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OBSTRUCTION?

—From the Toronto News.

Dissolution Unexpected

Continued From Page 1.

After the cabinet meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding announced to the press representatives outside the council chamber that dissolution had been decided upon and that the elections would be held on Sept. 21.

A message was sent to Earl Grey in order that the proclamation might be signed on Saturday afternoon and issued the same evening. Earl Grey however was not at Rideau Hall, and did not return there until 9 o'clock at night. The proclamation of dissolution was then signed and it will appear today.

It will make provision for the issue of writs for the new elections on August 3rd, returnable on October 7. It will summon parliament on October 11, not, however, for the despatch of business. In the event of the Laurier government being sustained at the polls the first session of the twelfth parliament will commence either on October 18 or 25, but these dates may be changed should Mr. Borden come back from the polls victorious.

No Attempt to Get Supply.

By his action, Sir Wilfrid Laurier brings the labors of parliament to an end with $50,000,000 of supply still unvoted. He has asked His Excellency to dissolve without making an effort to secure this money, and, although, by grace of the opposition, before the premier went to the Imperial Conference and Coronation celebrations last May, an interim supply bill of some $40,000,000 was passed without discussion, there has been no attempt made since that time to secure the passage of supply.

The enquiry into the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver in connection with the $69,000 slush fund previous to the last elections is also nipped in the bud despite the fact that Victor Geoffrion, Quebec Liberal whip, assured the committee when it met on Tuesday last that the house would be sitting on Tuesday next to which date the enquiry was adjourned.

Witnesses have arrived from western points including Hon. Charles Cross, only to find that Laurier has given them a useless trip across the continent.

It is stated that Mr. Oliver, who has apparently been anxious to have the enquiry proceed, is up in arms against the decision of his colleagues to dissolve without giving him a chance to clear himself. It was noticed that Mr. Oliver left the council chamber half an hour in advance of his colleagues and when questioned refused to make any statement referring his questioners to Mr. Fielding.

Even now dissolution is not a real fact until the issue of the extra Canada Gazette tomorrow morning, but there was a general exodus of members to all parts of the country last night and today.

A Short Parliament.

The eleventh parliament which has just passed into history was brought into being by the general elections held on October 24, 1908. Its life has therefore been brief, two years and nine months. It was the second shortest in Canadian parliamentary history, the shortest being that which opened on March 5, 1873, and dissolved on Jan. 2, 1874.

Two by elections held during its life returned anti-Laurier candidates, North Essex sending Mr. O. J. Wilcox, a straight Conservative, to Ottawa, to replace Judge Sutherland, and Drummond Arthabaska sending Arthur Gilbert the anti-navy nationalist. It had a turbulent career. In the session of 1909-10 the naval bill and in the session just ended the reciprocity bill roused party feeling to fever heat.

Much Business Unfinished.

The eleventh Parliament dies with many important measures still on the order paper. The bank act was held over, and a bill extending the charters for a year put through. Other measures stranded high and dry by reason of reciprocity being pushed to the front, as the most important item on the agenda are: the Chinese immigration act, the act to regulate the manufacture and importation of explosives, amendments to the companies act, the copyright act, a large number of orders in council respecting coal and mineral lands which awaited legislation to make them effective, the act to prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus, amendments to the Dominion lands act, and the juvenile delinquents' act, amendments of the civil service act, the grain act, and Mr. Graham's legislation respecting branch lines and feeders for the Intercolonial. These are some of the more important government measures sacrificed on the altar of the passage of reciprocity.

A Pending Cabinet Shuffle.

A point of interest which the next few days will decide, is the reorganization of the cabinet. It is expected that Sir Frederick Borden will be appointed almost immediately to the high commissionership in London, that Mr. Brodeur will go to the supreme court bench to be succeeded by Mr. Lemieux as minister of marine, that Mr. Beland, of Beauce, will succeed Mr. Lemieux as postmaster general, and E. M. Macdonald brought in to take the portfolio of militia and defence.

With this reorganized cabinet Laurier will face the electors and it is regarded as certain that these changes will be made at once.

The ministers will disperse at once for their particular zones of influence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier after a series of meetings in the Province of Quebec, is expected to stump Ontario where the Liberals will put forth their strongest efforts. This, however, has not been definitely decided.

