

POLITICAL FOES UNITE AT METHODIST LUNCHEON

Sir Robert Perks Host at Notable Gathering in Ottawa

MADE PLEA FOR THE NEWCOMERS

Said Methodists Already in Canada Should Join in Helping the Immigrant-Speaker Sproule in Speech Displays a Pretty Wit.

Ottawa, Ont., May 9.—Sir Robert W. Perks, the well known contractor of London, England, and one of the leaders of Methodism in England, gave a luncheon today or "love feast," as it was humorously termed by some of the guests, to all the Methodist pastors in the city, Methodists in the cabinet council, the Methodists in the Senate and the House of Commons and prominent Methodist laymen.

It was an informal function, a kind of family gathering, where political differences were forgotten for the time being, where the subject of Methodism could be discussed ad infinitum. As evidence of the absence of party differences, Hon. Speaker Sproule sat opposite Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, broke his bread at the same time, and agreed that on this occasion they were, in very truth, Christian brothers, while Frank B. Carroll, of Carleton Place, and R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, Alberta, sat together and other political foes fell likewise.

Sir Robert Perks suggested that more consideration be shown to Methodist immigrants from the old country on their arrival in Canada, and urged that a closer federation in regard to this matter be recognized, and brought about. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and others present endorsed what Sir Robert Perks said.

Among the guests present were: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. T. S. Sproule, Hon. Sam Hughes, Hon. T. W. Crabb, Senator Daniel, F. B. Carvell, R. J. Ball, R. B. Bennett, (Calgary), Richard Blair, A. Broder, W. A. Buchanan, W. M. German, B. L. Law, Samuel Sharpe, W. W. Sharpe, W. Thoburn, Levi Thompson, Wm. Wright and a number of local pastors and laymen.

"I hope there will be a closer federation on the part of Methodists in Canada in regard to the life of immigration flowing into the Dominion," said Sir Robert, in opening his remarks.

"I am told that no less than ten thousand Methodists landed at Canadian ports last year. Many of these young people came out here not knowing where they are going, and consequently, open to any of the seductive agents that are on the lookout for immigrants without friends.

"The Methodist Church is not doing all it should do to look after these people, who are of the most desirable class and should be protected and encouraged. In the old country we are trying to do this work, in some organized way and we hope to have the cooperation of both the Methodist ministers and the laymen of the church."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell. In spite of the fact that he is in his 60th year Senator Sir Mackenzie Bowell, former premier of Canada, presented a fine type of vigorous manhood when he rose to speak. His voice was clear, and his remarks testified that he still is an able orator.

In referring to the splendid work some of the pioneers of the Methodist church had done in the face of great difficulties, and hardships, coupled with severe climate at times Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "I came to this country in 1832, and if I have the privilege to live for a few months longer I shall be ninety years old, and I think I am a fair specimen of what the Canadian climate will do for a young man if he will live the right life."

"Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, humorist." Continued on page 2.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL DEDICATED: The Thomas Jefferson Memorial, erected on the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis at a cost of \$650,000, was dedicated on the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana purchase in the presence of a delegation from Congress and thousands of persons from far and near.

CLOSURE ENDS STRUGGLE OVER THE NAVAL AID BILL

End Came Automatically at 2 O'clock This Morning and Bill Now Stands For Third Reading.

CHEERS AND COUNTER CHEERS

Ministerial Members Enthusiastic, Crowds in Gallery Awaited Finish—Rule Limiting Speeches Worked Satisfactorily—Pugsley Coldly Snubbed by Dr. Michael Clark.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—At 2 o'clock this morning the consideration of the Naval Aid Bill in committee in the Commons came automatically to an end. The termination of the long struggle was awaited by crowds in the gallery, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers by ministerial members.

At last the hour was reached, the votes were taken, and the measure framed for the purpose of lending Canada's assistance to the Empire in the task of naval defence now stands for the third reading, probably on Tuesday next.

The discussion in the committee last night was devoid of those spectacular incidents which had been confidently predicted. The new rule confining discussion to twenty minute speeches was applied and worked satisfactorily.

PUGSLEY SNUBBED. Liberal members accepted the regulation requiring the condensation of speeches and some of them administered a decided snub to William Pugsley when he seemed inclined to appear in the character which he filled on the famous Saturday, March 15.

Mr. Carroll, the Liberal member for South Cape Breton, the first speaker, and the speaker of the day, the Prime Minister, both warmly welcomed the new rule, and the latter, Mr. Pugsley, who had been in the Commons since the first reading, seemed to be in a mood to continue for a few minutes longer.

