

ASKS WINDING UP OF IMPERIAL LOAN FIRM

The Union Life Company Makes
Claim as Creditor For
\$45,610.

[Canadian Press.]
Toronto, Oct. 31.—Application for an order winding up the Imperial Loan and Investment Company was made by J. P. Spence, acting for the Union Life and G. T. Clarkson, liquidator, before Mr. Justice Leeson at Osgoode Hall today. By consent, the motion was enlarged to come up on twelve days' notice before Mr. Justice Middleton. It will be argued with another motion to wind up which came before Mr. Justice Middleton at Hamilton and which was enlarged.

The Imperial Loan and Investment Company was incorporated in 1881 with a nominal stock of \$1,000,000 and with its head office in Toronto. It is alleged that the last report shows that of the capital stock \$735,612.91 was paid up. The Union Life makes claim as a creditor for \$45,610.

The directors, according to the last report, were D. A. Burns, president; Edward B. Brown, vice-president; H. Pollman Evans, E. T. Taylor, K.C., of Winnipeg; W. M. C. of Welland, and Gerald Muntz, manager and secretary.

GENERAL BOOTH WILL SEE BROTHER SOON

Head of Salvation Army Has
Been Long Estranged From
Ballington.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Oct. 31.—General Booth was visibly annoyed today when reporters asked him if he expected to visit his brother, Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, from whom he has been long estranged. "I saw my brother when he was last in England," he said, "and I expect to see him here soon. As to an alliance between the armies, I cannot say. I don't know how my brother would like the suggestion. If my brother would seek such an alliance I would gladly entertain it, but I have not yet given the matter any thought."

General Booth added that he felt that western Christianity was not doing all it could for the peoples of the Orient. There was much, he thought, that the Salvation Army could do in China, Japan and Australia, and he expected to make a tour of those countries next year to study conditions with a view to extending the army's work.

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WARNING AGAINST GIVING TOO GREAT POWER

Arthur Hawkes Deals With Dan-
gers of Canadian Naval
Situation.

DISQUIETING EFFECTS

Admiralty Is Usurping Functions
That Do Not Belong To
It At All.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
London, Oct. 31.—Speaking at a Canadian League meeting here this evening Mr. Arthur Hawkes dealt with the relation of the admiralty to the Canadian naval situation. He said the developments of the last year contained salutary warning against the elevation of the military above the civil power.

It was a cardinal principle of British government that the civil arm should always be unquestionably supreme. The soldier and sailor were magnificent servants, but woeful masters of the state. The admiralty was one of the mechanical departments of the British Government, and in many respects was like the transportation department of a railway. The policy of a railway was fixed by the directors. The superintendent of power was consulted as to what he could do from time to time, but not as to why he should do it, or what instructions should be given him.

Disquieting Effects.
The method of the Canadian appeal to the admiralty and the use that had been made of it had weakened the time-honored principle and had produced, unintentionally, of course, on the part of the Canadian Government, disquieting effects in Britain, as well as in Canada. There had grown up a school of Canadian apologists for delay in deciding on a permanent policy, who argued in effect that Canada should take her policy, not from the British people even, but from a subordinate department.

The admiralty had tried for many years to fasten a policy of contribution on the self-governing dominions, and would begin again tomorrow if it thought it had a reasonable chance of success. Already official interference and consideration of defence had been removed from the imperial conference, which was a collection of governments discussing affairs on a basis of national equality, to the imperial defence committee, which was a gathering advisory only of the English prime minister, and composed chiefly of mechanical experts, who it was thought to represent as heaven-sent inspirers of policy.

Usurping Functions.
The admiralty had begun to assume functions that did not belong to it. For instance, when the battleship New Zealand was in Vancouver harbor her captain, one of the best commanders in the service, made a speech in which he was instructed by his chiefs to say that the admiralty would cooperate with whatever policy Canada ultimately decided. No doubt they would, but it was not the place of the captain of a ship or the commander of a fleet to say so. The captain was in the position of the engineer of a train, with no more to say about the policy behind the movements of his ship than the railway engineer has to say about the policy of his employers. The admiralty, in commissioning the captain of a ship to give a political promise, was usurping the function of the Government, to whom its duty is that only of a faithful and obedient servant. The message conveyed the implication that, if the admiralty had chosen, it might have said the other thing, which was absurd, and would be subversive of the simplest discipline which the public, through its government, must exercise over the servants of its servants.

