

LORDS PASSELS TWENTY-SIX CENSURE ON MUTINEERS GOVERNMENT EXECUTED

Lord Curzon's Motion Censuring British Government For Dragging King George Into Veto Bill Discussion Adopted.

London, Aug. 8.—By a vote of 282 to 63 the House of Lords tonight carried a motion made by Lord Curzon censuring the government for having secured from the King a promise of sufficient peers to pass the Veto Bill should that measure be rejected by the Upper House of Parliament. The motion was similar to that of Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, which was lost in the House of Commons yesterday by a majority of 115.

With the result a foregone conclusion the debate in the Lords tonight created little interest. The speeches of the Conservative peers rang with charges that the government had prostituted the prerogatives of the crown for the purpose of carrying home rule for Ireland without consulting the people.

An Admission.
The Earl of Crewe in opposing the motion made something of a sensation by admitting that the members of the government were not all of one mind with respect to the creation of new peers. He said King George regarded the plan "with legitimate reluctance," and that it depended upon the action of the House of Lords whether the government would be compelled to adopt that course.

The Earl of Halsbury charged Premier Asquith with being guilty of an atrocious breach of his trust. He drew a pathetic picture of the young and inexperienced King at the mercy of the creation of peers was the only way of solving the problem of the veto bill.

Viscount Haldane and Lord Loreburn were among those who spoke on behalf of the government while Lord Selborne and Lord Lansdowne supported the censure.

In the Commons.
Premier Asquith who was howled down on the previous occasion was absent from the Commons today on the advice of his physician. As a lack of loyalty from which he had been suffering was aggravated during yesterday's speech on Mr. Balfour's motion to censure the government and Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary assumed the leadership of the government forces.

Lord Hugh Richard Cecil, Unionist member from Oxford University, did his best to start a repetition of the former uproar, but the opposition did not appear anxious to follow his lead. He moved that consideration of the bill be postponed for three months and in the course of his remarks said that the prime minister ought to be subjected to the criminal law on the charge of high treason.

This remark aroused a noisy protest from the ministerial benches but Speaker Lowther quelled the incipient disorder.

The decision of the government to take up the House of Lords amendments serially instead of en bloc involved a prolonged sitting, owing to the opposition of the Laborites, who contended it was a needless concession to the Lords, which compelled the ministers to accept a modification of their proposal that the Speaker should consult the chairman of the committee on ways and means and the chairman of the committee on public accounts, to determine the character of bills.

A Disagreement.
An amendment providing that the speaker, in deciding what constitutes a money bill, shall consult two members appointed from the panel of chairman, having been carried, and the Lords' amendment preventing an extension of the duration of parliament having been accepted, Mr. Churchill moved to disagree with Lord Lansdowne's amendment, excluding Home Rule from the scope of the bill.

Mr. Balfour declared that this amendment alone had caused a vital difference of opinion between the two Houses, and induced the government to give "criminal advice" to the Sovereign. He said he proposed to take no further part in the debate, but hoped his party would record their votes against this procedure on the part of the government, which stood out as a signal of infamy unequalled in the constitutional history of the country.

The opposition leader's speech was greeted with loud cheering, but after some further debate Mr. Churchill applied closure and the amendment was rejected 321 to 215.

The Veto Bill, shorn of the vital amendments of the House of Lords, but with some minor concessions added to it, will be presented to the House of Lords tomorrow, but there are so many peers who wish to take part in the debate that a vote is not likely until Thursday.

The insurgents have obtained a weighty recruit in Lord Roberts, who has announced his intention to vote with the followers of the Earl of Halsbury against the measure. Lord Roberts contends that in politics, as in war, the path of duty also is the path of safety.

"What would we think if Britain announced that she would be neutral while Canada was at war?"—Hon. Richard McBride.

OPPOSING FORCES ARE PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Dr. Beland Enters the Laurier Cabinet Today.

Gloucester Conservatives to Hold Their Convention on August 17th.

Strong Candidate Chosen in Brockville to Oppose the Minister of Railways.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The Guthrie promotion is a practically assured thing, although it will not take place till Sir Allen Aylesworth is finished campaigning as a cabinet minister for T. C. Robinson in North York. Hugh Guthrie having waited a long time will wait a little longer. Dr. Beland of the Beauce, on the other hand, goes into the government tomorrow as postmaster general.

GLOUCESTER SETS CONVENTION DATE.

Special to The Standard.

Bathurst, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Liberal Conservative Association held here today it was decided that the convention to select a candidate will be held at Bathurst on Thursday, 17th inst. The meeting was a full one, all the members being present as well as several representatives from the lower parishes of the county. The party will have a candidate and a good one. They have gained considerably since last election, when they reduced the previous majority of Mr. Turgeon by upwards of 800 votes and have no idea of being counted out in the coming contest. On the contrary the prospects are that a Conservative will lead the polls.