At once Mr. Pugsley advised the Cape Breton member to occupy as much time as he pleased, because there was no binding rule to prevent him from doing so.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, administered a direct rebuke, by asserting that the new rule was not a good guide in debate, and by suggesting that they be enforced, impartially, but strictly.

Mr. Chisholm, of Antigonish, took the ground that the twenty minute regulation should be observed, because it was a matter of justice to another who wished to speak.

Mr. Nesbitt of North Oxford, moreover, closed his speech with the pointed declaration that he was "not one of those who wished to infringe the rules."

He got a distinct snub from Dr. Michael Clark who followed. The Prime Minister also followed. He declared that he would not be bound by the new rule, and that he would speak as long as he pleased, and that he would not be bound by the new rule.

Mr. Carroll thereupon explained that he merely wished to suggest the addition of another section to the bill to the effect that whenever practicable contractors and builders of Canada's battleships should be compelled to accept steel produced in Canada at current prices in Canada.

Chairman Blondin pointed out the objections to Canadian participation in the councils of the Empire. At 4.30, when the chairman rose to announce the expiration of his time, he said: "I thank you Mr. Chairman; I thank the House. I have nothing more to say save that I am not one of those who infringe the rules."

Mr. Hughes, of Kings, P. E. I., asked some questions as to the disposition of the three Canadian ships after they were built.

The Prime Minister replied that that was clearly specified in the bill, namely, that they should be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty for the common defence of the Empire.

Mr. Hughes exceeded his time by three minutes, and was followed by Mr. Ames, who spoke for but thirteen minutes.

What Australia Did. Mr. Ames placed on record the entire portion of the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty of March 31, dealing with the necessity for the policy of a Canadian built and the impression which their contribution by Canada had produced upon the nations. He also spoke of the Australian policy of constructing ships at home.

Two weeks ago yesterday at his direction I summoned the representatives of thirty-six nations represented at Washington, that I might, for him, simultaneously present through them to their governments, a proposition in which the President expresses not only his willingness, but his desire to enter into an agreement with every other nation, great or small, that so

BUSINESS OF CONVENTION CLEARED UP

Executive of National Council of Women Met Yesterday.

CHIEFLY ROUTINE

MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Mrs. Robert Thomson and Mrs. McLellan Re-elected Vice-Presidents—Preliminary Arrangements for Next Convention.

Montreal, May 9.—The final stage of the twelfth annual meeting of the national council of women of Canada, was reached this morning, when the executive committee met in private session to clear up some matters left to it by the convention, as well as to consider the work for the coming year and make preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting at Kingston in September, 1914.

The subject of members' pensions having been referred to a special committee for a report next year, the president named the following women as a committee:

Mr. Huesatt, Toronto; Mrs. Short, Ottawa; and Mrs. Walter Leggat, Montreal.

The appointment of a convener for the new committee on professions for women was left over until the autumn meeting of the executive, the members submitting nominations in the meantime.

The seven elected vice-presidents of the council were all re-elected as follows: Mrs. R. L. Bourde, Ottawa; Mrs. Sanford, Hamilton; Mrs. Robert Thomson, St. John; Mrs. Frost, Smith Falls; Lady Taylor, Hamilton, and Prof. Carrie Derrick, Montreal.

The only change in the provincial vice-presidents, was the election of Mrs. Adam Short, of Ottawa to succeed Mrs. Watkins, of Hamilton. The other provincial vice-presidents were: Nova Scotia—Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow; New Brunswick—Mrs. McLellan, St. John; Quebec—Madame Dandurand, Montreal; Manitoba—Mrs. McEwen, Brandon; Alberta—Mrs. O. Edwards, MacLeod; British Columbia—Mrs. MacAuley, Vancouver; Saskatchewan—Province has yet failed to elect a vice-president.

A Gentlemanly Liberal. Dr. Edwards was heartily applauded and gave way to Mr. Nesbitt (North Oxford), promptly at 4.10 p. m. The latter declared that the government was endeavoring to rule by order-in-council and rehearsed his objections to Canadian participation in the councils of the Empire.

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He also spoke of the Australian policy of constructing ships at home. One or two small vessels had been constructed in Australia, he said, and those mostly of materials brought from England. Even so many as 3,000 tons had to be built in England.

Mr. Ehler, rising at 5.21, spoke in French for 25 minutes, yielding the floor to Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, at 5.47.

Mr. Cockshutt also dealt with the "Australian policy," so frequently cited by the opposition as justification for the policy of a Canadian built and Canadian manned navy. He quoted from the National Review of February to the effect that "since 1909 the fleet unit in Canada has gone by the board, at least so far as Australia is concerned. That no sooner was it

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UNITED STATES AIMING AT WORLD-WIDE PEACE

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN TO MARRY AGAIN

"Leave No Question That Can Become a Cause For War

BRYAN PRESENTS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

U. S. Secretary of State Principal Speaker at Brilliant Banquet to Peace Celebration Delegates—Many Distinguished Guests.

