

THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, August 21, 1928.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN POWER

The new Tolmie Government is taking office today following the exit of the Liberals under Dr. MacLean. They take charge under most auspicious conditions and there is no good reason why they should not give the people of the province good government. We are all looking forward to the increased prosperity promised. We urge all British Columbia people to get behind the new Government and give them that support which is desirable under such conditions.

THE LATEST BANK MERGER

Since the minister of finance is anxious to know what is the opinion of the people on the latest proposal to merge the Standard Bank with the Bank of Commerce, we unhesitatingly suggest that popular opinion is strongly against any such move. If either of these banks were weak and needed bolstering up by means of a merger, there would be no objection, as it is not a good thing for any bank in Canada to fail. It is stated, however, that they are both financially sound and prosperous, so why the merger?

We think the minister of finance would have been better advised to have made an investigation before allowing the negotiations to proceed. People fear bank mergers today, for the tendency is for all banking business to be so centred that competition may cease. That would be a bad thing for the country. More banks instead of fewer is what people are asking for.

VISCOUNT HALDANE

"Germany is my spiritual home." The avowal was made by the late Lord Haldane, ex-Minister of War and ex-Lord Chancellor, some years before the Great War, in the course of a discussion confined merely to matters philosophic. Quite naturally, though, the phrase was remembered very quickly when the German legions began to march. Lord Haldane was then occupying the Woolsack. On this utterance there was based an attack upon him by a section of the English Press, perhaps as bitter and relentless as any which has assailed any public character in Great Britain. Probably Lord Haldane's cast of mind would have enabled him to endure with equanimity any assault of this sort. There were many, not of Lord Haldane's way of political thought or possessing any great appreciation of his school of philosophy, who condemned the onslaught as merely the maddened scream of mob propaganda. Nevertheless public opinion on the whole agreed that Lord Haldane's German affinities rendered it inexpedient that he should remain prominently identified with the prosecution of the War. The King bestowed upon him the Order of Merit, and Lord Haldane limited his further services to the State henceforth to sitting as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Thus ended the active political career of one of the most prominent champions of Liberalism in a period of over thirty years, except that for a brief period he was a member of Ramsay Macdonald's Government.

The Haldane family and its connections have in the last few generations given to Scotland in particular and to Britain at large several men of note, who divided themselves equally between the Law and the Prophets. Robert Burdon Haldane, the subject of this memoir, received his early education at Edinburgh, and later studied philosophy at Gottingen. It was here that he first acquired his eagerness in pursuing German thought, both ancient and modern; perhaps no student in his day had a wider acquaintance with the metaphysics of Hegel and the writings of Schopenhauer. Possessed of ample private means Haldane also devoted himself assiduously "to the study and practice of the law." His early work lay at the Chancery Bar and in the Privy Council Chamber. There was a goodly array of eminent counsel in Haldane's days as an advocate, but few could excel him in the ability to marshal facts and to deliver a long argument lucidly. His capacity for work was always prodigious, and the manner in which he would address their Lordships, literally for days upon end, without ever the slightest reduction in the speed of his argument, was a really remarkable exhibition in advocacy.

LORD HALDANE AND THE WAR

STATESMAN NOW DEAD TOLD OF CONDITIONS AND SPECULATIONS PRIOR TO 1914

Viscount Haldane, who died Sunday, was an outstanding figure in world politics in spite of the fact that he suffered during the war for his pro-German thought. He was a democrat and was one of the first of the old school to recognize the power of the Labor movement. He also understood the German menace as far back as 1905 and

he prepared to meet it. "I was aware at once," says Lord Haldane, "that there was a new army problem. It was, how to mobilize and concentrate at a place of assembly to be opposite the Belgian frontier, a force calculated as adequate, with the assistance of Russian pressure in the East, to make up for the inadequacy of the French armies for their great task of defending the entire French frontier from Dunkirk down to Belfort, or even further south, if Italy should join the Triple Alliance in an attack." With these aims before him Lord Haldane entered upon a scheme of revolution in the home army organization, under which it was claimed that the rapid mobilization of 160,000 troops was rendered possible. The old "volunteers" disappeared, or rather were given a new

ame and status as "Territorial" second line forces, primarily being intended for home defence, but encouraged to take service abroad if necessary. Lord Haldane referring to these measures in the light of the great events which happened but a few years later, maintained his opinion that compulsory service in a period of peace was out of the question for Britain.