Ill-Starred Schemes.
The high-handed disposition of the admiralty, of which Mr. Churchill was an appropriate exponent, was exemplified with regard to the imperial squadron, which was one of the ill-starred schemes that came naturally from those who forgot temporarily the supremacy of the civil arm, and who still thought of "colonies" when they spoke of nations. The imperial squadron was announced to the British House of Commons last spring—it was to be based at Gibraltar, was to consist of three Canadian ships, one New Zealand vessel and the Malay Drednought, which had been wrong from the Straits Settlement Protectorate by methods which were no credit to the British name.

Imperial Squadron.
The imperial squadron was to be available for the North Sea, but was also to show the flag in the Pacific. The Admiralty thought fit to let us see our own iron. Col. Allen, the New Zealand minister in London, was in London at that time, entirely on naval business. But he stated publicly that he had no liking that the New Zealand ship was destined for an imperial squadron, until he read Mr. Churchill's announcement in the newspapers. It was pertinent to inquire whether Mr. Borden was as well-informed as Col. Allen was of this important development, reached while Canadian policy was being debated in the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Churchill has achieved unique fame as a complete naval letter-writer, and it must have been a singular outbreak of reticent statesmanship which had till now kept the Canadian people from outside the world of communications had passed between Ottawa and Whitehall about the imperial squadron.

New Zealand's Decision.
The decision of New Zealand to have and to hold a navy of her own made it more necessary for us to be informed how decisions about Canadian-owned were to be reached. If this keeping of New Zealand and Canada in ignorance as to what was to become of their own vessels was being done in the green tree by the admiralty, what would it do in the dry, when its methods had been made binding on Britannie nations which were thousands of miles away from London? What had happened to Col. Allen might happen to others who, like him, would go to London on the naval business of their governments. Mr. Borden's prophecy that friction would arise out of contribution, which was only a prophecy in 1909, has been justified already.

It was obvious that the idea of an

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imperial squadron, composed of ships which would speedily become obsolete, like other ships, was intended by the admiralty to aid in the fixing of permanent policies of the younger nations. It would be urged as a point of honor, and as keeping up what was mistakenly called a vital form of imperial solidarity, that the Canadian, New Zealand and Perak ships should be replaced from the source from which the originals came.

Compelled to Act.
New Zealand felt the compulsion of destiny to take her own part in the protection of white civilization on the Pacific littorals. She was answering the same instinct which dominated the Australian action, and which was strongly affecting the attitude of British Columbians, to whom Canada's position as a Pacific power was an increasing reality because of the pressure of Oriental immigration. The true vitality of Canadian nationality, it would be no more pleasing to the fussy little nabobs who write men to sign and obey, than the other basic manifestations of the expansion of British liberty had been in countries which have the temerity to want to be self-governors.

Vigorous Action.
The thing we had to secure was vigorous action, on a co-operative national basis; rather than the pleasure of beguiling, in London, who had already begun to deride New Zealand's imperialism, when it was to be devoted to translating New Zealand's imperialism into action, by New Zealand's flesh and blood and responsibility, it was a dangerous luxury; according to a newspaper whose naval expert is one of the busiest advocates of keeping the "colonies" in leading strings, under the belief that Englishmen who have emigrated owe to Englishmen who have not ventured away from the ancestral home a financial debt that they will never be able to repay.

Canadian Policy.
The bearing of all this upon the Canadian situation was that the permanent policy should be declared without delay. If we could not make up our minds without another year or two's delay, we were not likely to send up the stock of the



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Canadian nation as a fighting factor. Mr. Borden must surely realize the danger he stood in of being called "Robert the Unready." It seemed clear that the immediate patriotic duty of the Opposition was to let it be known that the first sign of unwillingness of the Government to meet the situation that had developed since Parliament rose on non-partisan lines, and in practical harmony with the other Pacific peoples who are also in the empire, would be met more than half-way.