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RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE IS WELCOMED TO ENGLAND

Late Ambassador to Washington Dined by the Pilgroms.

DID MUCH TO UNITE ENGLAND AND U. S.

Has Served During Time of Three American Presidents —Believes Panama Question Will Be Settled in Satisfactory Manner.

London, Nov. 6.—A large and distinguished gathering welcomes the Right Hon. James Bryce, late ambassador to Washington, at the dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims late tonight. The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, read messages from the President of the United States, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador at London, and others.

President Wilson's message was as follows:

"Few men have done more than James Bryce in strengthening the ties of friendship and brotherhood which unite England and America, and have been the cause of common aspiration and high example to the whole world."

The president of the Panama-Pcific Interantional Exposition, Charles C. Moore, cabled:

"I still hope that the British and American flags will wave together at San Francisco in 1915."

Mr. Bryce began his speech by expressing the belief that the Panama question would be solved in a manner satisfactory to both countries. That belief, he said was based on his conviction of the high rectitude and elevated sense of honor and international justice possessed by President Wilson.

London, Nov. 6.—Introducing Mr. Bryce to the Pilgrims, the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, who presided, paid a high tribute to the ex-ambassador at Washington, as the ambassador interpreter of the nation and its institutions, and as the man.

Mr. Bryce served during the time of three American Presidents, the presiding officer said, and all three had expressed to Mr. Page the high opinion and sincere esteem in which they held him. He said that when Mr. Bryce came home, he came with the sincere regret of the President and the people of the United States, a regret which in no way conflicted with the equally hearty welcome accorded to his successor, who so ably represents the British government at Washington.

"I welcome him home,' Mr. Page said, "as the ambassador emeritus to the American people. All his blushing honors have been nobly won."

The American ambassador then spoke of Mr. Bryce's great popularity in every state, all of which the ex-ambassador had visited. The only honors America could confer, he said, were academic, and Mr. Bryce had more of these from American Colleges than even "that least quiet academician who now is harvesting a crop of such honors in South America."

Mr. Bryce Replies.

After thanking the Pilgrims for their welcome back to England, Mr. Bryce said that when he resigned his place in the cabinet more than six years ago and went to the United States in order to try to settle a number of long outstanding questions, he foresaw a laborious and difficult task.

Everybody, the speaker said, had made him feel at home in America. He had been treated like one of their own citizens, indeed better, for he had been spared the criticism which in all modern countries is so liberally bestowed upon public men. He had negotiated with three Presidents and four secretaries of state, with all of whom his relations had been most cordial. To one of these secretaries of state he ought specially to refer, because Mr. Root was in office when he reached Washington, and it was with Mr. Root that he negotiated most of the twelve or thirteen treaties which had been concluded between the two countries in the years 1907-1912.

"When Mr. Root and I," Mr. Bryce continued, "began to make treaties, the first thing we did was to make friends with one another; and friendship is a great aid to business. I found in Mr. Root not only a brilliant intellect, but what is even better, and perhaps more rare, an eminently fair mind, capable of seeing both sides to every question and a sincere lover of peace."

Tribute to Mr. Root.

Mr. Root exemplified in practice the dictum he had once delivered that there is no international controversy that cannot be honorably settled if both the parties wish to settle it. Here the good will of the two nations was behind the negotiations; and it was our good fortune to settle all the questions that had been outstanding between us and among these that old and thorny controversy over the North Atlantic fisheries, which had more than once threatened our good relations.

"Most of these questions related to Canada. I have always felt that it is the duty of an ambassador to regard and maintain the interests of Canada, and the other Dominions, no less than those of Great Britain. Most of my work was concerned with Canada, and

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CHANGE MADE IN CURRENCY BILL OF U. S.

Amendments Will Completely Alter Effect of Original Measure.

NEW YORK BANKER SOUNDS WARNING

Jacob H. Schiff Tells Chamber of Commerce that Serious Times Will Come Unless System is Revised.

Washington, Nov. 6—Amendments characterized by Chairman Owen as "altering the entire theory of the bill," were written into the Administration Currency measure today by a coalition of Republican and Democrat members of the Senate banking currency commitee. The administration supporters in the committee were decisively outvoted on all but one of the points settled today, and later the talk of a caucus of Democrats was revived. Notices were sent out summoning absent Democrats back to the Senate chamber, but no definite call for a caucus was issued.