PIRIESTS TAKE A HAND IN ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The racial element is being injected into the fight in Wright and Russell, two counties with large French population, where the Liberal members are respectively: E. B. Davlin and Hon. Charles Murphy. Some of the French priests are bitterly opposed to the renomination of either, and are actively campaigning against it.

MR. BORDEN'S PLANS FOR ONTARIO TOUR.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—R. L. Borden begins his tour of Ontario at London a week from today. Sir James Whitney will also stump the province against reciprocity. His tour is now being arranged, and the details will probably be settled today. Hon. Clifford Sifton will also speak at different points in the province in opposition to the trade pact. Mr. Borden will follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier closely.

GRAHAM WILL HAVE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 8.—Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, was again chosen to lead the Liberal forces at the party convention held here today. John Webster, commission merchant, who cut the Liberal majority to 144 in the last elections, was again chosen to oppose the minister.

CONCERNING DESK MEN.

The Evening Times remarks editorially: "A desk man with a lively fancy, sitting in a newspaper office can imagine great enthusiasm in the province. The Tories desk men are now on the job."

It is just possible that the editor of the Times received the inspiration for the above brilliant deliverance from the comforting and happy memories of the days when the editors of the Times and Telegraph were both "Tory desk men." But that was before the arrival of the war and the undignified flop in Canterbury street. Like Mr. Pugsley they have in their time seen complete sides of the political fence, but always on the same side with the aforesaid wad.

PORKY FLYNN WINS.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Porky Flynn, of Boston outpointed and outboxed Jim Barry, of Chicago in a 10 round bout at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club here tonight.

The sacrifice of our Canadian nationality is too high a price to pay for a treaty which will benefit the Yankee farmers.

Why the United States Wants Reciprocity

President Taft believes that it will prevent an Imperial Commercial Federation. He believes that it is the prelude to annexation.

Cham. Clark, Democratic leader, thinks that Reciprocity will be followed by annexation.

J. J. Hill sees in Reciprocity a means of developing St. Paul and Minneapolis and the great milling industry of those cities at the expense of Canadian cities and our industries. But the supreme advantage of Reciprocity in his opinion is that it will prevent "Imperial trade federation."

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, thinks that by it traffic will be diverted from the St. Lawrence and Maritime Province port, to American outlets. He also says that it will keep American manufacturers from establishing branches in Canada as would have been inevitable if the National Policy had been continued by the Dominion.

Mr. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, who took a large share in the framing of the Agreement, thinks that it will hand over the control of our grain to the Americans.

The Northwestern Miller claims it because it will stifle the Canadian milling industry and build up the American export trade.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, also shares this view. In his opinion the policy of protection has already driven American manufacturers into this country, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil and given employment to Canadian workmen. This is by no means satisfactory to the Senator and he favors Reciprocity because he thinks it will keep American capital at home to employ American workmen to supply Canadian demand.

The New York Journal boasts the arrangement, giving as its reason that "eventually, beyond question the whole North American continent will be one people."

The New York Oriental Review is of the opinion that the great Republic has morally added to its union one more state without fighting for it and without any future need of knocking it into shape.

The Troy Press thinks that Cham Clark's remarks were "eminently proper and prophetic" and intimates that Canadian annexation would be as wise as Hawaiian and Philippine annexation was foolish.

Writing in the same strain The Los Angeles Herald says that Mr. Clark's utterance was unfortunate because it aroused Canada's suspicions but all the same, though it was the wrong time to say it, many Americans will doubtless live to see the very result that Cham Clark hopes for brought about by the Reciprocity Agreement. The New York American says: "Eventually, of course, Canada will come in. That will happen when we want her. Meantime, she is, so to speak, keeping herself in Colonial cold storage."

The Philadelphia Ledger considers that the details of the Agreement are trivial when compared with the Continental sentiment uniting the British Colonial Empire closed against the States by preferential duties and trade agreements is vanished forever once Reciprocity is consummated and The New York American also sees the finish of Imperialism in the same thing.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the dream of a federated British Colonial Empire closed against the States by preferential duties and trade agreements is vanished forever once Reciprocity is consummated and The New York American also sees the finish of Imperialism in the same thing.

Following along the same lines The Cincinnati Inquirer informs us that "The fears of the British as to the political results of Reciprocity with the United States are soundly based, for with the closer political sentiment between the people of Canada and those of our own country. The people of Canada have ever been friendly with us, and as the years go by that friendship will become stronger, until it produces, first, alliance, and then possibly union."