Mr. Borden will speak in various parts of the country and plans will be announced almost immediately as to the localities to be visited by the Opposition leader. There is absolutely no foundation for the published statement that there is a mutual agreement on both sides to make reciprocity the sole issue.

Mr. Sifton Will Not Run.

Mr. Sifton will not contest any constituency, intending to devote himself to the work of the conservation commission. He will, however, devote himself actively to opposing reciprocity.

Opposition Eager for Fight.

As indicated in the declaration of the leader of the party, the opposition goes into the struggle eagerly. The dissolution announcement was received in the Conservative committee room with shouts of acclaim and the demonstration which began on receipt of the news early in the afternoon has continued. Every outgoing train is loaded with members hurrying to their constituencies, and all wires out of Ottawa are hot with messages which go to the party organizations all over Canada, from coast to coast.

The Grain Growers Thrown Down.

At the last moment the government has openly flouted the interests for whose friendly help they have been willing to sacrifice Canadian nationality, the grain growers of the west. It has been known for days that a delegation of grain growers was on the way east to urge that the grain bill be taken up and passed, even if reciprocity were sidetracked for the time. Knowing that this delegation was on the way the government has dissolved parliament and left the grain bill among the sessional waste paper.

The outlook is for the most hard fought and spectacular campaigns known in Canada since the great days of the remedial bill. The situation in many respects resembles that of 1896, except that it is a Conservative instead of a Liberal opposition that goes into this fight with the inside track. Ontario and Quebec will form the great battle ground of the two parties, and the forces of both sides will be largely concentrated on these two provinces. Conservatives declare that they will sweep the province of Ontario, which knows the reciprocity issue of old. They will hold their present proportion in Quebec where the government majority will be largely reduced by the election of Nationalists. Conservative gains are looked for in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and on Prince Edward Island. West of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia are scheduled to go solidly Conservative, while the two new provinces will show Conservative increases.

Mr. Borden Coming East.

Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden will take the stump, although no tours have as yet been mapped out. It is likely that while Sir Wilfrid Laurier will confine his attention to Quebec and Ontario with Quebec first, the opposition leader will spend much of his time in the Maritime Provinces, his own riding of Halifax having been marked by the Liberal organization for capture. He starts next week.

Premier McBride in Ottawa.

On top of the dissolution there came to Ottawa Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, and the man who is to be R. L. Borden's right arm in the Far West in this fight. "Dick" McBride was met at the train by British Columbia members, taken to the Rideau Club, and afterwards to the House, where he was received with shouts of joy by the Conservatives of '89. Mr. McBride promised to deliver a solid Conservative British Columbia. He will also take a prominent part in the fight in Alberta, but will not complete his plans as to personal contest until he gets back to British Columbia. He is wanted as a candidate in Comox-Atlin.

Premier McBride unanimously condemns the action of the government in burking the Oliver inquiry.

F. D. Monk came up to Ottawa today and was asked what he thought of the dissolution.

"It was sudden," said he. Further along he expressed the opinion that a few months of reciprocity would have the whole country against the government.

Parliament's Last Act.

The last act of the parliament just dissolved was the publication of the promoting of the military defence conference held in connection with the Imperial Conference.

Two meetings were held. The committee which deliberated devoted itself to relations between the central and local sections of the Imperial general staff. A direct system of semi-official correspondence has been established on subjects such as routine and training.

It is proposed to form a Dominions section at London. A system of standardising the training of permanent officers has been established. Arrangements are made as to the terms upon which the inspector general of the oversea forces will be invited to inspect Dominion forces. It is arranged that 12 or 13 overseas officers shall be admitted each year to the staff college at Camberley for a two year course. To help meet the additional expense the Dominion will contribute £200 a year for every officer it sends. The course will not be relaxed.

Mr. Bourassa Starts It.

St. Hyacinthe, July 29.—Henry Bourassa, nationalist leader, opened the campaign here today, his mass meeting starting very shortly after dissolution had been announced in Ottawa. His speech was distinctly an election one and his theme was the navy bill and Laurier's iniquities and inconsistencies.

To the 6,000 present he declared that the voter need not take into account the question of reciprocity which did not seem likely to bring either great good or great harm to the country in general, but that he must go to the poll determined to support only such a candidate as was pledged to repeal the navy bill, the most wicked and iniquitous measure that had ever been inflicted upon the people of the country. He went on to criticize the bill in detail and then attacked the various clauses which are to govern the actions of the various Imperial and Colonial fleets.