The committee today voted in the bill th efollowing affirmative provisions:

That the regional banks to administer the new currency scheme be capitalized by public subscription, the stock not taken by the public to be taken up by the member banks of the system.

That each regional bank be controlled by nine directors, five to be named by the government through the federal reserve board and four to be chosen by the member banks.

That the new currency to be issued be treasury notes, obligations of the United States, loaned to the banks and note bank notes guaranteed by the government. This sustains the administration bill as it passed the house.

That the new notes be redeemable in "gold" by the regional banks and lawful money," as provided by the administration bill.

With the exception of the proposal to endorse the administration provision making the currency government notes, each amendment today split the Democratic side of the committee. Senators Reed and Hitchcock voted with the five Republicans to make the regional banks publicly owned and government-controlled, as against the administration proposal for bank-owned and bank-controlled regional banks.

On the proposal to eliminate the words "lawful money" from the redemption clause of the bill, Senator O'Gorman joined Senators Reed and Hitchcock with the Republicans, leaving only Senators Owen, Hollis, Pomerene and Shafroth behind the administration provision.

All the Democrats and Senator Crawford, from the Republican side voted to sustain the administration for treasury notes.

When the committee adjourned tonight there was pending a proposal advanced by Senator Crawford to allow the regional banks to do a general commercial banking business. The amendments adopted today, with Senator Crawford's amendment, Chairman Owen declared, would "alter the entire theory of the bill."

"We started out," he said, "to write a bill which would provide a bank of banks, with the power of re-discount and of issue, and which would mobilize the banking reserves. Now we have shifted about to a public,owned government-controlled bank, and it is proposed to let it do a general banking business in competition with the 25,000 banks throughout the country."

New York, Nov. 6.—Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, told members of the Chamber of Commerce today that the financial machinery of this country must be adjusted within a short time or a serious situation would result.

"If the currency measure is not properly amended, and we get away from the goal which is now in sight," he said, "we will confront very difficult conditions. Partizanship at this time is out of place. What we need is good citizenship.

"I think a great mistake is being made especially in the east. That is, maintaining the attitude that if we can't get what we want in currency legislation we would rather have no change. The pending bill has so much good in it that to say it is all bad is not statesmanship but partizanship."

Mr. Schiff's speech was an impromptu one, made after A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, had proposed that a special committee of the chamber be appointed to go to Washington to bring its influence to bear on the currency legislatoin situation.

The Hepburn resolution was adopted, and the president of the chamber was authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer with Washington, "to secure as possible the amendments to the pending currency measure recommended by this chamber."

J. NORTON GRIFFITHS SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS NOT HAMPERED WORK

Courtenay Bay Delay Not Due to Any Failure to Vote Money.

CONTRACTOR DISCUSSES THE STEAMER SITUATION

Says Freight Traffic is More Important to St. John than Sailings of Mail Steamers—Cites African Experiences as Proof.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Mr. Norton Griffiths, who has been here for the past few days in connection with his contract with the government for the Courtenay Bay development works in an interview with your correspondent tonight dealt with the progress of the work at S. John, the plans for rushing it through with all possible speed to completion, the active co-operation of the government in ensuring this and the freight and steamship problem of port.

Mr. Griffiths said: "There seems to have been some misunderstanding in the published report of some remarks I made in an interview at St. John regarding delay in the work of dredging. Any delay has not been due to any failure of the government to furnish money on contract account, but it has been rather due to the technical necessities of the whole contract. The government, as a matter of fact, has facilitated the work in every possible way. It must be understood that before any big dredging plant was put in operation the protecting breakwater had first to be built out to a distance sufficient to afford protection to the dredges. This breakwater has been constructed at a most rapid rate, and I am glad to say it will be finished in 1915, two years ahead of the contract time. It would not have been possible to speed up the work of dredging before the breakwater had reached the distance it has now attained, especially in view of the fact that the dredging operations now planned will be on a very vast scale."

"In the course of a few months ample floating accomodation for the dredges will be available in the basin behind the breakwater where they can operate during rough weather. By the autumn of next year the dredging work will have proceeded to such a stage that with the addition of powerful suckers which are being arranged for, the whole fleet of dredges will be able to work at full speed independent of elements during the winter months."

Anxious to Hurry.

