together and then telephoned to Superintendent McCollum to send up a substitute to relieve Langmaid. When both men reached headquarters they were placed in separate rooms. Gibson was first examined by the inspector in the presence of the court stenographer.

Toronto, Ont., despatch: Charles Gibson was charged in the police court this morning with having, in company with two others, murdered Joseph Rosenthal, on Good Friday morning. He was remanded for a week. He is a young man of slight build, and it is the opinion of the police that if their surmise that he is one of the guilty parties is correct, his companions must have been of much more powerful physique.

R. G. Langmaid, the employee of the Hydro sub-station, was also remanded for the same period on a charge of vagrancy. The Magistrate expressed a willingness to accept bail in two sureties of \$500 each for Langmaid's reappearance, but the bail was not furnished. He is considered a material witness.

## BOMB BURST

### Persons Injured by Explosion in Paris Taxicab

Paris, April 15.—A dynamite bomb exploded inside a taxicab in the Rue de Lyon this morning. The force of the explosion shook the greater part of the city, and wrecked the motor car. The chauffeur and some pedestrians were injured.

The outrage is believed to have been committed by chauffeurs, many of whom have been on strike for over two months. The taxicab was passing along the Rue de Lyon from the boulevard de Bastille to the great railroad station of the Lyons line. Many were walking in the vicinity were smashed.

## ASQUITH RETORTS ON BONAR LAW

### John E. Redmond Satisfied With the Bill.

### Declares He is Not a Separatist Like Parnell.

### Summary of the Home Rule Measure.

A London cable: The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon to hear Premier Asquith introduce the Irish Home Rule Bill, but the crowd was not nearly so great as upon the occasion of the introduction of the previous Home Rule bill, and no chairs were placed on the floor as in 1886 and 1893.

Mr. Asquith upon entering the Chamber was received with a volley of cheers by the Ministerialists and Nationalists. Mr. Redmond was warmly welcomed by the Nationalists, the Unionists standing up to cheer for Sir Edward Carson, and shortly afterwards Mr. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, was similarly applauded.

During the course of his address, which lasted two hours, the Premier quoted Mr. Bonar Law's speech about "treacherous conspiracy." Mr. Asquith said that that was the new style.

This remark was greeted by cheers and counter-cheers, and cries of "It is true."

Mr. Asquith retorted that that was all very well for Ulster, but how about the House of Commons?

Mr. Bonar Law was understood to say that he had already said so in the House of Commons itself.

Mr. Asquith—Am I to understand that Mr. Bonar Law is prepared to repeat in the House of Commons that I and my colleagues are selling our convictions?

Mr. Law—You have not got any. (Opposition cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Asquith—Does Mr. Bonar Law mean that we are producing a bill which does not represent our views? What are I and my colleagues to get? (Cries of "Office" and "Nationalist votes.")

Mr. Asquith firmly repudiated the suggestion that the Government were surrendering their convictions, and selling for all time their personal and political honor. They had brought forward this bill, he said, as the embodiment of their honest and deliberate judgment.

He emphasized the preponderant character of the vote given in favor of Home Rule in Ireland. Lock, he said at Ulster. (Opposition cheers.) Seventeen Unionists and sixteen Home Rulers had been returned for Ulster. (Ministerial cheers.) These figures were quite sufficient to show the misleading character of the pretence that Ulster would die rather than assent to Home Rule. (Ministerial cheers.) He had never underestimated the strength and determination of the resistance to Home Rule in Ulster.

After the Premier had seated himself, Sir Edward Carson made a bitter attack on the Home Rule Bill, which he said was "ridiculous, fantastic, and impossible to administer. The measure is a direct insult to Ulster," he declared, amidst unusual cheers.

John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, followed Mr. Carson. He said: "We Nationalists of to-day are not Separatists like the followers of Parnell. We are ready and willing to accept an Irish Parliament, subordinate to the British law-making body, which will prescribe proper safeguards for Irish legislation. The bill presented to-day by Premier Asquith is excellent." He declared he would recommend that the Nationalist convention accept the measure.

