

## NO DISSOLUTION TILL THEIR TASK IS DONE, SAYS CHANCELLOR

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying to an address presented to him by the Bristol Radical Operative Association at Cricketh, on Tuesday, declared that there would be no dissolution until the Parliament Act measures had passed into law.

The Chancellor was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Olwen Lloyd George and the ceremony took place in the open air in Castle square. Here a platform was improvised out of a couple of lorries gaily decorated with flowers and bunting, and on the rails of which laurel wreaths were suspended. About a thousand members of the Bristol Association who were spending their annual day's outing on the shores of Cardigan Bay were among Mr. Lloyd George's listeners. He remarked at the outset that the visitors came from a city represented by two of his colleagues. One of them (Mr. Hobhouse) rendered to him very able and loyal assistance with the 1909 Budget, and in the other (Mr. Birrell) the Cabinet possessed one of the most brilliant of its members, and one of the most distinguished men who had ever sat in this or any other Cabinet. He was on the eve of bringing a great task to fruition—that of carrying through the measure of self-government, which Ireland had waited so many generations for.

As for the Liberal party as a whole they were now approaching the final stages in the great struggle to make the democracy predominant in the government of the country. The Parliament Act was now maturing, and they were going not as a Government to give up until they had reaped the harvest which had been sown at the command of the people who sent them there.

As to the demands that this Parliament should be broken up, the Government would do nothing of the kind (cheers) until all the measures the people had sent them there to carry were on the statute book. The Parliament Act was planted in British soil about three years ago, and they were not going to dissolve Parliament until the fruit which had been maturing and ripening on the tree had been gathered in.

### New Second Chamber

All sections of the progressive party were equally interested in establishing firmly the Parliament Act as a living statute of the realm—not merely the Liberal party, but the Labor party as well.

Think of what would happen if it were to break down. He did not care what Parliament was reconstituted five years hence, if the Parliament Act were swept away through any mishap, misunderstanding, misfortune, or mismanagement, and if there was a Labor Parliament five years hence, it would be confront-

ed with a powerful plutocratic Second Chamber more firmly entrenched than ever in the path of progress and of ameliorating legislation, armed with the most powerful weapon, and the might of Parliament would be broken in trying to get out of the way of this tremendous obstacle.

There was a demand that the Government should break up Parliament and run away from the trust the people gave them. What wretched cowards they would be if they did that. Who would ever trust the Liberal leader again if they did it? The Prime Minister was not made of that kind of stuff.

Why did the Opposition want Parliament to be dissolved? (A voice: "Because of the Plural Voting Bill.") Ah! he thought they would discover that. Their opponents said, "You have not got the confidence of the country, the bye-elections are against you."

"Now," said the Chancellor, "let us face the issue. Have you ever seen Government in your generation that did not lose by-elections? You can not keep up the fervor of a General Election for five years. The result is the Government drop constituencies here and there during their lifetime; but what Government has ever committed the folly of dissolving Parliament for that reason, unless there are indications of an overwhelming rising of popular opinion against the measures they are promoting. Where is that indication now? (Voice: "None.")

He remembered, he proceeded that during the last three years of the Tory Parliament of 1900 they could hardly win an election; but still they clung like limpets to the Treasury Bench. (Laughter.)

The People's Resolve  
It was not their avowed, but their real reason they claimed that they had the confidence of the nobility of the land. (Laughter.) "It is true," they said, "the common people were against us; but we have all the dukes, carls, marquises, viscounts and barons. And as for you, how many dukes have you got?" (Laughter.)

That was a sort of assumption that Liberalism had not the same claim to equal treatment as Toryism. That Toryism was a cut above it. (Laughter.) But the people meant to govern this land, and the other side must get accustomed to it. (Loud cheers.)

The day of democracy had dawned, and the people meant to govern. That was what the Parliament Act meant, and the Government meant to stand by it for that reason. It might not be a perfect Act, but it contained the germ of the principle that the people had the right to formulate and choose the laws by which they were going to be governed.

To that principle they meant to adhere. The Parliament Act would be improved, and he hoped to see a better Second Chamber established than the present one, which was an effete institution and ought to be swept away.