"Both the Minister of Marine and myself are anxious to perfect arrangements for speeding up the work so that the whole contract may be easily completed well ahead of the contract time. The necessary preliminary work has now been accomplished without undue delay and the way is well prepared for going ahead now under the best economic conditions."

"The people of St. John will of course understand that we have to fight against climatic conditions during the winter and there may be times when the work may be temporarily retarded. I intend to go to St. John in a few days to personally perfect the arrangements for shoving things along at all posible speed. Hon. Mr. Hazen and Hon. Mr. Rogers will be there with me next week to see for themselves, what can be done to secure for the harbor all posible facilities for meeting the growing and potential trade."

The Empress Situation.

Speaking as a man who is personally interested in shipping concerns, Mr. Griffiths referred to the agitation now on in St. John in regard to the C. P. R. Empresses. "I had experience," he said, "of a similar problem in South Africa some years ago. At that time I was very active in leading the opposition to a movement to have the South African mail boats stop at Cape Town instead of proceeding as usual to Port Elizabeth, East London and Durham. As events turned out it proved to be a tempest in a teapot. What really was important for the latter ports was that the freight carrying boats should continue to call at them. I was at that time interested financially to a considerable extent in these ports. The outcome proved that we need not have worried at all over the loss of the mail boats.

"May I suggest as one who feels that his lot is cast in with St. John that the citizens there should keep primarily in mind the freight traffic of the port. I would much rather have one cargo steamer call than half a dozen passenger steamers in so far as the economic value to the port is concerned. St. John need not worry whether two mail boats stop there or not. It will not make any vital difference to the future of the port. The principal thing is that the citizens will within a short time have freight handling facilities second to none on the continent."

VISIT OF MINISTERS MAY HAVE EFFECT ON STEAMSHIP SITUATION

Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Robert Rogers Will Leave Ottawa on Monday for St. John—Ottawa Hears Visit Will have Important Bearing on Present Situation.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6—Special—Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine, and Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, leave on Monday for a trip to St. John, N. B. The minister of public works will also go on to Halifax and will be absent about ten days as will Hon. Mr. Hazen.

Although it is stated that the ministers are going down primarily to inspect various public works in progress at the two seaports, it is considered altogether likely that their visit will have some result in connection with the agitation in St. John against the agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial as a result of which the Empress liners will no longer call at the two ports, but will touch only at Halifax.

The minister of railways, Hon. Frank Cochrane, some days ago, offered to submit the agreement to the railway board and there has been no further development of the matter since.

M. P. H. A. PLAN AN EXCELLENT WINTER SPORT

Annual Meeting Held in Halifax Yesterday — Moncton and New Glasgow Not Represented.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 6—Neither Moncton or New Glasgow were represented at the annual meeting of the M. P. H. A., which was held here today, but as the delegates from Sydney, Socials and Crescents were present to form a quorum, President Lithgow called the meeting to order. The following delegates were present: Dordon Isnor for the Socials, Ald Murphy and James Cosgrove, Crescents, and J. C. Larder and E. J. Buckley, Sydney.

The meeting got through quite a lot of business, including the discussion of the proposed agreement between the M. P. H. A. and N. H. A. and Pacific Coast Leagues, election of officers and the disposition of the Moncton players of last season. With reference to the latter, the following motion was passed unanimously on the proposition of Alderman Murphy, seconded by J. C. Larder:

"That this asociation take over the services of the players of the Moncton Club of 1913. The clubs comprising the association to be at liberty to negotiate for the services of such players. And in the event of Moncton re-entering the league that their present claims to these players to be recognized in so far as the association is concerned."

President Lithgow read a letter from President Quinn in which the president of the N. H. A., considered that the players of the Moncton club were free agents, but it is very evident from the resolution that the delegates at the meeting were of a different opinion.

There was a report from Glace Bay in the person of J. Morrison, who made application for membership in the M. P. H. A., also the colliery town. There was considerable discussion on this matter, but the delegates were unable to come to any decision, and the matter was left over until the next meeting when it is hoped that there will be a more representative attendance of delegates from the various clubs.

Mr. Morrison said that the Glace Bay rink could accommodate 2,000 persons and promised that if Glace Bay were admitted they would fulfill all their obligations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. C. Lithgow, Halifax; vice-president, J. G. Larder, Sydney; Gordon Isnor and James Cosgrove and a representative from each of the other teams comprising the league to form the executive. Mr. Lithgow was also appointed secretary-treasurer of the association. Mr. Lithgow gave a very lucid report of the workings of the league last season. He deprecated the fact that last season several clubs acted in open defiance of the rules. Doc Doherty's suspension was lifted.

