

# THE LATE VISCOUNT HALDANE WHO DIED IN SCOTLAND THIS WEEK WAS A NOTED WAR TIME FIGURE

London, Aug. 20—Viscount Haldane, of Cloan, Secretary of War from 1905 to 1912 and twice Lord Chancellor of England—once as a Liberal and once as a Laborite—died yesterday at his home, Cloan Perthshire, Scotland. He was 72 years old.

Lord Haldane had been in poor headth for some time, but his illness took a serious turn on Saturday. Yesterday morning, a severe heart attack made death inevitable and he lingered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By his survival until adverse verdicts delivered during the fervor engendered by the war had been revised by cooler peacetime judgments, Lord Haldane insured for himself lastingly a high place in the memories of his fellow countrymen. Possessing one of th most brilliant intellects of his time, Richard Burton Haldane found his real work in the reorganization of the British Army which he carried out between 1905 and 1912.

## Rebuilt Army.

More than any other one man, Lord Haldane was responsible for the fact that within a few weeks after the outbreak of the war in 1914 the British expeditionary force could be sent to France with certainty reasonably well trained and with a territorial militia able to follow soon in the words of one eulogist last night, he "revised the whole British Army by scrapping the old militia, founding a territorial army and transforming the existing military bureaucracies into an efficient general staff".

Lord Roberts bitterly opposed this transformation, but Parliament approved it and Lord Haldane's vindication in the eyes of the professional soldiers came during th autumn of 1914. However, his deep sympathy with German philosophical thought coupled with his visits to Germany in 1906 an dagain in 1912 in order to stave off what he deemed an inevitable armed clash caused the cry of pro-Germanism to be raised against him.

Unwilling to dilute his spiritual honesty by heralding the popular slogans of the day, Lord Haldane came in for a period of profound unpopularity, and in 1915, when the Cabinet was formed, he gave up the Lord Chancellorship and retired to private life.

After the war Lord Haldane began a sympathetic examination of the Labor Party's policies and when Ramsay MacDonald formed his Cabinet in 1924 he became Britain's first Labor Lord Chancellor.

## Distinguished Figure.

Richard Burdon Haldane, first Viscount Haldane of Cloan was a member of an ancient and distinguished Scottish family. A man of great brain power, he was a profound jurist, a brilliant scholar, a keen student of philosophy and was possessed of a considerable fund of humour.

The fourth son of Robert Haldane of Cloanden, Perthshire, and Mary Elizabeth Burdon Sanderson, he was born on July 30, 1856. After passing through the Edinburgh Academy, he went to the University, and from there to Gottingen, where he became steeped in German thought, and returning to Edinburgh, took his M. A. degree with first class honors in philosophy. Then he became a law student, and in 1879 having crossed the border he was called to the English Bar.

His professional rise was rapid. On the chancery side of the law courts he won a splendid position, and in 1890 became a Queen's Counsel. He was retained for almost every case of the first importance in the House of Lords or the Privy Council. He became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1893, was sworn of the Privy Council in 1902 and became a member of the Judicial Committee in 1911. As a law lord he became famous. He sat in many Canadian appeal cases, and on these occasions and in his judgments displayed an astonishing knowledge of the laws of Canada.

## Political Career.

Entering the House of Commons in 1885 as a Liberal member for Haddingtonshire, he sat continuously for the constituency until 1911, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Haldane. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed his ministry, the member for Haddingtonshire was made Secretary of State for War, an office which he held for six and a half years.

As Secretary for War he established the territorial system and practically created the British Expeditionary Force that went to France in 1914. He succeeded Lord Loreburn as Lord Chancellor in 1912, and held that high office until 1916. During that time he presided over the highest court of appeal with dignity and efficiency.

He did an unusual thing as Lord Chancellor, by leaving British shores and putting the high seal in commission, in the autumn of 1913, in order to come to Canada and address the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal. His address on that occasion, on "The Higher Nationality," was a memorable utterance, and in its published form attracted attention all over the world. After his resignation as Lord Chancellor in 1916, Lord Haldane continued to act as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and in a variety of ways assisted in the prosecution of the war. In the Labor administration of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in 1924, Lord Haldane again filled the office of Lord Chancellor.

Lord Haldane was one of the most curious and at the same time enigmatic personalities of his time in the political life of Great Britain. He looked so typically Scottish in appearance that his nationality would have been recognized in an African kraal or in furs at the Arctic pole. The massive head, the massive features, the mingled expression of shrewdness and good humor more than superhuman wisdom and of a gravity that was almost owl-like—all this things made him like a figure that had come out of the century of Scotsmen whom Sir Walter Scott has in his novels and who gathered in the free thought symposium of David Hume in Edinburgh. Physically he was an imposing figure. He had a frame that, without being uncomfortably stout, was yet so full that he was thick all over—thick legs, thick chest, thick shoulders.

## Tremendous Energy.

This robustness of frame in appearance was justified in practice. There has never been in his time a public man capable of so much work and apparently without even a suggestion of fatigue. His life was always necessarily sedentary, for he was a lawyer and a politician all through it, and often it fell to his lot to sit continuously at one desk or another for months at a time. And yet at the end of a parliamentary session and of heavy practice throughout the legal year, he on the very first morning after, would start on a walk to Brighton, some fifty miles from London; or to go to a moor in Scotland; or on a walking tour in Germany as though he had been in training for a prize fight.

"Once in describing him after a terrific twenty-four hours," says Right Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. "I found no figure that would convey the tremendous energy and strength of the man better than by calling him a human dromedary. I repeated the phrase to him: he took it with his usual beatific smile of benevolent self-complacency."

