

Marvellously Able and a Prodigy of Industry Is Viscount Haldane, Who Is Visiting Canada

Highest Paid Officer of State In England—How
He Revolutionized the War Office and Broke
Through the Red Tape—A Great Scholar
and Lawyer—Admirer of Germany.

(By Robert Donald.)

Viscount Haldane, who is visiting
Canada to attend the conference of
the American Bar Association, is the
highest officer of state in England.
One of the busiest men in England,
and also one of the ablest, he has at-
tained pre-eminence in five careers,
as lawyer, politician, scholar, educa-
tionalist, and diplomatist. While he
was occupied in one position, there
was always at the back of the public
mind the consciousness that his tal-
ents were being squandered; for he
was so eminently fitted for other
spheres of activity.

Officially, the lord chancellor is one
of the great bulwarks of the King
and constitution, and only on very
rare occasions is he granted a special
dispensation to leave the country. He
is the keeper of the Great Seal, which
is of even more importance than the
King's Signet. It is he who is affixed
to acts of parliament, of necessity in
the lord chancellor's presence, and to
other documents conveying the ulti-
mate expression of the will of the
sovereign.

So great and important are the
functions and powers of the lord
chancellor that it is difficult to de-
scribe them in a few words. He exer-
cises considerable patronage in ap-
pointing ministers of the state church,



LORD HALDANE.

He is the head of the legal profes-
sion and in that capacity is respon-
sible for the selection of the judges of
the high court, for the appointment of
justices of the peace—the unpaid magis-
trates who preside at petty sessions
and in police courts to administer
justice. He issues writs for election
of members to serve in the House of
Commons, and he presides over the
House of Lords, wearing, on this oc-
casion, a wig and official robes, and
sitting on what is called the Wool-
pack, a memento of the time when
wool was the staple trade of England.
He wears knee-breeches, black silk
hose, and low shoes with silver
buckles. Behind him, on the Wool-
pack, is placed the Sacet of the
Great Seal, symbol of his power and
authority. This Woolpack, which
stands at some distance from the end
of the chamber, in front of the King's
throne, looks more like a throne than
it really is; for it has no back and
there is no desk in front of it.

Salary \$50,000 a Year.
Lord Haldane is a leading member
of the cabinet, and is interested in
many public and political questions
outside his official duties. He receives
a salary of \$50,000 a year, which is
double the amount paid to the Prime
Minister, through whom he receives
his appointment. He is allowed a
pension of \$25,000 a year when his
party goes out of office; but in con-
sideration of this pension he continues
to act as law lord.

Richard Burdon Haldane—sylva-
nically Haldane—was born fifty-
seven years ago in Edinburgh, and is
a member of an old Scottish family.
He received his early training at
Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh
University, and, as a prophetic in-
stinct, or what more will, his young fel-
low-students at once found for him a
nickname, that of "the lord chancel-

lor," an office for which he was
destined nearly forty years later.

While most of his contemporaries
were struggling with the Greek Lexi-
con, he was presiding over the Philo-
sophic and Philosophic Societies, and
the seeds of his learning were
already blossoming into sturdy sap-
lings. From Edinburgh he went to
Göttingen, where he was imbued with
German institutions and ideals that
have well served, not him only, but the
British people at large.

On leaving university life, flushed
with the honors which the four Scot-
tish Universities for Philosophy heaped
upon him when he was only twenty-
years of age, he entered the law in
England and quickly gained a lucra-
tive practice. As a lawyer he excelled
in the art of convincing, vigor-
ous mental superiority, philosophical
rectitude, and urbanity which enabled
him to bring learned judges to his
view.

While he was working at the chan-
cellor's office, with a practice that endow-
ed him with a very large income, he
found time to translate, in collabora-
tion with a friend, Schopenhauer's
"World as Will and Idea." He also
collaborated with Professor Seth in
publishing "Essays in Philosophical
Criticism," while his other literary
work included the "Life of Adam
Smith" and "Education and Empire."
But the engine over which his in-
tellect ranged was not all of this
world, as witness his "Pathway to
Reality," which formed the subject of
his famous Gifford Lectures at St.
Andrews, and in which he set himself
to answer the question: "How, in the
commencement of the twentieth cen-
tury, ought we to conceive God?" For
religion is the elder sister of philoso-
phy, and Lord Haldane's mind is broad
enough for both.

Close to Mr. Asquith.
In 1885 he was elected to the House
of Commons as Liberal member for
the Scottish constituency of Hadding-
tonshire. He was transferred to the
House of Lords in 1911, not because
he had any personal craving to be a
peer, although he may have had an
ambition to be lord chancellor. He
was sent to the Lords because the
Government front bench stood in need
of strengthening.

