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The Campbell Milling Company, Limited, Toronto
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Constitutional Crisis.

Premier Asquith's Reply to Mr. Balfour's Speech.

London, Aug. 8.—The following is the complete text of the reply of Premier Asquith to Mr. Balfour's speech in moving the vote of censure in the House of Commons, yesterday, upon the government's course on the Veto Bill. He said:—Although there was no excessive kindness in the tone of Mr. Balfour's speech my first duty is to tender him on behalf of the government and its supporters our most grateful acknowledgements of this opportune motion. It is everything we wanted, for, on the one hand it gives representatives of the government an opportunity such as no discussion upon the Lords amendment could afford to state to the country with clearness and precision the grounds for the advice tendered to the crown. On the other hand, it gives to us the opportunity for stating with equal clearness, and to emphasize whether that advice truly reflects the opinion and judgment of the chosen representatives of the people. Mr. Balfour has complained that I did not give him in support of what was apparently a hypothetical vote of censure, the materials in advance from which he could ascertain whether his hypothesis was well founded or not, but the only point he raised in his motion is this: whether under the circumstances in which we stand with the Veto Bill twice approved in principle, once approved in all its details by the electors, passed through the House of Commons by continuous and overwhelming majorities and now in the House of Lords by so-called amendments which are really changes, fundamental in character and fatal to its purpose, whether it is not the constitutional duty of ministers of the crown to advise the crown if the Lords refuse to give way, to use its prerogative of creation in order to carry out the will of the people.

Mr. Balfour asked me when the advice was given. It was given in regard to the existing situation when that situation had risen so that no other constitutional outlet was possible in reference to that situation. It is by a review of that situation, how it arose and what it involves, that the question must be answered as to

whether or not the advice was warranted and justified, but when I say that that advice was tendered in view of existing circumstances it must clearly be understood that I do not mean in the least to convey that there had not been anxious communications as events developed between the Sovereign and his ministers on the subject. As it is desirable that there should be no misunderstandings over a perfectly simple and correct transaction, I may be allowed to say that at the King's strong desire, and there were of course, with his expressed permission, I am able to disclose communications which hitherto have been treated both by the King and his ministers as confidential. To make matters clear I must go back to the ninth of April, 1910, when the so-called Veto resolutions, approved by large majorities in the Commons and the Parliament bill founded thereon, had been introduced. King Edward was then on the throne. I ask the House to remember that there was then every reason to believe that his life and reign would be prolonged. It was notorious that our resolutions, carried in the House of Commons, and which were shortly to come before the House of Lords, would be laid aside or rejected there. The majority inside and outside this house were beginning to ask, not unnaturally, whether the election just held was to be retired to nullity and matters again to result in a future deadlock. It was in these circumstances that on the 26th of April, 1910, after careful consultation with my colleagues in language approved by them and communicated to the King who was abroad, that I issued these words in the House of Commons. "If the Lords failed to accept our policy and consider it as formally presented, then we shall feel it our duty to immediately render advice to the crown regarding the steps which will have to be taken, if the policy is to receive statutory effect in this parliament. What the precise terms of that advice may be of course it would not be right for me to say, but, if we do find ourselves in the position of receiving the answer that statutory effect shall be given to it by this parliament, we shall then, either resign or recommend dissolution."

Neuralgia and Sciatica

Caused great suffering for 25 years. Nothing effective until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were used.

"It affords me pleasure to speak favorably of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills," writes Mr. W. T. Collins, Morpeth, Ont. "I had been a sufferer for 25 years from sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia and tried nearly all the remedies advertised without one particle of benefit until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have had two boxes of the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I noticed considerable benefit in my condition. I have so much confidence in these medicines that I have recommended them to dozens of my friends."

In severe cases of this nature the combined use of these medicines brings results which are both surprising and satisfactory. The Kidney-Liver Pills regulate the action of kidneys, liver and bowels, while the Nerve Food enriches the blood and builds up the nervous system. Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto

state to arrive at a settlement agreement. That experiment finally broke down in the early part of November. We then reverted to the situation as it stood in April. The first question we as ministers had to determine was whether we should continue in the then existing parliament, or advise dissolution, having regard in both cases to my declaration of the preceding year."

Dissolution Necessary.

Mr. Asquith continued that the government had found it necessary to advise the King in favour of dissolution and stated that on November 18th, he had communicated with his Majesty stating his decision, and declaring that the government would only undertake the responsibility of asking for dissolution on the understanding that, if necessary, a new house favored the Parliament Bill steps would be taken to ensure that the people's will, as expressed, would prevail, and that, if necessary to secure the passage of the Bill His Majesty would exercise his executive powers to overcome the adverse vote of Lords His Majesty, after carefully considering the situation, had agreed with the government's view of the situation and an understanding had been reached, that if necessary, a sufficient number of new peers should be created to overcome opposition in the Upper House. Throughout the negotiations the government had scrupulously kept the King's name and person as far apart as possible from the discussion, Mr. Asquith had never even used the word (pledge) or (guarantee) in connection with what was merely an understanding on the provisional necessity for the creation of more peers. As to the alternative to a new election the ministry might have resigned. The King might or might not have called on Mr. Balfour to form a new cabinet. If he did not, matters remained as they were. If he did the new government could not have lasted a week and an election was inevitable with the same results. Mr. Asquith had hoped that the Lords would recognize at last that the Parliament Bill was the will of the people, and that they would accept it without necessitating the final definite appeal to the King for guarantees. That is the whole proceeding, and it calls in judgment for a further apology or even defence. We took the course consistent with considerations of honor and true regard for the dignity of the crown. For my part, speaking for myself and colleagues, I am perfectly content to abide by the judgment of the House of Commons and of my fellow countrymen. The Premier then took up the immediate matter of Mr. Balfour's motion of censure.