The pact will injure both Canada and Britain. The future of Canada's success depends in a great measure on her securing a preference in the British market. The United States demands this, and the Reciprocity pact means death to the British preference. In this connection The St. Paul Dispatch says:

"The effectuation of that Agreement would practically destroy Great Britain's scheme for Imperial Federation, a scheme which not only implies closer bonds politically between Great Britain and her dependencies, but closer relations commercially, and undoubtedly the world located in Great Britain. If our government rejects preference for the products of the dependencies in the great markets of the world located in Great Britain. Canada will certainly turn the current of her trade as far as possible toward Great Britain. In that direction will pass her entire agricultural output through her own water channels to Liverpool markets, and from Great Britain will be brought an increasing proportion of supplies of manufactured goods of all kinds. Our food products will have to compete with the products of Canada."

DO CANADIANS WANT TO LOSE THE GREATEST MARKET IN THE WORLD?
DO CANADIANS WANT TO SEVER THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE EMPIRE?
DO CANADIANS WANT TO SACRIFICE THEIR CANADIAN NATIONALITY?
DO THE PEOPLE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY WANT TO SEE THE WINTER PORT OF CANADA SIDETRACKED FOR BOSTON AND PORTLAND?
IF SUCH IS THEIR DESIRE THEY WILL SUPPORT THE LAURIER POLICY OF RECIPROCITY AT THE POLLS.

AVIATORS SUED FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

Manager of Toronto Aviation Meet Sues Aviators McCurdy and Willard For Profits Which Were Not Earned.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—E. M. Wilcox, local manager of the Toronto Aviation meet, has instructed his solicitor, F. Erichsen Brown, Toronto, to enter action for \$15,000 damages against the McCurdy-Willard Aeroplane Company for breach of contract, following the failure of the meet.

It is said that the bird men shipped their complete machines, and one broken one on the train, leaving for New York yesterday morning at 9.30. Damages will be claimed for estimated profits.

As the weather on the city holiday was ideal for flying, it is claimed a very large crowd would have attended the meet. An excursion of 900 men from one Toronto factory had been arranged and there were several excursions from out of town.

Paris, Aug. 9.—John W. Gates died here at 5.10 o'clock this morning.

Cobalt, Aug. 8.—Wilfrid, the 13 year old son of Fred Lebre, T. & N. O. constable, was drowned in Lake Simcoe at Haverbury yesterday afternoon while in bathing with companions. An unknown man stood on the dock nearby looking at the boys' efforts to help him out, but offered no assistance.

THIS ALMOST CHIPMAN NOT SOUNDS LIKE MR. DUGSLEY NOTING FOR THE COLONEL

Just Before Election it is Discovered That Moncton is "On Eve of Great Development"—An Election Fake.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Aug. 8.—At tonight's meeting of the city council Mayor Reilly stated that the Transcontinental Railway Commission had decided to construct large divisional yards, a round house and a machine shop in Moncton and would commence work at once. He said the immediate expenditure would be in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

Arrangements have been made according to this latest election fake for the use of natural gas, and land has been reserved. It is given out that ten or twelve miles of yard track will be laid, and an engineer is expected here at once to make final arrangements.

The funerals of Mrs. F. W. Sumner and D. B. Lindsay took place this afternoon and were largely attended. Friends from Sackville, Dorchester, Shediac and other points were present.

The convention of Dr. O. J. McCully remains unchanged tonight.

Westmoreland Conservative convention meets at Sackville tomorrow. Several names are suggested.

QUEENS-SUNBURY WILL BE IN LINE

Anti-Reciprocity Sentiment Growing Stronger Daily—Conservative Convention For Gagetown on August 15th.

Gagetown, Aug. 8.—The convention of the Liberal-Conservative party in the Queens-Sunbury constituency will be held here on Tuesday, August 15th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The call for the convention has been sent out by R. D. Wilmut, who for so many years and so well represented the constituency at Ottawa. The time for the convention is the most convenient possible, as those attending will be able to make good boat connections.

With such a favorable time of year for travelling, it is believed that the convention will be one of the best ever held by the party in this constituency and the old court house on Tuesday of next week will be the meeting place of one of the most enthusiastic gatherings that ever assembled for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest an election in Queens-Sunbury.

Prominent Speakers to Be There.

A careful scrutiny of the conditions as they now exist in Queens-Sunbury today gives no other idea than that the constituency can be and will be won back to the Conservative ranks if the electors go to the polls and vote as they know they should vote, and as they now feel. There is no feeling in favor of reciprocity among thinking people in the two counties, and there are many strong Liberals who decline to follow the dictation of their party leaders and vote for reciprocity.