"I thank God that I have lived to see this day," he exclaimed. "I believe the bill will pass, and that the work of Ireland under its provisions will remove the widespread misapprehension of the Irish attitude toward England, and the suspicion of the loyalty of Ireland."

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

The following are the provisions of the Home Rule Bill, officially known as the Government of Ireland Bill, introduced in the British House of Commons yesterday by Premier Asquith:

1. An Irish Parliament, consisting of a nominative Senate of 40 members and a House of Representatives of 104 members, of which Ulster is to have 39 and the Universities 2.

2. The Imperial Executive is to control the nominations to the Senate, which are to be for a fixed term, and, as the members are to retire by rotation, the vacancies will be filled by the Irish Executive.

3. In case of disagreement the two Houses are to sit in joint session.

4. The Lord-Lieutenant is to be head of the Executive, and will hold office for a fixed term.

5. The Irish representation at Westminster is to be 12 members, one for every 100,000 of population.

6. Matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament include the Crown, the army and the navy, imperial affairs, the Irish land purchase, old-age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish constitution, the Post-office Savings bank and public loans, in addition to those excluded by the Home Rule Bill of 1893, when all the customs under the control of the Imperial Government.

7. The Irish constitution is to be automatically transferred to the Irish Government, and the present notice to the Imperial Government.

8. The Irish Parliament is to be empowered to alter the limits of the power of the Imperial Government.

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## TRAINING FOR A VOCATION

### Advice Given to Teachers at Educational Meeting.

### Is the School Curriculum Over-Crowded?

### A Toronto despatch: Educationists who had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association finished the greater part of their business yesterday morning, and by the afternoon only the members of the Public School section remained in session. They spent the greater part of their sitting after midday in the discussion of the question of industrial education in the Public Schools.

The question was introduced by W. L. Richardson, B. A., who suggested the consideration of all the departments, and at a general meeting of the association's convention in 1913.

Home education, Mr. Richardson said, had been to a large extent superseded by compulsory school education. In that school education, moreover, there was a tendency toward uniformity, although pupils differed widely one from another. The world's work Mr. Richardson divided into business, agriculture and construction. These three branches provided employment for from 75 to 90 per cent. of the people. In cities the Canadian Manufacturers' Association estimated that 75 per cent. of all the boys and girls went in to factory, shop or building work, and in Toronto 77 per cent. of scholars left school before passing the High School entrance examination.

Vocational training in the past had been obtained through the apprentice system. Now apprenticeship was dying out, and the schools would have to supply something in its place. Mr. Richardson proposed the opening of elementary industrial classes in city schools, in which five half-hours a week might be devoted to shop work and the rest of the time given to cultural subjects, particularly in their bearing on the practical work.

He also advocated the establishment of small elementary industrial schools in cities for such pupils as were not fitted for the ordinary school training. Finally, Mr. Richardson expressed the belief that children should be taught the facts and conditions of various vocations, and thus guided in the choice of their life's work.

S. B. McCready, of the Ontario Agricultural College, said that the Department of Education was already doing a great deal along the lines suggested by Mr. Richardson. There were already teachers capable of teaching agriculture, others qualified to conduct manual training classes, and still others able to teach domestic science. Within a month charts outlining a lesson upon the culture of a particular grain would be distributed among rural schools, and packets of seed would be sent to any school desiring them.

The inspectors discussed the question of whether or not the school programme was over-loaded. Mr. L. A. Green said that the influx of foreigners made it necessary to give a great deal of time to English reading, writing and composition. He thought that an effort should be made to fit the child for its calling in life, and that one-fifth of the time should not be given to arithmetic.

Prof. J. M. Lanos, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, referred to the problem of bilingualism in his address on "Modern Language Methods."

"Men in Parliament, preachers and editors," he said, "declare that the need in Ontario to make everybody speak English is to use no other language. These patriots' intentions are pure, no doubt, but their pedagogy is sheer empiricism and bound to fail."

