DR. BEATTIE NESBITT ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

The Ex-President of Farmers Bank to be Brought to Toronto.

Looked Like Jewish Rabbi and Denied His Identity.

A Toronto despatch: Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt was arrested last night in Chicago. He is charged with forgery, arising out of his dealings with the defunct Farmers Bank of Canada, of which he was a former president.

By arrangement with the Attorney-General's department, the Toronto police issued circulars offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his arrest some time after his flight from Canada.

The news reached Toronto shortly after midnight in a telegram to the police department, but the officers were reticent in discussing the arrest. They stated, however, that the charge upon which the ex-M. P. P. was apprehended was forgery.

The arrest is the culmination of a police chase for the erstwhile politician extending over several months. For some days past Detective Wallace has been in Chicago on the case, and the news of the arrest does not come to the police as a surprise. It is understood that for a month past the officers have been definitely tracing the movements of the fugitive, and have been right on his heels on his recent trip through the western and middle States.

According to the information in the hands of the police, a remarkable physical transformation has been wrought in the former president of the defunct Farmers Bank. Dr. Nesbitt has lost little in weight, but has permitted his beard to grow to a luxuriant length until he possesses the appearance of a Jewish rabbi. On his apprehension the police were informed that he stated he would fight extradition.

It is, however, significant that Mr. W. J. Boland, K. C., for many years the legal adviser of Dr. Nesbitt, has, it is said, been in Chicago for the past few days, and friends of the former politician state that the visit was the result of an understanding that Dr. Nesbitt would give himself up to justice on reaching the Illinois metropolis.

The charge upon which Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's extradition to Canada will be sought is one of forgery, and is based upon his alleged connection with advances made by the Farmers Bank to the Keeley mine. When the bank suspended on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1910, W. R. Travers, then general manager, was placed under police surveillance. As a result of what Travers told the day following his sentence the information was laid against Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, charging him with making false returns to the Government of the bank's financial position.

This was in January, 1911, when Nesbitt was making his home with his wife on their island in Muskoka. With two detectives Inspector-Detective Walter Duncan went to Muskoka, but they were just a day too late. Nesbitt had taken a day's drive across the ice and had boarded the C. P. R. Soo train at Bala. He was traced to the Michigan side of the Soo.

Up to this time no charge of an extraditable character had been laid against Nesbitt, but later the scrutiny of the bank books and papers revealed, it is alleged, sufficient to warrant the police proceeding on a charge of forgery. A warrant was issued, followed by a circular giving a full description of Nesbitt, and also notice that a reward of $300 was offered.

Every British consul in the world received one of these.

ANOTHER REPORT.

A Chicago despatch: Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt, wanted in Toronto on a charge of participating in a conspiracy to wreck the Farmers Bank, of that city, was arrested in a south side restaurant to-night. The prisoner was located in a south side hotel three days ago by detectives from Assistant Chief Shuttler's office, and was shadowed day and night. To-day Detective Wallace arrived from Toronto, and to-night the suspect was arrested.

Detectives Joseph Cahill and Matthew Barda took the prisoner to Schuttler's office, where he was confronted by Wallace, who declared the man was Nesbitt. The latter protested that the case was one of mistaken identity. He denied that he came from Toronto.

After a brief examination, the suspect was taken to detective headquarters, with orders that he should be kept from seeing any person except police officers. A few minutes later, however, he was placed in an automobile and rushed away from the city hall to some outlying police station, where it is said he was locked up.

Nesbitt is said to have been living in Chicago for some time under the name of Coleman.

THE DOCTOR PENNILESS.

Chicago despatch: Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, formerly president of a Toronto bank, who was arrested here last night, has been living here under the alias of "B. D. Nesbit." He came here two months ago and obtained employment in a chemical laboratory.

The police believe he is now penniless.

Detectives learned several days ago that Nesbit was here and have been shadowing him ever since. After obtaining the aid of the Chicago police, a Toronto officer, William Williams, found Nesbit walking down a South side street. An automobile containing the officers run alongside the banker and the the detective leaped out and made the arrest.