The Government meant to carry through their Bills, because they were in the interest of the whole community and would promote good will and good feeling, in spite of the little temporary trouble in the North-East of Ireland, which he had no doubt at all would soon settle down. Secondly, they were returned to Parliament to carry the Bills, and thirdly, Liberalism had got to demonstrate to the people that once it committed itself to a policy and programme, it meant to carry through every item on it. That was of primary importance, and they would do it.

"There are," went on the right hon. gentleman, "difficulties and obstacles. The great rock against us is the disension in our own ranks, and unless we heal that we shall come to grief. If we do not heal it, having already suffered a few hard knocks from it, well, then, we are not worthy to have in charge such grave interests as are committed to the Liberal and Labour party."

"Look at the last two years. There are nine seats which have been lost through divisions. Does that mean public opinion is against the Government? No. On the contrary, if you take the whole of the by-elections for the last two years you will find that the majority in favour of the Bills we are pressing through Parliament has increased in comparison with the last election, and increased considerably. It is not that the people are getting tired of the legislation, it is purely that there is a misunderstanding which has got to be repaired and set right."

"Since I have been down here I have received letters, some from working men in Ipswich, who are not associated with any particular organization, and some from men who took a leading part in Liberal work during the election, and they both said quite independently of each other that the seat was lost entirely owing to the ill-feeling created through the struggle in N. E. Derbyshire."

"It is well that we would know that it had nothing to do with Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, or the Insurance Act. It was due entirely to that unfortunate quarrel which arose over these seats."

Impatient Electors.  
"Now, surely, we ought to be able to put our heads together and make

a more sensible adjustment of things than that. (Cheers and a Voice: "You are the man to do it.") The whole cause of progress is suffering."

It was only necessary to look at the voting to see that if there was any movement in the Liberal party it was not a movement back; it was a movement forward.

"It is not reaction," he proceeded, with emphasis; "it is impatience to see carried Bills, which have been discussed by the country for a generation and thrown back session after session. It is impatience with the Parliamentary machine, which seems inadequate to deal with the grievances which the people are enduring. People want to go forward." (Great cheering.)

Take, for instance, the Insurance Act, out of which the country had made a great deal at elections. In so far as that was an electoral disadvantage to the Liberals, what was such disadvantage due to? Was it due to the drastic and revolutionary provisions of the measure, if there were any? No; it was due to the Conservative and moderate part of the Bill, the contributory clauses. Conservatism, he declared, was making no progress amongst the people; on the whole it was going back. The message of the by-elections to Liberals was not to go back, not to stand still, but to press on—(great cheering)—and they meant to take the lesson. They wanted to get rid of Bills which had been hampering Parliament for a generation, because they had great things to do in the way of improving the wages, the housing, and the health of the people.

### Land Reform

It was said by some that the labourer took no heed of the land program. Those who said that did not know what was going on in the villages, where there was an awakening such as there had not been since 885, or even the days of the Corn Laws. Labourers were crowding to meetings, and farmers were attending them because they wanted independence and freedom as much as the labourer did, whilst the British aristocracy and their friends were growing jubilantly over mutinies in the Army—(laughter)—rebellions in Ulster, and by-elections in England. The very dunghill on which these people were perched was being undermined by the flood, and they wanted an election before the waters gathered sufficient force to sweep them away.

"They won't get it," he exclaimed in conclusion. "Our policy," he added, "is forward all along the whole line; forward to a better, greater life for the millions who live and labour in the gloomy and chilly shadows of the world."

In the course of moving a vote of thanks a speaker from Bristol said that the people of that city would like to see him in their city. Reply-

ing, Mr. Lloyd George said he would probably pay Bristol a visit after the Welsh Disestablishment Bill had been passed.

## Taking Census of India's Population

The task of taking a census of India must be stupendous considering that the population of that vast country numbers over 300,000,000 persons, scattered over an area of 1,803,657 square miles.