At the convention next Tuesday the speakers will include Hon. J. D. Hare, provincial premier, who will receive a warm welcome from his friends in the two counties, as it will be his first appearance since his return from the Coronation, and Oswald S. Crockett, M. P., the energetic representative of York county in the last parliament, who is always warmly greeted when he visits this constituency. There will also be a number of other prominent public men among the speakers, and the public meeting in connection with the convention promises to be a highly successful affair.

ONE CASE WHERE N. B. WILL LOSE.

(Chatham, N. B. Independent) "We shall not run the Miramichi pulp mill again if the reciprocity bill passes," remarked Mr. George Keyes to one of his managers in the county, "as we will in that case be able to get chemical pulp cheaper at home." He looks forward, we presume, to the natural fruits of the arrangements—the unrestricted shipment of pulpwood to the United States and the continuance of the United States duty on pulp. If the treaty provided for free admission of chemical pulp to the United States, the Miramichi mill would, no doubt, resume operations at once. But the reciprocity pact will keep the mill closed.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

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IMPORTANT TO VOTERS

Citizens whose names have been omitted from the voters list and those who wish their names transferred from any electoral district in the province to St. John, call at the office of G. E. Logan, of Buxton and Logan, Ritchie's Building, 50 Princess street, or 'phone Main 1300.

"In grave peril" is said to be the purport of the message from the commander of Laurier's tin pot cruiser to the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Pugsley might have replied "Me Too!"

Col. McLean's Political Outing Yesterday Not Howling Success—Audience Indifferent to Impassioned Oratory.

Special to The Standard.

Chipman, Aug. 8.—Colonel McLean's picnic, which was held here today on Senator King's grounds, was evidently a great disappointment to the doughty warrior, as even the imported speakers and the band from Moncton failed to enthrall the people of Chipman. Owing to the fact that the people of the Baptist church were holding their annual picnic on the same grounds, the Colonel and his speakers managed to get quite an audience, but the size of the crowd only emphasized the coldness of the Colonel's reception.

Senator King presided at the meeting. C. W. Robinson, the leader of the local opposition was the first speaker, and he made a very poor impression, lodging from his failure to evoke any applause. He said he had very little to say about reciprocity, and evidently knew less. He thought, however, that reciprocity should be given a trial, because if it affected the loyalty or interfered with the prosperity of the country, we could do away with it. Personally he was of the opinion that it would be a good thing for the province. He claimed that the people of the border states were more prosperous than the people of the Maritime Provinces.

"And if," he said, "the people at Ottawa are not what they ought to be the good people of Chipman can depend upon the Colonel, whose loyalty is unquestioned, to see that the United States does not annex them."

"Didn't He Ramble?" He admitted that he was speaking in a rambling way, a fact that was quite apparent to the audience. In fact he seemed at a loss for anything to say, as if he was afraid that anything he might say would make a bad situation worse.

He admitted that the Liberals were making the fight of their life, but judging from his own style of fighting he was evidently of the opinion that he was fighting in a lost cause and that it was useless to exert himself.

The Colonel's Poor Reception. Colonel H. H. McLean was the next speaker, and he got a very poor reception. He evidently felt annoyed at the failure of the people to enthusiastically greet him at the sight of their chief. He remarked that though they did not show their appreciation by applause, they might do so by giving him their votes, a remark that caused a smile of amusement to run over the faces of the crowd.

After observing that there was evidently better feeling between the people of the two parties than in the past, he declared that the issue of this campaign was the record of the government and by that record the government was ready to stand or fall.

Turning to personal matters he claimed that his position was very unenviable on account of the fact that camp followers who were always wanting something of him, usually some position most of them were not fit to fill. He added that he had many of his supporters were like the old dairy in the story, only running after him because of the turkey they expected to get of him.

Continuing, he spoke of the prosperity which the country was enjoying, and said it was all the result of the brilliant guidance of the Liberals. He took no stock in the annexation cry. He believed all the people were loyal except the Nationalists, and they were nothing but a lot of disloyal French.

The Colonel got a very quiet hearing, and there was so little applause that nobody would have imagined that he was the hero of the occasion.

The Big Noise. A. B. Copp was the next speaker. He said the Colonel was wrong when he was going to speak on reciprocity. But he knew little of reciprocity, and was therefore not able to say much. He would sooner tell them what he did not know about reciprocity, as it would take him a long time to do that. So he proceeded to talk a long time without saying anything. He declared that the talk about reciprocity was more noise than anything else. In fact, he had been asked to come down and bring the big noise, and he had failed. Altogether the speakers made a dismal failure, and the Colonel must have felt that the people of Chipman had more use for peanuts and pink teas than they had for him, or reciprocity either.