Two Months on Barren Rock.

Two Starving and Ragged Sailors Rescued.

Valdes, Alaska, Aug. 8.—Attracted by signals of distress from Bardwell Island, a barren rock near the entrance to Resurrection Bay, the steamship Bertha on August 2nd sent out a small boat and took off two ragged and starving men, Charles Alexander and Alvin Anderson. The men had been on the island for two months, and would have perished but for the coming of the Bertha. News of the rescue reached here to-day.

Woman Sentenced

To Don Bloomers and Join Street Workers.

Iola, Kansas, Aug. 9.—Iola city officials, with the exception of municipal Judge Smeltzer, are up in arms, because a woman had been sentenced to don a pair of bloomers and join the street gang from the city jail. Judge Smeltzer, sentenced Mrs. Ella Reese to the street gang, and ordered that the city officials provide her with the bloomers. Street Commissioner Glynn refused to have a woman in the chain gang.

Indigestion & Dyspepsia

In all its Forms Can be Cured.

It is quite a daily occurrence to hear persons say: "Oh, what a feeling of distress I have after meals, fullness of the stomach, heaviness and headache, I feel too tired to do anything. I have no heart to exert myself, and at times I care for nothing I often have a pain in the pit of the stomach, no appetite, my heart beats rapidly on the slightest exertion." I feel just as tired when rising in the morning as when retiring to bed. My sleep is often disturbed, and I often awake with a sense of suffocation and a difficulty of again going to sleep. I have to be careful what I eat, and my life seems a veritable burden. Now, it seems a shame and a pity for persons to be suffering like that when it is in their power to get cured by taking a bottle of Dr. Stafford's Prescription A. A sure cure for persons afflicted with stomach troubles. It can be obtained at

Mother of Battler Killed by Train.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Ida Nelson, mother of "Battling" Nelson, the pugilist, was killed by a fast train on the Wabash R. R. at Burnham Hills, late yesterday. Mrs. Nelson was returning from a shopping trip to Hammond, Ind. She was accompanied by Annie Martin, a friend, and had just alighted from a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train at the Burnham station. Mrs. Nelson waited for a freight train to pass and then started to cross the tracks. She apparently did not see or hear the mail train. Mrs. Martin narrowly escaped death in a vain effort to save Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Nelson was 52 years of age. "Battling" Nelson and a brother, Arthur Nelson, are in Oregon on a vacation trip.

Triumph of the Monoplane.

The Daily Mail £10,000 prize for the 1,000 miles flight round Great Britain in a flying machine had been won by Lieut. Jean Conneau, of the French Navy, who uses the name "Beaumont."

What it Means.

The Mail, writing on this great feat, called it "the greatest flying race that the world has yet seen, and the most significant in its lessons to mankind."

Three names stand out preeminent from this historic contest—those of M. "Beaumont," M. Bleriot, the maker of M. "Beaumont's" monoplane, and M. Vedrines. When the second Daily Mail prize of £10,000 was offered more than a year ago for a flight of 1,000 miles round Great Britain, under conditions which imposed the most stringent test of reliability of the flying machine, sceptics declared that the feat demanded the "impossible." They have their answer to-day. The "impossible" has been accomplished. Not one airman but two have covered the distance in less than twenty-four hours of actual flying time, and less than an hour parted them at the finish. Not a single one of the marked parts in either of their two machines was replaced.

"The two champions of the air had to endure every vicissitude of weather in the gorges of the Pentlands and over the wild uplands of the Lake mountains they drove their tossing machines unshaken by chilling drizzle and thunderstorm and torrential rain. They descended where they landed without mishap. They rose again as easily and as lightly as birds. They flew to schedule time, and both fulfilled their determination to be at Brooklands. If this does not mark the final triumph of the aeroplane what fresh evidence of its power is needed? Can there be clearer proof of its inestimable value as a skilled hands for naval and military service and of its countless potentialities in its application to the wider uses of life?"

"Not the least noticeable feature of the contest has been the entire absence of injury to competitors or of loss of life. The stringent conditions have here proved of the greatest value. It may be said, of course, that only two of the seventeen representatives of seven nations who left Brooklands on July 22 fought their way through to the goal, and that all the others dropped out of the race from trouble to their machines; but the early accounts of motor racing re-stated it will be seen that the motor car in its youth was even less reliable than the aeroplane of to-day. Nothing can conceal the fact that man has gained a new faculty, a new power, and has added a new realm to his scores of triumph. A new revolution, the greatest conceivable, in human transit is upon the world—is, indeed, fast becoming accomplished. Vital it is for us as a nation to gird up our loins and recognize the truth that we are being left behind in this new age and in his new art which may transform our own and the world's future history. We have the pluck; we must see to it that we have the science and skill."



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