He had represented the same con-
stituency in the House of Commons
for 25 years. He belonged to the
Liberal-Imperial school, which in-
cludes a range of knowledge and al-
most superhuman capacity for hard
work and hard thinking distinguished
him as a man apart, destined for great
achievements and high honors. His
ideals have been always in close har-
mony with those of Mr. Asquith, the
prime minister, of whom he has been a
lifelong friend.

Lord Haldane has been always a
commanding figure in political life.
He is an intellectual giant. He is
acknowledged to be the most erudite
man in the British Parliament. "No
one," said a political cynic, "could pos-
sibly be as wise as Lord Haldane."
He is a man of the highest caliber,
England not only does look clever, he
is as learned as he looks. He combines
an enthusiasm for popular causes
with a passion for philosophy and
scholarship. He is a born opti-
mist. "Life is always cheerful, never
dull, and works incessantly," said
Lord Haldane's mother of him when
very young. In other words, he has
the stimulative agents of mental
and physical fitness which are the
Greatest attributes of the man in
public life. He has a Napoleonic cast
of features, but his mental resem-
blance to the little corporal begins and
ends with his genius for organization.
A man of such commanding presence
might be supposed to possess a voice
like the Bull of Bashan, but it is soft
and soothing as zephyr breezes. His
argumentative facility hails not
neither does it stumble. He divides
speech into sections and sub-sections
and sub-sub-sections, and deserts the
main channel of his argument to
meander on and on along some new
tributary, to return, however, with
unfailing accuracy to his main theme.
I give each member of his audience
the impression that the one thing needful
to his perfect happiness is that in-
dividual's approval—that his sole
reason for laying his mind with
transparent frankness and simplicity
is to secure that approval; and where
is he in whose breast the milk of hu-
man kindness has so dried up that he
can withhold the sympathy that is so
momentaneously invited? It is a
cheerful, optimistic, sympathetic, per-
sonality.

Wonderful War Minister.
Lord Haldane's greatest achieve-
ment is his record as Minister of War.
When, in December, 1905, on the eve
of the first great Liberal triumph, the
late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
sent for him and suggested one or
two offices, Mr. Haldane—as he then
was called—declined them, saying that
he would like to have one of
the offices which he knew very little
about, but which he would like to have
on account of the fascinating problems
which it presented. "What is that?"
inquired Sir Henry. The war office,
answered Mr. Haldane. The prime

minister was astonished, but pleased.
"No one will touch it with a pole," he
said, and there and then Mr. Haldane
became the willing horse. He took up
his shoulders a stupendous task.
Empire's administration, under the
previous Conservative Government,
had become synonymous with ineffi-
ciency and bungling. It had sunk to
its lowest depths when Mr. Brodriek,
now Viscount Midleton, was war
minister and Lord Roberts command-
er-in-chief, just after the South Af-
rican war. It was run by obsolete
methods; the old volunteer system
had broken down; "graft" existed
during and immediately after the
war; new phantom army corps were
created on paper; the war office had
become the despair of statesmen.
Although a lawyer, Haldane showed
himself long that he was a brilliant or-
ganizer; he revolutionized every depart-
ment of the war office. It was immedi-
ately acknowledged that there never
had been so able a war minister; and
when, after six years, he left the office,
he left it more efficient than it had
ever been.

Lord Haldane started on a well-de-
fined plan of reorganization so far as
the forces were concerned. He held
the first line of defence for a
country so peculiarly situated as Great
Britain; his object was to provide for
a regular army expeditionary force for
over-sea service larger than anything
the country had hitherto been capable
of sending forth at short notice, while
this army was also to be adapted for
recruiting, in time of war, Britain's
Indian dependency and other outposts
of the empire. He did not intend to
make any change in the existing army
in Britain; his object was to provide for
home defence a citizen army—to bring
into proper cohesion all the old-time
military forces, the regulars, the mil-
itia, the yeomanry and the volunteers.
It meant the ending of the volunteer
force, which became the popular "Ter-
ritorial Force" under county associations.
Coincident with greater efficiency, Lord
Haldane aimed at reduced expenditure
on what was practically a new army.
And, having matured his scheme and
set the machinery in motion, he did not
spare himself in bringing personally to
the notice of every man in the country
his new policy. For months he spoke
almost daily at public meetings, ap-
pealing to the good sense and patriot-
ism of his countrymen to make the
Territorial Force a success. This citi-
zen army, properly organized and re-
duced efficient, was to be the answer
to the conscriptionists. "If I were a
Frenchman or a German," said Hal-
dane a few weeks ago, "I should accept
the notion of a nation in arms and the
entire manhood of the country com-
pulsorily trained to defence, because I
should feel that it was impossible with-
out that to resist the enemy who might
come over the imaginary land frontier
and conquer my country. But we live
in an island, and put our faith in the
command of the sea."