## Work as an Author.

Lord Haldane was known as an author, especially in philosophy, and had produced some valuable works, including "Essays in Philosophical Criticism," "Life of Adam Smith," a translation of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea," "Education and Empire," "The Pathway to Reality," "The Reign of Relativity," "The Philosophy of Humanism," and "Human Experience. A study of its structures."

He was a member of the Order of Merit, a Knight of the Thistle and an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford. He had been Lord Rector of the University of

Edinburgh and was Chancellor of the University of Bristol.

At Gottingen, the University of Bismarck, he acquired a very complete knowledge of the German language and of German philosophy. This knowledge he kept up by constant vacations in Germany, where he lived with Germans, talked only with Germans and imbibed the German atmosphere.

"Germany is my spiritual home," This avowal was made by Lord Haldane 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 British 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.

## A Significant Reform.

During his tenure of Lord Chancellor, Haldane initiated a certain reform in the Privy Council Chamber, small in itself, but not without its significance. The Lords of the Council had hitherto been accustomed to seat themselves on each side of an oblong table, the seat at the head invariably remaining vacant, as typifying that the King was entitled to preside. The arrangement was picturesque, but inconvenient for Their Lordships, who were compelled to sit sideways if they wished to face counsel addressing them. Lord Haldane substituted a horseshoe table, before which Their Lordships sat at equal distances, and the vacant place for His Majesty disappeared.

In the summer of 1922, when illness prevented Lord Haldane from participating in hearing Canadian appeals before the Judicial Committee, the members of the Canadian Bar, then appearing before the Committee, addressed a memorial to Lord Haldane.

"Your Lordship has long made the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a special field, enriched with your deliberations," the memorial stated, "and you have reinforced its authority by a wealth of learning and an exhibition of patience and courtesy which have played no small part in the legal consolidation of the Empire. It is our earnest hope that for many years you may be enabled to make your contribution, which, perhaps, no one can make in equal measure, to the evolutionary growth of the jurisprudence of the Empire."

Lord Haldane was unmarried.

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# QUEEN MARY SEEKS PLAYMATE FOR BABY PRINCESS ELIZABETH

London, Aug. 21—How to find girl once.

playmates for the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of York, is a problem that is now occupying the attention both of the princess' parents and Queen Mary.

The old rule at the court required that the playmates of young girls of the English royal family should be of royal rank. Since the war, however, many conventions of this kind have been broken down and in the ordinary way there would be no difficulty in finding suitable girl companions for the Princess Elizabeth.

But as the little princess is in the direct line of succession to the throne, Queen Mary regards it as imperative that her playmates should be of royal rank. As regards boy companions, the Princess Elizabeth has her two cousins, the sons of Princess Mary, but girl friends she has none and she misses them. On her mother's side there are married relatives who have little girls about the age of the Princess, but they are not of royal rank and the Princess is not allowed to see much of them.

The princess, on her father's side, has only one relative of an age suitable to make a girl playmate for her. This is the little daughter of Lord Louis Mountbatten, but her family is rarely in London and the princess has met this rather distant relative but

When the royal family gathers at Balmoral next month the problem will be discussed of how to find suitable child companions for the princess, but with Queen Mary's opinions on the subject so fixed it is doubtful if the little girl will be allowed to have playmates chosen from among her non-royal relatives

When the daughters of the late King Edward VII were in the nursery and schoolroom the three royal sisters—the Princess Royal, the Queen of Norway and the Princess Victoria—were without other playmates. Queen Victoria would not consent to their having any companions other than those of royal rank and such were impossible to find.

Queen Alexandra solved the problem of providing them with a girl friend by practically adopting the daughter of Lord Camoys, an old friend. This girl, the Honorable Julia Stonor, was brought up under the aegis of the royal family, was cut off almost altogether from association with her own relatives and friends and lived almost altogether with the royal sisters. Later she married the Marquis d'Hautpoul and was one of the great beauties of the '80s. It is possible that some such plan may be adopted to find a companion for the Princess Elizabeth.

# A CANADIAN WAR VETERAN ENDS HIS LIFE

Hudson, Mass, Aug. 21—With five empty shells from his revolver beside his body and a number of wounds in his left breast, Arthur M. Wentzel 39 a Canadian Great War veteran was found today by Poli Gazino, in heavy underbrush about 200 yards off Lincoln street, just over the line in Bolton.

Chief Andrew Magorty believes that the man committed suicide last night. A flashlight was found near the body. Wentzel was seen on Main street about 9 o'clock last night by a cousin. It is believed that he was melancholy over his war injuries.

A week ago he fired five shots from a window in his room in the Hudson House then fled from the village. He told police he only wanted to empty the cartridges.

"Think of a number and I'll tell you whether it is odd or even."  
"All right. I just called my girl on the phone. Which number was it?"  
"Did you get her?"  
"Yes."  
"Right away?"  
"Yes."  
"That's odd."

"How is it that widows generally manage to marry again?"  
"Because dead men tell no tales."

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G. BRUCE BURPEE, District Passenger Agent, Saint John, N. B.

# CITY OF FREDERICTON Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City taxes, for the years mentioned hereunder, made and assessed against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1928, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises owned or occupied by the respective persons hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

Property to be Sold.	Name of Person Assessed	Arrears for Years	Total Due
Lot corner King Street and Taylor Alley, 40 ft. on King Street and 109 ft. on Alley .....	ROY H. McGRATH	1925-1926-1927 .....	\$740.42
		Interest .....	79.06
Farm on east side Maryland Hill Road, known as the Cameron Farm, containing 75 acres .....	ARTHUR S. TYLER	1925-1926-1927 .....	\$221.59
		Interest .....	27.00

Dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1928.

FRED I. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer.