

THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1926

# CANADIAN CLUB HISTORY TOLD BY COL. WEYMAN

Moncton Gathering Hears Interesting Address By National Vice-President

FIRST ORGANIZATION TOOK PLACE IN 1893

Speaker Quotes Tributes By Lord Grey, Wallace Nesbitt And E. J. Todd

MONCTON, N. B., March 31.—A well attended and very enjoyable banquet and lecture under the auspices of the Canadian Club, took place last night at the Brunswick Hotel. Ernest Dorian, president of the Moncton branch, presided and introduced the speaker of the evening, Lt.-Col. E. C. Weyman, Prov. vice-president Association of Canadian Clubs, who, in an eloquent and instructive address, held the close attention of the members who were present.

In his opening remark he told of his desire, upon being elected to the vice-presidency, of knowing intimately the history of this association and he had given it considerable study during the past winter. He would try to impart some of this information and the spirit that actuated the whole movement.

ORGANIZED IN 1893.  
The first Canadian Club was organized in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Feb. 15, 1893. Mr. Sanford Evans became its first president. Charles R. McCullough in whose office the first preliminary meeting was held and Mr. Evans deserves the credit of being the prime mover.

Four years later the second club was organized in Toronto, and Lt.-Col. John A. Cooper became its first president.

30,000 MEMBERSHIP  
The movement then spread rapidly, until clubs were now functioning in over 100 cities and towns of Canada.

There was now a combined membership of over 30,000 Canadian men and women.

Of the notable men who have commended the organization he quoted from Earl Grey, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, an eminent King's Counsel of Toronto, and E. J. Todd, L.L.D., a member of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg.

Earl Grey expressed his great admiration of the movement, because it had responded to the highest requirements of his being. It carries the badge of no party. It weans the liver of no sect. It is as free as the fresh air that comes down to us as an invigorating tonic from the slopes of the Laurentian Mountains. Its sole and only object is to promote the well being of the Canadian nation.

The Canadian Club, he said, was a protection against the blighting influence of what his friend C. J. Rhodes used to call the influence of the parish pump politician.

LORD GREYS TRIBUTE.  
Wallace Nesbitt, addressing the club at Ottawa, quoted Lord Grey, whom he heard in London. Lord Grey, on that occasion, said in his opinion one of the most outstanding features of interest in Canada was that in every city and in every considerable town they had what is known as a Canadian Club, composed of the best intelligence

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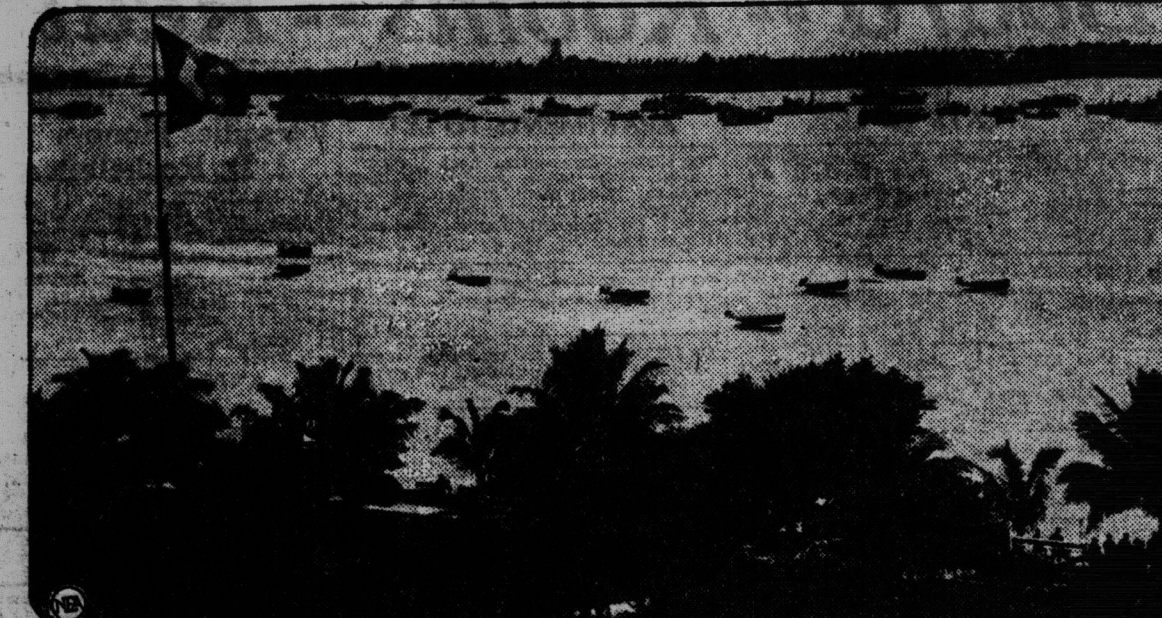
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Finish of the second heat of the Blacayne Baby motor boat race at Miami Beach, Fla. This picturesque scene shows Paul Prigg of Miami, leading the field home in his "Blacayne Baby." Prigg also finished first in the third heat, giving him the first leg on Governor Martin's Challenge Cup.

of the community. It was addressed by speakers on non-political subjects, and was the greatest influence for good that Canada possessed.

E. J. Todd thus epitomized the work and objects of the movement: "We could do a wonderful work of unifying influence by giving a leadership to Canadian thinking with respect to our national aspirations as a sovereign nation, within the British Commonwealth."

CLUBS' OBJECTS.  
The object of the association was to foster Canadian patriotism and to stimulate intelligent citizenship. Also to exchange documents, publications and other useful information.

Dealing with the history of the association, Colonel Weyman quoted from the author of "The Growth of Canadian National History," who said: The growth of Canadian national feeling might reasonably be regarded as the central fact in Canadian history.

It was, at first, the barrier of the Atlantic, which in the earlier years was a real factor. Communication was difficult and it separated the people here from their mother countries. There were then no cables, no steamships, and this created a growth of distinct local feeling.

There was the militia jealousy in old Quebec. The militia captains disliked those sent to rule over them, from the French regular troops. This helped the growth of a Canadian sentiment.

Practically, he said that the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended the French connection, and the American Revolution ended the connection with the southern colonies. The Royalists helped to make the 49th parallel a real merit.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.  
The next outstanding event was the rebellion of 1837, which ended in a grant to Canada of responsible government.

Confederation was another great fact. Lord Durham pointed out that a confederation might counterbalance the influence from the United States.

He mentioned D'Arcy McGee as one of the greatest influences in awakening Canadian spirit; also Alex. Morris and George Etienne Cartier.

NATIONAL POLICY.  
Following Confederation came the purchase of the Northwest Territories, the setting of the C. P. R., and the national policy under Sir John A. Macdonald, who absorbed much from a political party, which eventually resulted from a movement of five young men, only one of whom was over 30.

These were: Henry J. Morgan, writer; Chas. Mary post; Robert J. Halliburton, eldest son of the author of "Sam Slick"; Geo. T. Dennison, and W. A. Foster, a Toronto barrister.

It was interesting at this late date to read their platform:

- 1.—British connection, and a voice in the affairs of the Empire.
- 2.—Closer trade relations with the provinces of Canada.
- 3.—Income franchise.
- 4.—The ballot, with compulsory voting.
- 5.—A scheme for the representation of minorities.
- 6.—Encouragement of immigration and free homesteaders in the public domain.
- 7.—The imposition of duties for revenue and to encourage industries.
- 8.—An improved militia system with trained dominion officers.

9.—No property qualifications for members in House of Commons.  
10.—The reorganization of the Senate.  
11.—Pure economic administration of public affairs.

MOVEMENT GROWS  
The movement for Canadian autonomy grew under Sir John A.'s government, but made its greatest strides during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration. Sir Robert Borden proved as able a champion when the matter came up at the Imperial Conference.

The Great War did much to foster the national spirit which was already strong.

The admiration of the world did much to obtain for us a real place among the nations of the world.

The League of Nations honored us by the appointment of Sir George E. Foster as vice president and Senator Dandurand as president of the League.

TWO COURSES OPEN  
Finally the speaker pointed out two courses we might follow: That we might be content to remain a people of immigrants, or that we might become a people of Canadians.

He gave reasons why patriotism to Canada would be the better policy. The people of Manitoba were 47 per cent of foreign birth.

It would be easier to stimulate a feeling of Canadian patriotism among such. The same applied to the French Canadians who, perhaps, were more fervent in their patriotism than even our English speaking Canadians.

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which began in the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, gained its greatest impetus during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regime, he said, and Sir Robert Borden further advanced Canada's claim at the Imperial Conference.

The speaker concluded by stressing the fact that in stimulating patriotism we had to choose between two methods, "Patriotism to the Empire" or "Patriotism to Canada." He believed that patriotism to Canada would accomplish the most on account of the cosmopolitan population of the country especially in the west, where a large percentage of the people were of foreign extraction.

The speaker referred to the sense of Canadian patriotism that existed among the French Canadians, which perhaps was much more fervent than that of the English-speaking Canadians. He believed that all elements of our population were capable of becoming and would become enthusiastic Canadian patriots.

Ernest Dorian, president of the Moncton club, presided and the speaker was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

## TURKISH PURITANS BAN MODERN DANCE

But Public's Experience With Sugar Control Bars Scheme For State "Monopoly"

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—The Puritans of Turkey, alarmed at the craze for modern dancing which is sweeping the country, are urging the government to create a "dance monopoly."

They argue that only under government ownership can the public dance halls be safe places for the Turkish girls who have always been so carefully protected. Further, they urge that such a monopoly would provide a large amount of revenue for the government.

Monopolies, however, are not popular in Turkey at the present time. The government's recent monopolization of sugar, petroleum and gasoline has caused the prices of these commodities to soar. In the case of sugar, the rise in price brought on a famine which assumed serious proportions in Constantinople.

For a week, sugar, which was piled up in the Customs House could not be distributed, as the law creating the government monopoly had gone into effect, but the machinery of administration had not been formed.

Now that the government wheels are operating, they are turning out sugar which costs the public about seven cents more per kilo (two and three-quarter pounds) than formerly. Hence, the Turkish people are anathematizing monopolies in general.

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## ROYAL LETTERS ARE SOLD TO AMERICA

Documents Signed By Spanish King Among Those Bought By Huntington

LONDON, March 31.—Henry E. Huntington, the American multi-millionaire, who has probably purchased more art treasures from English dealers than any other person, has added some new gems to his famous library by the acquisition in London of some almost priceless manuscripts, including letters signed by King Philip the Second of Spain after his marriage to Mary Tudor, Queen of England.

The collection consists chiefly of the original documents describing the early history of Peru, signed by the leading characters of the time. One of the Spanish King's letters is dated "London, November 4, 1584."

Mr. Huntington purchased the collection from a firm of London dealers. The closest secrecy is maintained concerning the price he paid, but it is stated to be an unprecedented figure.

## MORE TRAVELS FOR PRINCE IN PROSPECT

Expected to Visit Egypt, The Riviera and Also, Perhaps, Australia

LONDON, March 31.—It is possible that the Prince of Wales, after a few brief months in London, may embark on a new series of tours.

Most travelled of all princes, he is still credited with the desire for further voyages, amongst them a visit to Egypt to return the visit of King Fuad to London, and a month's sojourn on the Riviera. For this last, however, he will wait until the greater part of the fashionable crowd has departed, in order that he may gratify his fondness for polo and the bright sunshine, without having to attend all-night parties in his honor.

It is also possible that he may again visit Australia, this time to be present at the opening ceremony of the great new town of Cranberry, which is to be the seat of the Australian government. Such a visit would add nearly three months to his absence from Britain.

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## N.S. LAWYER IS DEAD FROM SHOT THROUGH HEAD

Wallace Holmes Victim of Accidental Shooting At Cheggoggin

WAS RECUPERATING FROM BREAKDOWN

Had Been In Florida But Ill-Health Forced His Return Home

YARMOUTH, March 30.—A shocking tragedy took place at Cheggoggin, Yarmouth, this morning when Wallace Holmes was accidentally shot through the head and died about three hours later. Mr. Holmes was a native of Holmesville, C. B., but had been in Florida for some time past and, owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up a good position there and return to Nova Scotia. About four weeks ago, accompanied by Mrs. Holmes and two children, he arrived in Yarmouth and has since been recuperating at the home of Councillor and Mrs. John C. Corning, of Cheggoggin, relatives of Mrs. Holmes. Mr. Holmes appeared to be progressing very favorably until the shocking tragedy of this morning.

The remains were brought to Yarmouth and an inquest was held with Dr. Fred E. Gullison as coroner and Charles T. Edridge as foreman of the jury. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot in the head.

LAWYER OF PROMISE.  
Mr. Holmes was a lawyer of good promise and was well known to many persons in this county and also in his home community in Cape Breton and the news of his very tragic death was a great shock to his wide circle of acquaintances. He was also a veteran of the Great War.

## 15 PLAYS BANNED

London Censor Cuts That Many From List of 191 Presented

LONDON, March 31.—Fifteen plays have been placed under the ban in London since the beginning of the year. In making this known at a luncheon, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain and censor of plays intended for the London stage, declared that he did not know whether the fact that this number had to be refused licenses out of the 191 plays submitted was due to advanced views or whether the people were becoming more daring.

"It has been a common cry," he added, "that the public is the best judge of what should be put on the stage. In that I quite agree, and in many cases, where I perhaps would have preferred not to see certain plays on the stage, the public have been able to give their verdict."

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## Jack Johnson And Seven Others Arrested In Chicago

CHICAGO, March 31.—Jack Johnson, former world champion heavy-weight boxer, and seven others, were arrested last night at a gymnasium conducted by Johnson, on a charge of staging a prize fight. Johnson sought an injunction to restrain police interference a few days ago on the ground that the club did not expect to stage fights, but was merely an athletic club. The case was continued until April 17.

The C. P. S. Montroyal was due at New York yesterday, completing her West Indies cruise.

The steamer Alaudia, with passengers for Canada, is due at Halifax on Sunday from Liverpool and Belfast en route to New York.

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