DR. L. C. PREVOST DEAD.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Dr. L. C. Prevost of this city, one of Canada's leading authorities on gynaecology, died this morning at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He had been ill for about a year with tuberculosis. The late Dr. Prevost was born at St. Jerome, Que., 62 years ago and was educated in Montreal.

NEW ISLAND DANGEROUS

S. S. Serrana Nearly Wrecked —Did Not Know of Appearance of Island — Captain Much Surprised.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Captain Maskell of the direct liner Serrana, just in from the West Indies, reports having escaped running foul of Canada's new sand island thirty miles northeast of Sable Island. The Serrana ran into a heavy fog as she approached Sable Island, always given a wide berth by mariners because of its notorious reputation. Soundings were taken showing only twenty fathoms of water where the charts called for sixty.

Astonished at this discovery Captain Maskell steered further to the eastward, examined his compasses, worked back on his charts but was unable to figure out the phenomenon, being sure that he had followed the prescribed course clear of Sable Island.

Continued soundings were taken showing only thirty-five fathoms where the ocean should have been unfathomable, or nearly so. Considerable relief came to the captain and crew when the coast of Cape Breton Island was sighted. However, it was not until he reached Montreal and read of the discovery of the new island that the mystery of the discrepancies in soundings was cleared up.

INDIAN ATTEMPTED MURDER OF FOREMAN

Quebec, Nov. 6.—An attempt to kill Richard Lilley, who is in charge of the mechanical shops at the Quebec Bridge construction on the South Shore, was made today by an Indian laborer named John Sahayanez, who hails from Caughnawaga.

Sahayanez was dismissed yesterday. About 7 o'clock this morning the Indian entered the shop and without warning pointed a Winchester rifle at Lilley and fired. The shot went wild. The Indian raised the rifle again and attempted to fire a second shot, but the weapon failed to discharge.

Constables Mulroney and Cardinal took Sahayanez into custody.

GENERAL FELIX DIAZ VICTIM OF ASSASSIN

Havana, Nov. 6.—General Felix Diaz was stabbed by a Mexican at 10.30 o'clock tonight. He was wounded twice probably not fatally. The attack on Diaz occurred while he was walking on the Malecon, a fashionable promenade. He was wounded behind the ear and in the neck, besides receiving several blows on the head from a cane.

Diaz was removed to a hospital. His assailant was arrested.

AFGHAN CONSPIRATORS BLOWN FROM CANON.

Allahabad, British India, Nov. 6.—Nine ringleaders of an abortive plot recently discovered against the reigning Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdullah Khan, have been executed at Kabul, the Afghanistan capital. The conspirators were blown from the mouths of canon.

Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Bank clearings for the week ended November 6, 1913, $5,277,489, as compared with $4,516,753 for the same week in 1912.

NATIONAL GUARD DOING DUTY IN INDIANAPOLIS

Over Two Thousand Soldiers Prepared to Restore Order.

FEAR CLASH BETWEEN OPPOSING PARTIES

Troop Trains Halted Outside to Prevent Premature Explosion—Women Declare they Will Fight for the Strikers if Necessary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6—India's entire national guard, consisting of more than two thousand soldiers, are encamped in different parts of Indianapolis tonight, ready for duty in the strike of the employees of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company. Special trains brought the troops under hurried orders, and they were detrained in the suburbs, virtually surrounding the city. Great secrecy was maintained as to the movement and arrival of the militia, and few citizens even knew that they had been called out until late today.

The trains bringing the troops, were stopped outside of Indianapolis by officers of the national guard, and given directions. All companies were held when they arrived until they were of such number that it was deem ed safe to bring them into the city. This was done to prevent any clash with the strikers, who, after learning the troops had been called out, were on the down town streets in large numbers. The troops will not begin duty until early tomorrow morning. In the meantime, Indianapolis more nearly resembles a huge military camp than a quiet capitol city.