Mr. Bourassa was well received except by a certain portion of the audience who set themselves out to annoy him, but his quick caustic retorts soon gained him a respectful silence.

Sir Wilfrid's Statement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an address to the Canadian people, issued yesterday after the dissolution of Parliament, states the issue before the electors as follows: Refers to the history of previous negotiations between Canada and the states in regard to reciprocity, and complains because the tactics of the Opposition forced him to dissolve Parliament, and submit to the will of the people.

"In this condition of things," he says, "it has seemed to His Excellency's advisers more in accordance with the dignity of Parliament, with the traditions of those British institutions which all true Canadians value so highly, and which the present Opposition degrade with such a light heart, with the best interests of the country as a whole, to remit the issue to the people themselves, so that the people themselves may judge between the Government and the Opposition and declare whether they have changed their minds or whether they are still in favor of reciprocity in natural products and whether they will or will not have the American market for the promising crop soon to be gathered in Canada."

"The issue, my countrymen, is in your hands, and to your decision His Majesty's government in Canada are well content to leave it. It has been alleged by the opposition that this agreement, if consumated, would imperil the connection with the Mother Country, and finally bring the annexation of Canada to the United States."

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid claimed the Liberals still maintained the principle of the British preference at the topmast and that the reciprocity agreement would be a bond of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

LITTLE GIRL LOST IN WOODS FOR 36 HOURS

Daughter of Mr. Hutchings of Midland, Went in Woods Friday to Pick Berries and Lost Her Way.

Hampton, July 30.—The whole community was stirred yesterday by the knowledge that the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchings, of Midland, was lost in the woods, and all efforts to locate her had failed.

On Tuesday morning this child and an older sister went to pick berries in the scrub about a third of a mile from home. Between one and two o'clock the little girl became tired and wanted to go home. The older sister directed her toward the highway and started her in the direction of the house. When the older girl reached home about four o'clock it was found that nothing had been seen of the child, and instantly search began, the whole neighborhood being covered, but without success. The neighbors continued the search until nine o'clock, but such is the nature of the deep woods, heavy scrub, and swampy thickets, that no good could be served by continuing the search in the dark. The night, too, was very stormy, and it was seen that some more perfect organization must be had, if the ground was to be thoroughly covered.

Word was brought to Hampton and the Flewwelling mill was shut down and the workmen despatched for the scene, S. H. Flewwelling following the searchers.

E. A. Schofield and a dozen of Scout boys also went out, and by noon there were at least a hundred men and boys, spread out in companies tramping about fifteen feet apart, duly numbered, and constantly calling to each other.

About three miles in area was thus thoroughly beaten up, but up to six o'clock no trace of the child had been found. Only two vehicles had been seen passing along the road during the afternoon, but their occupants had seen nothing of the child. The search was continued today, but up to the present without success.

Still, the thickets or swamps or the running brook, or the fallen trees or any other of the hiding places of the tangled wild, might readily cover up traces of so small a child. Many of the searchers returned tired and sad that their difficult but unsuccessful labors could not be continued but tonight parties are organized to turn out tomorrow (Sunday) and scour the whole country, if need be, to find the missing child.

THE LITTLE ONE FOUND.

Later.

Special to The Standard.

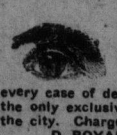
Hampton, July 30—On Saturday evening a Mr. Tabor, of Midland, neighbor to the Hutchings family, drove to Hampton Village to bring in the joyful intelligence that the lost child had made her own way through the woods and swamps out to the road near a barn about a mile and a quarter from home where she was seen by Peter Duncan, a farmer, barefooted and still in possession of the tin pint cup she had taken with her to get berries 36 hours before.

Duncan caught her up and carried her to his home whence, after giving her some much needed food, he drove her to her home, where she was received with the wildest joy and deepest thankfulness. She said when night came on she crawled under a bush and went to sleep, and on waking went on in search of the road parallel to and not far from which she had travelled all day, till she came to the open field and barn.

It was about half past six o'clock Saturday evening when she was discovered after the long and arduous search.

DIED.

