

## THE DAILY NEWS.

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, March 8, 1932

### MONSIEUR BRIAND

Monsieur Aristide Briand, one of France's greatest statesmen, died yesterday. He was known as the Apostle of Peace and in 1925 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize because of his efforts at Locarno.

For as many years as most of us remember, Monsieur Briand has been prominent in French political life. Eleven times he was premier and besides that he held many less prominent positions in French cabinets. He was always to the fore in the formulating of policies. While he was radical in some of his policies, he refused to stand for syndicalism and his prompt action broke the railway strike of 1910 which threatened to develop into a revolution. He placed the railways under military law and ordered the men to the colors, placing them on military railway duty.

Briand's name will be written large in French history, for he was always a man of action and very often his action was along the lines of modern developments.

### IS IT A CHIP?

Some people are wondering if Russia has a chip on her shoulder and is daring Japan to knock it off. While Japan was engaged in actual warfare Russia was not heard from much, but now that there is possibility of peace between that country and China, Russia intimates that she is ready for a scrap if Japan only makes it seem justifiable.

### NORTHERN LINE HOLDS WELL

While Southern British Columbia trains were held up for days by floods and slides, the trains on the Canadian National came through regularly and on time. There was one little intermission when a little snow came down the mountain near Kwinitsa but it did not amount to much. What is clear is that the northern railway is subject to even less interruption to traffic than are those in the south.

Evidently the line east from Prince Rupert is well kept and could be used to haul all the grain from the Peace River country without difficulty and with very little interruption.

## WAS GREAT PEACEMAKER

Aristide Briand Was Co-Author of Famous Kellogg-Briand Pact

### Often Premier

Formulated French Policies of Disarmament and Economics

Aristide Briand, who died yesterday in Paris, was co-author of the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war, a moving spirit in the Locarno treaties which guaranteed the sanctity of the frontiers of Germany, Belgium and France and in 1930 was the originator of a comprehensive scheme for an economic union of Europe.

He formulated the French policies connected with disarmament, always insisting upon safeguards for national security as a prerequisite to reduction in means of defense. At the same time he pleaded constantly for a united French and international will against war and distinguished sharply between defensive and aggressive conflicts.

In his own country he was 11 times premier, 16 times foreign minister, four times minister of the interior, thrice minister of justice (which carried with it the office the vice-presidency of the French cabinet) and twice minister of education. All told he held posts in 25 cabinets and on March 14, 1931, celebrated a full quarter century of service in official life.

Only one gift, the presidency of the French republic, was denied him by his fellow parliamentarians. Strangely that defeat came after one of his most dramatic triumphs, an endorsement by the chamber of deputies of his foreign policies after they had been under prolonged fire by the nationalist elements of his country.

The vote encouraged Briand's friends to put him forward as a presidential candidate in opposition to Paul Doumer, even though the election was only four days away. He reluctantly consented but on the first ballot, taken by the combined chamber and senate at Versailles on May 13, 1931, Doumer had a comfortable lead and Briand withdrew.

### Dramatic Blow

Coming on top of the endorsement of Briand policies by those same parliamentarians, this defeat hit Europe with dramatic force. Germany wondered if France had committed herself to a cessation of efforts for a complete Franco-German rapprochement and Italy and England, remembered uneasily their positions as guarantors of the Locarno pact. In Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia there was a stiffening of nationalist backbones which had begun to feel effects of pressure from central Europe for a revision of the peace treaties.

Briand offered his resignation as foreign minister, but was persuaded to continue in office. League of Nations circles hailed this development with relief as insuring his continued activity in the broad field of international accord in which he had won a pinnacle of his own.

But subsequent developments indicated that Briand was losing his hold on the French imagination. While his premier, Pierre Laval, insisted that the veteran foreign minister's setback at Versailles had no political significance, the prestige of the old warhorse waned.

It was a weary, disappointed, almost heart-broken old man who came back from the 1931 debt conference and on July 30 he was compelled to forego attendance on a cabinet meeting. Prof. Vaquez, a noted heart specialist, was summoned and found Briand suffering from high blood pressure, insomnia and asthma. The prescription was complete rest for at least a month. And the broken veteran motored to Cocherel, his tranquil country home in Normandy.

Aristide Pierre Henri Briand was born at Nantes, Brittany, May 28, 1862, of a Breton father and a Venetian mother. They were of peasant stock but had deserted the land to engage in retail commerce. During his childhood they took over a little saloon in the rough seaside town of St. Nazaire, well known in the United States as the first port of debarkation of the A. E. F.

Thus it was that three sons of tavern keepers—Briand, Gustav Stresemann and Benito Mussolini—were the central figures in post-war European diplomacy for a considerable period, as foreign min-

isters of France, Germany and Italy. The combination was broken by the death of Stresemann and Il Duce's handing over his portfolio in 1929 to Dino Grandi.

Briand graduated in law and started political life by writing for an anarchist newspaper. He switched to less radical views, became associated with Jean Jaures, the socialist leader who was assassinated shortly after the outbreak of the world war in July, 1914, and espoused the cause of labor unions.