Whether the street cars are to be manned by soldiers, officers in charge would not say tonight. Martial law has not been declared early tonight, but such a proclamation is expected to be issued from the governor's office before morning. Late this afternoon nearly 300 women members of the Garment Workers Union, rushed across the state house lawn into the capitol, and into the governor's office, where they demanded that Governor Ralston force arbitration in the street car strike and call a special session of the state legislature. Many of the women were hysterical, and Mrs. Edna Davis, president of the union, declared:

"We are willing to take up arms to help win this strike."

Governor Ralston answering the women asserted that he had no authority to force arbitration, but that he had taken an oath as governor of Indiana to support the constitution and enforce the laws. He said he was in sympathy with the union men, but could not allow a condition of lawlessness to exist, and it was his sworn duty to protect life and property.

Brigadier-General William J. McKee is said to have stated that he knew nothing of the street car strike officially, but had been told there was rioting in Indianapolis. And that he had been ordered to end the disorder, this he said, he would do.

A suit for receiver for the street car company, which was set for a hearing today, was postponed until tomorrow because of the illness of one of the attorneys for the car company.

A second suit for a receivership was filed late today by Judge Frank Boby, former member of the state appellate court.

No attempt was made by the company to move cars today.

Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Local bank clearings for the week ending today amount to $60,945,779, a decrease of $4,365,853 over the corresponding week last year The figures for the corresponding week in 1912 were $65,311,652, and in 1911, $62,602,050.

FAILURES OF INDIAN BANKS CAUSE ALARM

Government to Take Active Steps to Remedy the Situation.

WILL RESTRICT THE USE OF TERM "BANK"

Indians Slowly Substituting Making Deposits to Burying Savings—Burial of Gold Affects World's Supply.

Calcutta, Nov. 6.—The continued failure of the banks in India is causing much alarm, and the government is contemplating legislation restricting the use of the term "bank" in this country. The government has no intention of imposing irksome restrictions on solid banking institutions conducted by either foreign or domestic concerns.

Some of the clauses of the new measure approved by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, bear striking resemblances to many of the provisions of the Currency Bill now before Congress in Washington, and it is believed that the India government has availed itself of information furnished as the result of the senatorial hearing on banking and currency.

India also has banking problems peculiar to herself. The Indian public is slowly substituting for the time-honored custom of burying its gold, the more lucrative practice of making bank deposits, bearing interest. The government considers that this practice should not only continue unchecked, but should be encouraged by legislation, which will make the deposits as safe as possible.

For years the world's supply of silver has been appreciably lowered by the Indian habit of burying savings, but the abundance of the metal has rendered this practice comparatively harmless as far as the rest of the world is concerned. Lately, however, with increased prosperity the east Indians have begun to bury gold with alarming results on the world's gold supply. Hence the anxiety of the government to give India an irreproachable banking system.

THE HON. MR. DOHERTY NOW DENIES THE RUMOR

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, gives an emphatic denial to the report published from time to time that he is to resign and succeed Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as Chief Justice.

Mr. Doherty has always ignored these imaginary stories, but when they go the length of talking of by-elections resulting from his supposed retirement, he considers it time to deny the rumor once and for all. The Minister of Justice was on the bench for many years and voluntarily retired. He has no intention or wish either of going back to judicial work or giving up his portfolio in the cabinet.

YOUTHFUL HOLD UP SHOOTS COMPANION

Montreal, Nov. 6.—"Hands up, give me that money or I will shoot." These were the words said to have been used tonight by Arthur Viens, 14 years of age, who, dressed like a moving picture cowboy, stepped out of a lane and levelled a revolver at the head of Johnnie Lawton, 9 years old.

The younger boy is said to have refused to surrender twenty cents in his possession, and a second later he staggered back with a bullet in his head. The Lawton boy is in a hospital at the point of death. Young Viens was arrested and is now at the detention room of the juvenile court.

STEAMER OVERDUE

Sydney, Nov. 6—The Dominion Coal Company's charter steamer Bridgeport, which was due at Montreal on Tuesday has not been heard from since she sailed from Sydney on Saturday. She should have signalled Fame Point thirty hours after she left the port of Sydney.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN THIEF IS SET FREE

MRS. RANDOLPH FITZHUGH.

Still maintaining the mystery of her identity, Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh, said to be the descendant of a Virginia family and the wife of a prominent Washington resident, was released from the Tombs, New York, under suspended sentence. She spent six months awaiting the sentence. She was charged with stealing two mesh bags in churches, to which she pleaded guilty.