Chicago, Ills., despatch—Plans are being rushed for the extradition of W. Beattie Nesbitt, former president of the Farmers National Bank, of Toronto, Ont., who is under arrest here for alleged forgeries amounting to $300,000 in connection with the failure of the bank, which closed its doors two years ago. Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler said to-day that extradition papers were on the way from Toronto.

The police refused to deny or affirm a report that the fact that Nesbitt was hiding in Toronto was revealed by a Toronto school teacher, who recognized him on the street and reported the matter to the authorities.

As soon as possible after papers arrive from Toronto, Nesbitt will be taken before Commissioner Mark Foote for extradition. Police fearing an attempt on the part of wealthy friends of the doctor to block extradition by habeas corpus proceedings hurried their prisoner away to an outlying station when arrested, and have maintained strict secrecy as to where he is located. They even maintain strict secrecy as to where he was while in hiding. It is claimed, however, that he has been residing in Englewood, a fashionable suburb of the city, for some time and sometimes went to a well-known restaurant for his meals. It is believed that the tip which led to the arrest of the doctor was secured from one of the Torontonians here with the teachers' excursion.

With the papers for extradition of the prisoner once before the commissioner the police will be relieved of the necessity of fighting any habeas corpus movement of either the doctor or his friends, but until then they propose keeping any information they may have to themselves.

Should he escape extradition on the forgery charge, it is possible an attempt may be made to get hi macross the border, on the grounds that he is an undesirable alien, but it is said to be questionable whether such a charge could be proven.

AMERICAN POLITICAL BOSS.

Toronto despatch—The arrest of Dr. Nesbitt is the climax of one of the most complete and sensational bank failures in the history of Canada. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, a physician, a former member of the Legislature, and four years ago was a serious candidate for Mayor of this city. He came nearer to approximating the typical American political boss than any man in this country. It is probable that his name as president of the Farmers Bank may have had some value with some people. On the whole, however, the career of the bank was marked by lack of confidence on the part of the public.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Toronto despatch—The farmers Bank closed its doors on December 19, 1910.

Investigation shows bank loaned Keeley Mine $1,156,000.

W. R. Travers, general manager, arrested early in January, 1911.

Travers pleads guilty to theft and forgery and is sent to Kingston for six years, January 16, 1911.

Provisional directors summoned to court.

Farmers Bank discussed in Parliament and the Legislature sessions of 1911.

Frederick Crompton returns $10,000 to liquidator January 21, 1911, for bonus received for making deposit of $150,000.

Final winding up order of bank issued January 23, 1911.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, former president, charged with signing false returns.

Hon. J. R. Stratton and others involved charged with hypothecation; finally exonerated.

Lieut.-Col. Munroe, president of the bank, acquitted of signing false returns Feb. 25, 1911.

Government inquiry opens at Ottawa, March 13, 1912, with Sir William Meredith presiding.

Dr. Nesbitt arrested in Chicago April 11, 1912.

"THE MESSIAH"

Found Shot and His Wife's Throat Cut.

London, April 15.—A double tragedy was brought about to-day by another mental brain storm affecting Rev. Samuel Henry, the self-styled Messiah, who, on February 26, caused a sensation in the House of Commons by firing several shots from a revolver at the ceiling of the lobby.

Henry was discovered this morning dying in his home with two revolver bullets in his head, and by his side lay his wife's dead body with the throat cut.

CLARA BARTON DEAD.

Washington despatch — Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society, died at her home in Glen Echo, Md., at 9 o'clock this morning. The cause of her death was chronic pneumonia, with which she was stricken about a year ago. Her brother, Stephen Barton, of Boston, was with her when she died. Miss Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1821.

FIVE NEGROES MURDERED.

San Antoine, Texas, April 15.—William Burton, his wife, two children and Leon Evers, his brother-in-law, all negroes were murdered while asleep in their homes here early to-day. The head of each victim appears to have been crushed with an axe and butcher knives were found sticking in all bodies except those of the children.

LOST IN ERUPTION

Thousands Perish Near Bocas del Terre.