In 1894 he distinguished himself at a workingmen's congress in Nantes, persuaded the gathering to adopt his ideas and became recognized as a leader of socialists. Thereafter he was a frequent candidate for a seat in parliament but was unsuccessful until 1902.

He broke with the socialists in March, 1906 when he accepted the ministry of education and public worship in the bourgeois cabinet of Sarrien.

Clemenceau, "the tiger," who in later years flew into a rage if Briand was so much as mentioned; Poincare, "savior of the franc," eventually one of the most severe critics of Briand's conciliatory foreign policies; Alexander Millerand, later president and constant swerver toward conservatism, and finally Tardieu, an outright nationalist and rightist, were some of the premiers under whom the internationalist Briand served.

Briand was premier himself for the first time in 1909. In 1910, when a general railway strike threatened, he called all the workers to the colors and then designated them to run the trains. In parliament he hinted that imperial Germany was waiting for that paralyzing strike to spring upon France.

He was premier again in 1913 and the outbreak of the war in 1914 found him vice-president of the cabinet. In 1915 and 1916 he once more was head of the state, organized the Verdun resistance and backed the Salonika expedition, despite bitter criticism.

His star dimmed a bit after the war, and he had some trouble in retaining his seat in parliament but January 1921 saw him back in power as premier and minister of foreign affairs.

## SURVEYS TO BE RESUMED

Mineral Areas of Central Interior to Be Examined by Federal Government

### HANSON RESPONSIBLE

Representations of Member For Skeena Meet With Response

SMITHERS, March 8.—Olof Hanson, M.P. for Skeena, has been instrumental in securing the definite promise from the federal department of mines of completing important geological survey work along the Grand Trunk Pacific line of the Canadian National Railways in his constituency.

The proposal is to complete the geological survey and mapping of the area from Endako to Vanarsdol along the railway line, and extending from Francois Lake on the south to Kispix and the northern end of Babine Lake on the north. In this region there are a number of areas which have been geologically surveyed and mapped in the past. But in between these there are other areas that have not yet received attention. By covering the intervening stretches and then mapping the whole together a most valuable piece of work will be done for the mining industry.

Request for this had been made by the Omineca Branch of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines several years ago. When in Ottawa last year L. S. McGill, manager of the chamber, took up the matter with Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister of mines, and with Dr. George Hanson of the geological survey branch. The latter carried out geological work at several places in the district in question and is familiar with the situation. Owing to the fact that this work must be planned and carried out over a period of several years it has not yet been found possible to complete it yet. But it has now been definitely promised that it will be taken in hand under the direction of Dr. Geo. Hanson upon his completing work now under his supervision in the Portland Canal region. This will probably take place in the summer of 1932, or possibly 1933.

### Work of Past

History of the Geological Survey work of the Dominion department

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of mines in this district dates back to 1876, in which year Dr. George M. Dawson made a geological reconnaissance across British Columbia in the course of which he reached Francois Lake. Again in 1878 Dr. Dawson made another journey across this province, travelling up the Skeena River to the Forks (Hazelton) and by way of Fort Babine and the Peace River Pass to Edmonton. It is a striking feature of his reports that his findings on all points have been confirmed by the more detailed examinations made in more recent years.

W. W. Leach of the geological survey branch worked at different points in the Bulkley Valley and Skeena River sections in the seasons from 1906 to 1910. In the course of his surveys much valuable information was gathered and recorded about the geology and the mineral deposits in the Telkwa Range, the Babine Mountains, on Hudson Bay Mountain, and in the vicinity of Hazelton.

R. G. McConnell paid a brief visit to the section in 1912, travelling from Prince Rupert as far as Aldermere, and made a report on his trip. In 1914 and 1915 further examinations were made and the report

of J. D. McKenzie for the latter year records much of interest. Dr. Victor Dolmage made a report on the copper-silver deposits of the Telkwa Range from examinations in 1915. J. J. O'Neill gathered valuable information in 1917 about the geology and mineral deposits in the vicinity of Hazelton and his report is one of the important ones.

Driftwood Creek section of the Babine Range, close to Smithers and Telkwa, was surveyed topographically in 1923 and geologically by Dr. George Hanson in 1924. The following year Dr. George Hanson and party carried out a geological survey of Hudson Bay Mountain and the area extending from that mountain westward to Usk.

In 1928 a small section near Topley was surveyed and mapped by Dr. George Hanson and T. C. Pheasant, and in 1929 another small area at Owen Lake, was examined and reported upon by A. H. Lang.

### To Consolidate Work

It is to connect up these various areas and to map the whole region as one, that present request is made. The Omineca Branch of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines has enlisted the support of Mr. Hanson as member for the district,

and he has had personal interviews with both the minister and Dr. Geo. Hanson of the geological survey on the subject. The result has been that the task has been definitely allotted to Dr. George Hanson, whose familiarity with the district and past work in it makes him the logical officer to complete it. He will do so on finishing the work on which he has been engaged the past two seasons.

T. W. Brown of Prince Rupert has left for home after having spent the last two weeks visiting in Seattle and Vancouver, Vancouver Province.

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