New York, May 9.—Wm. J. Bryan, speaking at a dinner given tonight in honor of the foreign members of the International Peace Conference that is arranging the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples, declared: "The new peace plan offered by President Wilson to all nations is the latest and longest step toward peace."

"It contemplates time for investigation and deliberation," he said, "and this makes the possibility of war remote."

Peace for all time between the United States and Great Britain was the keynote of other addresses of the evening, delivered by Lord Wearde, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker, of Canada; Sir George Houston Reid, of Australia; and Judge George Gray of Delaware.

Tonight's function marked the last of many that have engaged the delegates here during the past week, for tomorrow they start for Boston. More than five hundred men and women, most of them of country-wide renown, were in attendance and unstinted applause greeted all remarks that emphasized the central role between the two nations and the cause of universal peace in general. The enthusiastic singing of "America," and "God Save the King" was one of the features of the evening. Flags of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and Belgium, where the Treaty of Gheat was signed in 1814, decorated the banquet hall.

The distinguished guests. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, acted as toastmaster. At his right was the new Irish ambassador, Sir John Lubbock, and at his left M. La Gama, the Brazilian ambassador, dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

Other members of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Page, the members of the foreign delegations, and all States senators, judges from several states and the governors of two were interpreted at the speakers' table.

The list included Frederico Mejia, Minister of Salvador; Sir Arthur Lawley, Senior Doctor Arizona, Minister of Ecuador; C. De Bruyne, of Ghent; Frederico Alfonso Pezet, Minister of Peru; Senator Wm. Alden Smith, of Michigan; Eugene H. O'Leary, of Newfoundland; Gov. Eben Ayer, of Minnesota; Rear Admiral Aaron Ward; Altos Parker, Andrew Carnegie, Robert Bacon, William Loeb, Earl Stanhope, Sir Herbert Colver, Maxwell, Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Senator Raoul Dandurand, Montreal; Dr. Burton, of Ohio; Sir Edmund Walker, Governor of Charles Miller, of Delaware; Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta; Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul-General at New York; James P. Preston, Mayor of Baltimore; Nicholas Murray Butler; Henry White and Geo. Von L. Meyer.

Mr. Bryan was introduced after the banquet had drunk a toast to the King of England, and the president of the United States.

A Splendid Speech. The Secretary of State said in part: "We have three great forces at work throughout the world, forces that work constantly and irresistibly, and every one of these forces makes for peace. I bring them before you—a growing intelligence and increasing understanding of the doctrine of the brotherhood and a growing power of the people to control their destinies through the control of their government. This nation must be willing to extend its act of confidence to those who come from any direction in the interest of peace. No nation shall outstrip us in its advocacy of peace."

"No other nation is better situated nor better prepared to set an example in the interest of peace than this and I am glad on this occasion to make reference to the act of our President that embodies this thought in language."

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MRS. THAW AND SON SAIL FOR EUROPE. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stamford White, is seen here in a recent photograph. Her young son, around whom so much mystery revolved about a year ago when he was born, is also seen in the photograph.

MEMBER OF BRITISH FIRM IS IN CANADA

Representative of Shipbuilding Concerns Looking Over Possibilities in Montreal—May Start on St. Lawrence.

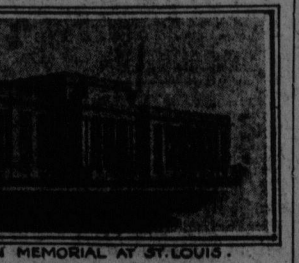
Montreal, May 9.—Another member of a famous shipbuilding concern is visiting Canada just now, giving a yet further instance of the keen interest being displayed by Great Britain in Canada's possibilities as a future field for shipbuilding enterprise. The latest visitor is Mr. Wigham Richardson, partner in the famous firm of Swan, Hunter & Richardson, of Wallsend and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Wigham Richardson arrived in Montreal this morning and he follows his partner, Mr. G. B. Hunter, who was here a few months ago, and who was credited with having plans for the establishment of a big plant on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

I. C. R. TO OPERATE TRANSCONTINENTAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Arrangement to this Effect Has Been Temporarily Made—Mr. Gutelius Will Direct Road to Edmundston.

Special to The Standard. The completed section of the Transcontinental Railway, from Moncton to Edmundston, in New Brunswick, is to be operated temporarily by the Intercolonial. F. P. Gutelius, the new general manager of the I. C. R., has left for his headquarters in Moncton and will arrange for the operation of the new line. The section in New Brunswick has been operated for some months by the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

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