Many British military experts are of
opinion that Lord Haldane's triumph in
the reform of the regular army was
his greatest success in creating a
entirely new fighting machine
in the personnel of the Territorials.

Apart from having perfected the ex-
peditionary force and created the Ter-
ritorial Force, he instituted the general staff
in 1906, a body of distinguished officers
to whom has been delegated a voice in
the business management of the army,
along with the work of training in
peace and leading in war. The
"Officers' Training Corps," while the
Technical and National Reserves, in
connection with whom he transmitted
to private citizens some of his own
energy and enthusiasm, are the
cornerstones of his new scheme. The
cadet organization, in addition, took a
new form, which received the approval
of King Edward VII. a short time before
his death.

His army estimates for 1912-1913
furnish eloquent testimony to the econ-
omies introduced by Lord Haldane dur-
ing the six years that he was Minister
of War. They amount to \$139,500,000,
and represent a saving of about \$10,
000,000 as compared with the last
financial year of the last Conservative
Government. He combined economy
with efficiency.

Marvelous Businessman.
The War Minister was a marvel as a
businessman. Before he assumed com-
mand the war office was a tangle of
red tape. The officials occupied a large
part of their time in writing to each
other from adjoining rooms. It took
days and sometimes weeks to obtain
a decision. Lord Haldane soon abol-
ished all these bad traditions. He set
the example himself by being accessible
to everyone who had any call to see
him. When differences of opinion or
policy arose between one official or
others, he had them before him and set-
tled matters at once. He carried
through big transactions with a rapidity
which astonished those accustomed
to old routine methods. The British
War Minister has a prodigious amount
of work to do in normal times in the
way of conferences, correspondence,
official functions, etc., besides which he
has to pass most of the day in Parlia-
ment. Lord Haldane was one of those
extraordinary men who do a lot of
work without even appearing to be
busy. When a visitor called upon him
at the war office he was found sitting
at the head of a big table smoking a
cigar without a scrap of paper before
him; the table was clean; one basket
might contain a series of official docu-
ments; newspapers lay in orderly ar-
ray on another table, but the minister
talked to you in a quiet, leisurely way

and promptly finished the business you
had to do with him.

Passion For Education.

Lord Haldane is a man with a well-
trained mind and a gift for method and
organization. All the time that he was
at the war office he found time not only
to do his share of work as a member
of the cabinet and to deliver more
speeches than his predecessor, but he
was chairman of a royal commission on
university education. He has a pas-
sion for education. An educational re-
former before he is an army reformer,
his view is that mind power must not
be brute force, commands predominance in
the world; that armaments will tend
to diminish and ultimately to become
extinct; and that the appallingly in-
creased effectiveness of the means of de-
struction to which the advancing sci-
ence of war is yearly adding, and the
accompanying increase in the burden
of cost, are progressively cogent argu-
ments against the force of arms. Lord
Haldane's scheme of improved educa-
tional facilities has for its object the
formation of tastes rather than the
mere communication of knowledge, and
he would have democracy insist on
equality of educational opportunity
that should be within the reach of every
youth and maiden. He loses no chance
which offers to preach the gospel of
civic universities, and he has been in-
strumental in stimulating and encour-
aging the formation of a number of
new university colleges. To him also
belongs the credit of a British Char-
lottenburg—a high technical school.
His great ambition as an educational
reformer was to see public education in
England democratized, so that the best
training will be available for the poor-
est children, and that the ladder be-
tween the common or elementary school
and the university will be complete.
He feels that the Liberal Government
of which he is a member has failed
of doing adequately with education, and
he is the real author of a new reform
bill about to be introduced and the
corner of the policy which it repre-
sents. "I would not be surprised if it
should be the Liberals continue in office
for many more years, Lord Haldane
stepped down from the august and
mighty office of lord chancellor and be-
came minister of education.

Friend of Germany.
Since he has been a member of Mr.
Asquith's cabinet, Lord Haldane has
taken a keen interest in foreign policy.
The weak spot in British foreign pol-
icy in recent years has been a certain
misunderstanding with Germany arising
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tween England and Germany. The
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developed since Lord Haldane's mem-
orable visit. No one is better fitted to
represent England in these friendly re-
lations than German statesmen admire
him, and know that he knows their
character and the institutions of their
country better than any other English-
man. He approaches German statesmen
with an intelligent appreciation
and sympathy. He is on friendly terms
with the Kaiser and the Kaiser's chief
ministers. This friendship with the
Emperor William and the veneration
in which he holds German philosophers
are shown in Lord Haldane's house in
Queen Anne's Gate, overlooking St.
James Park, where a portrait of the
Emperor, who has lunched here when
on a visit to London, occupies the place
of honor. Here are also hung portraits
of his mentors, Goethe, Schiller,
Voltaire, and so forth, while the litera-
ture which crowds the bookshelves
in his library is largely German. The
German Emperor recently accepted
five thousand copies of Lord
Haldane's book, "Universities and Pub-
lic Life," for distribution among the
school libraries of the Real-Gymnasien
in the German Empire. On the occa-
sion of one of his recent visits to Ber-
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the Emperor with a bronze bust of his
majesty and a graciously worded auto-
graph letter. In all that has taken
place between England and Germany
since Lord Haldane opened the door
to better relations, he has played an
important part, and as a result the
future is full of promise both for
the friendship between the British
and German Empires and for the peace
of Europe.