Mobile, Ala., April 15.—Corroboration of the report of an eruption of Chiriqui Peak, near Bocas del Terre, Panama, is brought to Mobile on the Norwegian steamship Oregon. Captain Wang and other officers tell of steaming through thick, warm, brown water when passing through the Yucatan channel. They believe the strange phenomenom was caused by a submarine disturbance.

Thousands of lives are believed to have been lost, the officers said, but no true estimate of the damage to life and property had been made at the time the Oregon left for Mobile by way of the city of Bocas. Captain Wang said that he believed that a volcano under the sea had been discovered in the Yucatan channel.

ARREST SUSPECT

Did He Murder Rosenthal, the Toronto Jew?

The Accused a Young Man Named Gibson.

Toronto despatch: After the entire detective headquarters staff had spent five days and nights following up almost one hundred clues, the alleged slayer of Joseph Rosenthal, the junk dealer, who was murdered in the Hydro-Electric yards on Friday night last, was captured last night by Detective Cronin.

The man accused of the crime is Charles Gibson, 23 years old, a former employee of the Hydro-Electric Department, who lives with his parents in a flat on Ontario street. Gibson is charged with murder. Reginald George Langmaid, who boards at 118 Carlton street, an intimate friend of Gibson, employed as a meter reader in the sub-station of the civic Hydro-Electric Department in the basement of St. Lawrence market, is being detained by the police as a material witness.

It was learned last night that the police had been searching for Gibson since Tuesday night, but he had succeeded in evading them until shortly before 6 o'clock last night, when Detective Cronin stepped into the sub-station of the Hydro-Electric to make enquiries concerning a former employee of the company, who, it was alleged, had been seen in company with Gibson a few days after the murder. It was necessary for the detective to have a pass to gain admittance to the place. He secured one from Superintendent McCollum of the Duncan street station, giving him power to make a thorough investigation.

As he entered the building he noticed that Langmaid, who was in charge, was somewhat excited. There were two other men there. As they did not answer the description of the man the police wanted, they were permitted to go. The detective was about to leave when he thought it might be well to look around, as he did not like the manner in which Langmaid answered some questions concerning Gibson's visit to the sub-station.

"Do you know Gibson?" asked the detective of Langmaid.

"Why do you ask that question?" demanded Langmaid.

"I want to know what you know about him, and I want the truth, too," replied the detective.

"I have not seen him since Wednesday, when he called here for a few minutes," replied Langmaid.

The detective then happened to step backward and push open the door of a compartment lined with sheet metal. He saw a man crouching in the corner. Pulling him out the officer discovered that it was Gibson. He protested against being taken to police headquarters.

"You have got the wrong man," cried Gibson.

Cronin handcuffed Gibson and Langmaid together and then telephoned to Superintendent McCollum to sent up a substitute to relieve Langmaid. When both men reached headquarters they were placed in separate rooms. Gibson was first examined by the inspector in the presence of the court stenographer.

Toronto, Ont., despatch: Charles Gibson was charged in the police court this morning with having, in company with two others, murdered Joseph Rosenthal, on Good Friday morning. He was remanded for a week. He is a young man of slight build, and it is the opinion of the police that if their surmise that he is one of the guilty parties is correct, his companions must have been of much more powerful physique.

R. G. Langmaid, the employee of the Hydro sub-station, was also remanded for the same period, on a charge of vagrancy. The Magistrate expressed a willingness to accept bail in two sureties of $500 each for Langmaid's reappearance, but the bail was not furnished. He is considered a material witness.

BOMB BURST

Persons Injured by Explosion in Paris Taxicab

Paris, April 15.—A dynamite bomb exploded inside a taxiauto in the Rue de Lyon this morning. The force of the explosion shook the greater part of the city, and wrecked the motor car. The chauffeur and some pedestrians were injured.

The outrage is believed to have been committed by chauffeurs, many of whom have been on strike for over two months. The taxicab was passing along the Rue de Lyon from the Place de Bastille to the great railroad depot of the Lyons line. Many windows in the vicinity were smashed.