Prof. Lanos said that it would be difficult to blot out and replace the vocabulary which a child received at its mother's knee.

Prof. Horning, of Victoria University, spoke on "To-day in English Literature."

Addressing the inspectors, Dr. Helen MacMurchy urged the need for special classes for mentally defective children, and suggested that inspectors bring the question before members of the Legislature from their localities.

OFFICERS ELETED.

The following officers were elected by the Mathematical and Physical Department: Honorary President, Prof. Duggan; President, J. T. Crawford, B. A.; Vice-President, R. Wrightman, B. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. Overhalt, M. A.; Executive, R. Gourlay, B. A., T. Kenny, B. A., G. Armstrong, B. A., W. L. Sprague, B. A., T. Kirke-smell, B. A.

The officers of the Hygiene Department are: Honorary President, Dr. Wm. Oldright; President, Dr. J. W. Barton; Vice-President, E. E. Wood, Fort William; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Dougherty, Toronto; Director, Miss E. J. Damon, Hamilton; Counselors, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Dr. A. P. Knight, Kingston, Dr. C. A. Hildgett, Ottawa; Inspectors, I. H. Smith, Stratford, and W. E. Chapman, Toronto.

By an amendment to the marriage act a person having been divorced from the ministry shall not be allowed to solemnize marriages. It also incorporates the enactment of a clause in the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, by which a marriage is not invalid merely because the woman is a sister of a deceased sister, or a daughter of a sister of a deceased wife of the man.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, by a clause in the statute law amendment act, will be prevented from dismissing any of its employees without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MAN FOUND MURDERED.

Lynn, Mass., April 15.—The body of George E. Marsh, president of the Goodwin Shoe Manufacturing Co., of this city, was found beside the Point of Pines house on Monday. There were five bullet wounds in the body, and the police believe the man was murdered.

The man's body is a mystery. A struggle was found on the ground, and the evidence points to a struggle.

FATAL WRECK

### Passenger and Freight Collide in Vermont State.

### Engineer Killed But No Passengers Were Killed.

North Stratford Junction, N. H., April 15.—One trainman was killed and other seriously injured and three others severely hurt early to-day in a head-on collision of a passenger train and a freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad three miles west of here, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut River.

Engineer C. H. Wheeler, of the passenger train, was the man killed. None of the passengers was injured.

The passenger train was the express which left Montreal last night for Portland. The train was supposed to have the right of way, and was making good time, when Engineer Wheeler observed the freight train in front of him, after he had passed Wentlock, Vt. He applied the air brakes and was able to greatly reduce the speed of his train before the crash, but was killed in the wreckage of the locomotives. The mail car, which was next to Wheeler's locomotive, was demolished, and the two mail clerks were buried in the debris. One of them was severely injured, but the other escaped with cuts and bruises. A brakeman attached to the Montreal train was seriously hurt and may not recover.

The freight train was derailed, the crew saving themselves by jumping.

FOR "DRUNKS"

### Indeterminate Sentence for Habitual Drunkards.

### The Marriage Law and Dismissal of Employees

Toronto despatch: Provision for the imposing of indeterminate sentences on habitual drunkards is included in the statute law amendment act which was considered in committee of the Legislature yesterday.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, in explaining the provision, said that such a measure had been agitated for some time. It would apply particularly to a city such as Toronto, which had established an industrial farm in connection with its jail. At present three months was the longest period for which a person might be sentenced to jail for intoxication.

The clause, which is an amendment to the consolidated municipal act, provides that: "Where a person is convicted of being found drunk or disorderly in a public place contrary to a municipal by-law within three months after a prior conviction for a like offence, he may be committed by the police magistrate or justice of the peace, before whom he is convicted, to an industrial farm of the locality in which the order for commitment is made for an indeterminate period not exceeding two years."

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### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

New York, April 15.—By a majority of more than 23,000 out of 25,000 votes cast, the locomotive engineers on fifty railroads east of Chicago and south of the Norfolk & Western have authorized their officers to call a strike should further necessities arise.