In 1912, Lord Haldane vacated
the war office for the Woolpack, he
could not take his heart from the army,
although there were aspects of the
lord chancellorship which appeared to
him the more desirable. He was a
member of the committee of imperial defence,
and continues to give the country the benefit
of his views on the army and imperial
defence. One of the last reforms which
he carried out before leaving the war
office was the creation of a joint naval
and army staff, bringing the two great
defence departments into closer co-
operation.

Lord Haldane, who is a bachelor,
lives in Queen Anne's Gate, a quaint,
old-fashioned street near the Houses
of Parliament, and overlooking St.
James Park. It is a street which is
in process of transition and is being
taken possession of by anchors. On the
ground floor are the offices. At one end
it stands the new administrative
mansion of the Anglo-American Oil
Company—the British branch of the
Standard Oil Trust.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.
Spanking does not cure children of bed-
wetting. There is a constitutional cause for
this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12
Windsor, Ont. will send free to any mother
her successful home treatment, with full
instructions. Send no money, but write her
to-day if your children trouble you in this
way. Don't blame the child, the chances
are it can't help it. This treatment also
cures adults and aged people troubled with
urine difficulties by day or night.

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deceptive and never permanent. Massage
is only partially successful, and it's too
slow a method."
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wonders as a simple, harmless solution
any woman can prepare and use at home
without the least trouble. A half pint of
witch hazel and an ounce of good pow-
dered sassafras are all you need. Mix the
two and apply this refreshing solution to
your face daily. The effect is marvellous—
instantaneous. The skin becomes firmer,
"tighter"—every wrinkle and sag is affect-
ed. You feel so refreshed after using the
wash; you look refreshed, too; soon you
will look ten years younger."

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prove to others the good that 'Fruit-
a-tives' has done me."

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size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-
tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Friends of Germany.

Since he has been a member of Mr.
Asquith's cabinet, Lord Haldane has
taken a keen interest in foreign policy.
The weak spot in British foreign pol-
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of Europe.

NERVE.
Jobshaw was taking a friend for a
spin in the second-hand motor he had
picked up at such an absurdly low
figure, when something went wrong
with the engine, and the car stopped
dead. He dived under the machine
and discovered, among other defects,
that two nuts had jolted off during
the journey.
"It's only a mile to the nearest
town, old man," said the apologetic
owner of the car, "if you wouldn't
mind waiting there and getting a
couple of half-inch nuts from the gar-
age, I can put the other things right
by the time you get back." And for
the next half-hour Jobshaw was
finkering and tapping away beneath
the car, then he started to wonder
why his friend had not returned.
Presently he heard footsteps.
"That you, Jobshaw?" he inquired.
"S-s-s-sh!" came the reply from be-
neath the car. "I'm here, but I can't
get out. The car's jammed. I've
pushed under the car. 'E come back ten
minutes ago. I told 'im you'd come
across that there field yonder. 'E's
a-clamberin' through 'edges and
ditches looking for yer. Keep quiet,
and 'e won't find yer for hours, guv'-
nor."

Jobshaw's Game.
Jobshaw was taking a friend for a
spin in the second-hand motor he had
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and 'e won't find yer for hours, guv'-
nor."

What on earth do you mean? be-
lowed Jobshaw, as he wriggled into
the car.

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of the person or persons suffer-
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keeps the stomach sweet and clean and the
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always pure, always wholesome.

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the victims of early indiscretions and later ex-
cesses, who are failures in life—you are the
ones we can restore to manhood and revive
the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give
up in despair because you have treated with
other doctors, used electric belts and tried
various drug store nostrums.
Our New Method Treatment has snatched
hundreds from the brink of despair, has re-
stored happiness to hundreds of homes and
has made successful men of those who were
"down and out." We prescribe specific re-
medies for each individual case according to the
symptoms and complications—we have
patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of
our wonderful success as our treatment case
each individual case. Only curable cases ac-
cepted. We have done business throughout
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