ASQUITH RETORTS ON BONAR LAW

John E. Redmond Satisfied With the Bill.

Declares He is Not a Separatist Like Parnell.

Summary of the Home Rule Measure.

A London cable: The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon to hear Premier Asquith introduce the Irish Home Rule Bill, but the crowd was not nearly so great as upon the occasion of the introduction of the previous Home Rule bills, and no chairs were placed on the floor as in 1886 and 1893. Mr. Asquith upon entering the Chamber was received with a volley of cheers by the Ministerialists and Nationalists. Mr. Redmond was warmly welcomed by the Nationalists, the Unionists standing up to cheer for Sir Edward Carson, and shortly afterwards Mr. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, was similarly applauded.

During the course of his address, which lasted two hours, the Premier quoted Mr. Bonar Law's speech about "treacherous conspiracy." Mr. Asquith said that that was the new style.

The remark was greeted by cheers and counter-cheers, and cries of "It is true."

Mr. Asquith retorted that that was all very well for Ulster, but how about the House of Commons?

Mr. Bonar Law was understood to say that he had already said so in the House of Commons itself.

Mr. Asquith—Am I to understand that Mr. Bonar Law is prepared to repeat in the House of Commons that I and my colleagues are selling our convictions?

Mr. Law—You have not got any. (Opposition cheers and uproar).

Mr. Asquith—Does Mr. Bonar Law mean that we are producing a bill which does not represent our views? What are I and my colleagues to get? (Cries of "Office" and "Nationalist votes.")

Mr. Asquith firmly repudiated the suggestion that the Government were surrendering their convictions and selling for all time their personal and political honor. They had brought forward this bill, he said, as the embodiment of their honest and deliberate judgment.

He emphasized the preponderant character of the vote given in favor of Home Rule in Ireland. Look, he said at Ulster. (Opposition cheers.) Seventeen Unionists and sixteen Home Rulers had been returned for Ulster. (Ministerial cheers.) Those figures were quite sufficient to show the misleading character of the pretence that Ulster would die rather than assent to Home Rule. (Ministerial cheers.) He had never underestimated the strength and determination of the resistance to Home Rule in Ulster.

After the Premier had seated himself, Sir Edward Carson made a bitter attack on the Home Rule Bill, which he said was "ridiculous, fantastic, and impossible to administrate. The measure is a direct insult to Ulster," he declared, amidst unusual cheers.

John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, followed Mr. Carson. He said: "We Nationalists of to-day are not Separatists like the followers of Parnell. We are ready and willing to accept an Irish Parliament, subordinate to the British law-making body, which may prescribe proper safeguards for Irish legislation. The bill presented to-day by Premier Asquith is excellent." He declared he would recommend that the Nationalist convention accept the measure.

"I thank God that I have lived to see this day," he exclaimed. "I believe the bill will pass, and that the work of Ireland under its provisions will remove the widespread misconception of the Irish attitude toward England, and the suspicion of the loyalty of Ireland."

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

The following are the provisions of the Home Rule Bill, officially known as "The Government of Ireland Bill," introduced in the British House of Commons yesterday by Premier Asquith:

1. An Irish Parliament, consisting of a nominative Senate of 40 members and a House of Representatives of 164 members, of which Ulster is to have 59 and the Universities 2.

2. The Imperial Executive is to control the nominations to the Senate, which are to be for a fixed term, and, as the members are to retire by rotation, the vacancies will be filled by the Irish Executive.

3. In case of disagreement the two Houses are to sit in joint session.

4. The Lord-Lieutenant is to be head of the Executive, and will hold office for a fixed term.

5. The Irish representation at Westminster is to be 42 members, one for every 100,000 of population.

6. Matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament include the Crown, the army and the navy, Imperial affairs, the Irish land purchase, old-age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish Constabulary, the Post-office Savings Bank and public loans, in addition to those excluded by the Home Rule Bill of 1893, which left the Customs under the control of the Imperial Government.