A staff of two million persons was employed for the purpose, and the census was taken in one night in March, at a cost of only \$875,000! The difficulties were especially great owing to the long lines of rail-

way, the big rivers on which boats travel sometimes for days without coming to the bang, the forests to which woodcutters resort, often for weeks at a time, and the numerous sacred places, which, on occasions, attract many thousands of pilgrims.

People had to be enumerated wherever they were caught. In the case of railways, for instance, all persons travelling by rail who took tickets after 7 p. m. on the night of the census were enumerated either on the platform or in the trains. The latter were all stopped at 6 a. m. on the following morning, in order to include any travellers who up till then had escaped notice.

In spite of this, and owing to the vast work done preliminarily, the results for the whole of India were re-

ceived complete nine days later, and were issued in print the next day. This rapidity, as the official report mentions with justifiable pride, "is not approached even in the smallest European state."

The summary tables show that the total population of India (including the native states) on the night the census was taken was 315,156,396 (as against 294,361,056 ten years previously), of whom 217,586,892 were Hindus, 66,647,299 were Moslems, 10,721,453 were Buddhists, and 3,876,203 were Christians. The literates numbered only 18,539,578 persons, and agriculture claimed the labor of 22,695,909 persons, as against 35,323,041 persons engaged in industry.

Canadian census officials have apparently some lessons to learn from India.

## MURDERER HELPS TO INSTALL DEATH CHAIR

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 24.—Robert Collier, negro, sentenced to death here last week for the murder of Patrolman John Cain, will go to his death Friday, Oct. 16, in the electric chair he helped instal at Michigan City.

Collier was released from the Michigan City prison last February when he was serving a sentence for assault and battery with intent to kill. He was suffering with tuberculosis and was sent home to die. One of his last acts at the penitentiary was helping to construct the death chair. Collier shows no indication of fear at his approaching death.

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- White Swan Yeast, 3 boxes for 10c
- Edwardsburg Syrup in 5-lb. pails, regular 30c, for 25c
- 4 lbs. Best Rice 25c
- Large Tins of Apples, regular 30c, for 25c
- Maple Leaf Baking Powder, our own, reg. 25c, 2 for 25c
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# THE ENTERPRISE

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"I wish Brant and which I have ful service

IN HAM'S BR

Temper of W Four Was Evid ced Last Night

Rain Failed to S Cheering for servative Cau

That Ward 4 that good old C tive Ward is going to remain Brewster again in this elect ably demonstrated last evening rousing Conservative rally held creation Park. The rain had ened at first to put a damper meeting, but even the element not dampen the enthusiasm. Conservatives of Ward 4, an was that a large crowd and a wing of women of Ward 4, veing when the speakers arrive crowd grew in volume until the between six and seven hundred cent, three times the number w turned out the night before. the Liberal candidates as speakers.

The band of the Dufferin Lrought a good following down park with them, and the meet from every point of view one most successful, Brewster meed the campaign. The crowd se be filled with enthusiasm an was always a ready cheer for change or for any strong poss by the speakers. A ring of hecklers entrenched themselves dark corner of the field and first part of the meeting cause annoyance, but on being inv come out of the dark and up platform they slunk away an not heard from again. As sa the meeting was very enthusia was both larger in numbers an enthusiastic than the Ham held on the same ground of right before. The fighting o the grand old Conservative pe evidenced everywhere last th when ex-Mayor Hartman, w chairman and speaker, had pater speeches were made by T. Hall, Capt. M. O'Connell, Spence, Mr. Brewster and M. shutt. The ring of vetera the air and the boundless ent end the boundless spirit addresses were so communi the crowd and each eve made by any of the speakers signal if an outbreak of an Mr. Hall received a royal f from the residents of Ward 4 made a capital speech, mch ticularly on the temperam of the Liberals, as a moun sound steady, tenacious, li James Whitney.

Capt. M. O'Connell, Womans' Committee. An clared as a workman men that "we can no lon be led astray on sly isses, 'abolish the bar' we stand behind this man James Whitney, rous ities and give him the for the introduction of Mr. Brewster to the caption from the rose to speak an showed up the

South Brant Elec Good and Cle W. S. BR J. H. HA

"Come back They have given ing over, and as them again, and