"We had studied the situation and had done the only thing we thought we could do, after full deliberation. Our main strength was in the Navy and its tradition. Our secondary contribution was a small army designed to fulfil a scientifically measured function. After all, what we set ourselves to accomplish we did accomplish." When war was declared the seals of the War Office were being held temporarily by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister. At his request, however, Lord Haldane took charge at the War Office and started the machine of mobilization. The next day the War Office was handed over to Lord Kitchener.

Lord Haldane, referring to the endeavors of British statesmen between 1905 and 1914 to avoid a clash with Germany, tells of a visit he paid to Berlin in 1906, when he was the guest of the Kaiser at a review.

"A splendid machine I have in this army, Mr. Haldane. Now what could I do without it, situated as I am, between the Russians and the French? But the French are your allies—are they not? So I beg your pardon."

I shook my head and smiled deprecatingly, and replied that were I in his Majesty's place, I should in any case feel safe from attack with the possession of this machine."

In some speculations as to why Germany propelled war so determinedly in August, 1914, Lord Haldane has declared it to be clear that her military advisers failed to take into account the tremendous moral forces that might be brought into action against them. "My own feeling is that she has demonstrated the extreme risk of confiding great political decisions to military advisers. . . . But it may be that she had carried her policy too far to be left free." Haldane also held that when war

actually came it turned out that Germany had not adequately thought out her military problems. "If she had done so she would have used her fleet at the very outset, particularly her destroyers and submarines, and try to hinder the transport of the British Expeditionary Force."

Man in the Moon

What I hate is for some young freak to spoil my smoke by offering me the use of his cigarette lighter. I like smoke but not oil fumes.

I lost my girl. Do you think it fair? She chose the youth With varnished hair.

The busy bee is all right. It is when the bee sits down on us that we do not like him.

There is a lot of talk about the lost art of conversation but people who talk that way are not on a party telephone line.

It is in August people most appreciate the Library. Then it is closed and they cannot get books.

It's difficult to make some people

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work during the week and on Sundays they still must have their own way and will work like cutworms.

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

August 21, 1918. The German army continues its retreat and the French are driving a wedge between the Cise and the Aisne that may force the whole German front to be withdrawn.

Alderman Dybham presided over a meeting in the city hall last evening when tentative plans presented for local owned cold storage plant that would cost \$70,000. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition.

New officers of the Canadian Club were elected at the meeting in the City Hall last evening. President—Judge Young; Vice-President, Major McMullin; Second Vice-President, L. W. Patmore; Secretary, J. D. McAulley; Treasurer, E. D. Johnston; Executive, Messrs. Woodland, Wallace, D. G. Stewart, Nickerson, McIntosh, McCaffery, McNichol, Pullen, Dr. Kergin, and Mayor McClymont.

Chief D. H. MacDonald, of the Fire Department, accompanied by Mrs. MacDonald and Angus returned to the city after a holiday spent in the south. Hon. Dr. King and Mrs. King went out on to-day's train to join the other ministers at Vanderhoof.

IN THE MATTER of an application for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate of Title for Lot nineteen hundred and eighty-three (1983), Range five (5), Coast District. Satisfactory proof of the loss of the Certificate of Title covering the above lands having been produced to me, it is my intention to issue after the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the above land in the name of Joel Pillsbury. The original Certificate of Title is dated the 7th September, 1910, and is numbered 309R. Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., 23rd July, 1928. H. F. MacLEOD, Registrar of Titles.



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