7. The Irish Constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish Government on giving one year's notice to the Imperial Government.

9. The Irish Parliament is debarred from altering the Home Rule Bill or the power to appeal to the Privy Council.

10. Religious equality is to be protected in Ireland, and the Irish Parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion or to prohibit the free exercise thereof, or to give preference or privilege to any religion, or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage.

11. The Lord-Lieutenant is to have power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction of the Imperial Executive.

12. Any question on the interpretation of the Home Rule Bill is to be settled by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

13. The authority of the Irish Executive is to be co-extensive with that of the Irish Parliament. The 164 representatives are to be elected by the existing constituencies, but none of these is to have less than 27,000 population.

14. The collection of all taxes is to remain in the Imperial service, and they will be paid into the Imperial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish Executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on Irish services at the time of the passing of the act.

15. An additional sum of $2,500,000 is to be paid to Ireland the first year, and this will diminish by $250,000 annually until it is reduced to $1,000,000.

16. The postal services are to be handed over to Ireland.

17. The Irish Parliament is to have power to reduce or to discontinue the Imperial taxes, excepting the income tax and the stamp and estate duties.

18. The Irish Parliament is to have power to alter the excise duties, but, except in the case of beer and spirits, it is debarred from adding to the customs duties anything which will give a greater increase then 10 per cent.

FATAL WRECK

Passenger and Freight Collide in Vermont State.

Engineer Killed But No Passengers Were Killed.

North Stratford Junction, N. H., April 15.—One trainman was killed another seriously injured and three others severely hurt early to-day in a head-on collision of a passenger train and a freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad three miles west of here, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut River. Engineer C. H. Wheeler, of the passenger train, was the man killed. None of the passengers was injured.

The passenger train was the express which left Montreal last night for Portland. The train was supposed to have the right of way, and was making good time, when Engineer Wheeler observed the freight in front of him, after he had passed Wentlock, Vt. He applied the air brakes and was able to greatly reduce the speed of his train before the crash, but was killed in the wreckage of the locomotives. The mail car, which was next to Wheeler's locomotive, was demolished, and the two mail clerks were buried in the debris. One of them was severely injured, but the other escaped with cuts and bruises. A brakeman attached to the Montreal train was seriously hurt and may not recover.

The freight train was ditched, the crew saving themselves by jumping

FOR "DRUNKS"

Indeterminate Sentence for Habitual Drunkards.

The Marriage Law and Dismissal of Employees

Toronto despatch: Provision for the imposing of indeterminate sentences on habitual drunkards is included in the statute law amendment act which was considered in committee of the Legislature yesterday.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, in explaining the provisson, said that such a measure had been agitated for for some time. It would apply particularly to a city such as Toronto, which had established an industrial farm in connection with its jail. At present three months was the longest period for which a person might be sentenced to jail for intoxication.

The clause, which is an amendment to the consolidated municipal act, provides that: "Where a person is convicted of being found drunk or disorderly in a public place contrary to a municipal by-law within three months after a prior conviction for a like offence, he may be committed by the police magistrate or justice of the peace, before whom he is convicted, to an industrial farm of the locality in which the order for committal is made for an indeterminate period not exceeding two years."

An amendment to the horticultural societies act provides that no horticultural society in a city of more than 100,000 population shall receive an annual grant from the Government of over $500.

By an amendment to the marriage act a person having been deposed from the ministry shall not be allowed to solemnize marriages. It also incorporates the enactment of a clause in the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, by which a "marriage is not invalid merely because the woman is a sister of a deceased sister, or a daughter of a sister of a deceased wife of the man."

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, by a clause in the statute law amendment act, will be prevented from dismissing any of its employees without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MAN FOUND MURDERED.

Lynn, Mass., April 15.—The body of George E. Marsh, president of the Goodwin Soap Manufacturing Co., of this city, was found beside the Point of Pines boulevard to-day. There were five bullet wounds in the body, and the police believe that Marsh was murdered. The motive for the tragedy is a mystery. A sum of money was found on the clothing, and there was no evidence of a struggle.

TRAINING FOR A VOCATION

Advice Given to Teachers at Educational Meeting.

Is the School Curriculum Over-Crowded?

A Toronto despatch: Educationists who had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association finished the greater part of their business yesterday morning, and by the afternoon only the members of the Public School section remained in session. They spent the greater part of their sitting after midday in the discussion of the question of industrial education in the Public Schools. The question was introduced by W. L. Richardson, B. A., who suggested the consideration of the subject at the meetings of all the departments, and at a general meeting of the association's convention in 1913.

Home education, Mr. Richardson said, had been to a large extent superseded by compulsory school education. In that school education, moreover, there was a tendency toward uniformity, although pupils differed widely one from another. The world's work Mr. Richardson divided into business, agriculture and construction. These three branches provided employment for from 75 to 90 per cent. of the people. In cities the Canadian Manufacturers' Association estimated that 75 per cent. of all the boys and girls went in to factory, shop or building work, and in Toronto 77 per cent. of scholars left scool before passing the High School entrance examination.

Vocational training in the past had been obtained through the apprentice system. Now apprenticeship was dying out, and the senoois would have to supply something in its place. Mr. Richardson proposed the opening of elementary industrial classes in city schools, in which five half-hours a week might be devoted to shop work and the rest of the time given to cultural subjects, particularly in their bearing on the practical work. He also advocated the establishment of small elementary industrial schools in cities for such pupils as were not fitted for the ordinary school training. Finally, Mr. Richardson expressed the belief that children should be taught the facts and conditions of various vocations, and thus guided in the choice of their life's work.

S. B. McCready, of the Ontario Agricultural College, said that the Department of Education was already doing a great deal along the lines suggested by Mr. Richardson. There were already teachers capable of teaching agriculture, others qualified to conduct manual training classes and still others able to teach domestic science. Within a month charts outlining a lesson upon the culture of a particular grain would be distributed among rural schools, and packets of seed would be sent to any school desiring them.

THE CURRICULUM.

The inspectors discussed the question of whether or not the school programme was overloaded. Inspector L. A. Green said that the influx of foreigners made it necessary to give a great deal of time to English reading, writing and composition. He thought that an effort should be made to fit the child for its calling in life, and that one-fifth of the time should not be given to arithmetic.

Prof. J. M. Lanos, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, referred to the problem of bi-lingualism in his address on "Modern Language Methods." "Men in Parliament, preachers and editors," he said, "declare that all we need in Ontario to make everybody speak English is to use no other language. These patriots' intentions are pure, no doubt, but their pedagogy is sheer empiricism and bound to fail." Prof. Lanos said that it would be difficult to blot out and replace the vocabulary which a child received at its mother's knee.

Prof. Horning, of Victoria University, spoke on "To-day in English Literature."

Addressing the inspectors, Dr. Helen MacMurchy urged the need for special classes for mentally defective children, and suggested that inspectors bring the question before members of the Legislature from their localities.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected by the Mathematical and Physical Department: Honorary President, Prof. Dupuis; President, J. T. Crawford, B. A.; Vice-President, R. Wright man, B. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. Overhalt, M. A.; Executive, R. Gourlay, B. A., T. Kenny, B. A., G. Armstrong, B. A., W. L. Sprung, B. A., T. Kirkconnell, B. A.

The officers of the Hygiene Department are: Honorary President, Dr. Wm. Oldright; President, Dr. J. W. Barton; Vice-President, E. E. Wood, Fort William; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Dougherty, Toronto; Director, Miss E. J. Damon, Hamilton; Counselors, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Dr. A. P. Knight, Kingston, Dr. C. A. Hidgetts, Ottawa; Inspectors, I. B. Smith, Stratford, and W. F. Chapman, Toronto.

Wanted

Cylinder press feeder at once. Apply Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

New York, April 15.—By a majority of more than 23,000 out of 25,000 votes cast, the locomotive engineers on fifty railroads east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western have authorized their officers to call a strike, should further negotiations with the railroads for increased pay fail.