SEEDS.—Suddenly, at Rainy River, Ont., James A. Seeds, son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Seeds. Notice of funeral later.



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CONSERVATIVES ARE PREPARED

Continued From Page 1.

"Up at Ottawa the Conservative members who spent the intermission in their constituencies were very confident that the result of an election on the reciprocity issue would be an unqualified endorsement of the attitude of Mr. Borden. They reported that they found among their constituents a very strong feeling against the pact, and that the more the people studied the question the more suspicious they became of it. Even among the people who were at first inclined to favor the proposition they found a great change of opinion, and there can be little doubt that the tide is setting more strongly against the government every day. Many evidences of the unpopularity of reciprocity have cropped up in unexpected quarters."

The Sooner the Better.

In regard to the date set for the elections, Dr. Daniel said he thought it would be satisfactory to everybody. The expectation was that the elections would be set for the first week of October, but he thought the latter part of September would be suitable. "There is no need of a long drawn-out contest," he added. "The main questions at issue have been before the country for some time and most people have doubtless made up their minds how they will vote by this time. And the sooner the question is settled the better."

Asked how the people of the Mother Country regarded the reciprocity question, Dr. Daniel said that old country people who had talked to him about it were all naturally opposed to it, believing it would seriously affect the political connections as well as the trade relations of Great Britain and Canada.

"And there can be no doubt that their view of the matter is right," he added. "If, as the Liberals say, reciprocity would cause a great development of the trade between the United States and the Dominion, then it stands to reason that the east and west trade and the trade between Canada and Great Britain must fall off. It does not require any special intelligence to see that, and the people in the Old Country are just as bright as anybody. But while they think that it is not in the interests of the Empire that Canada should embark on the course mapped out for her by the Laurier administration, they are disinclined to say much that would savor of interference in Canadian politics, hoping that the dangers of reciprocity will be apparent to the Canadian people and that they will refuse to become involved in them."

A Pleasant Visit.

Speaking of his visit to the Old Country as a member of the parliamentary delegation which attended the Coronation of the King, Dr. Daniel said the members of both the Old Country parties who had been charged with the duty of entertaining the overseas representatives could not have shown them greater hospitality, or done anything more to make their visit pleasant and profitable, than they did.

"We will always entertain the most pleasant memories of our experience," he continued. "We, of course, witnessed the ceremonies in connection with the Coronation of the King and Queen and were also present at Carnarvon at the investiture of the Prince of Wales. But perhaps even more impressive than the pomp and pageantry associated with those great and memorable functions, was the insight given us into the industrial greatness and social progress of the Mother Country.

"The committee which entertained us took us to the Tyne, the Clyde, Belfast, and other great industrial centers, and also to Edinburgh, Dublin, and other places rich in historical associations and interest. No doubt their object was to impress us with the greatness of the industrial progress of the Mother Country, and certainly we were impressed with what was shown us. So far from being played out, the Mother Country still holds a great lead over other countries, not only in industrial development, but in many other lines of activity.

The Shipbuilding.

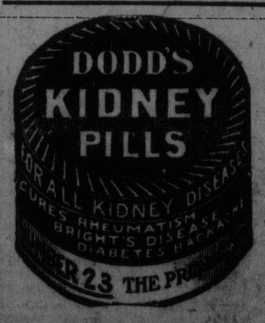
"Along the Clyde and the Tyne, where the great shipyards extend for miles and miles, we saw all types of ships in every stage of construction, and every one of them seemed to be busy. At Glasgow we saw the battleship built by New Zealand and presented to the Imperial Navy, and on the Tyne we saw one immense plant where they build and equip a battleship from the crude iron—probably the only establishment which carries on every operation connected with the building of a ship in the world.

"Then we were given an opportunity to appreciate what good municipal government means to the people. In every city we visited we found the streets in good condition. Public cleanliness was the rule everywhere, and this was reflected in the excellent health conditions. Even in the immense metropolis of London, the care of the municipal authorities is evident on every hand. It is said that there is no place in that big city from which you can not see trees, and breathing places.

"London is the healthiest city in the world, and to make it so has been not the least of the many great achievements of the Englishmen. Nothing could be more delightful or more inspiring than to travel the streets of London and watch the sights. You marvel at the orderly progress of the immense streams of traffic, and are continually delighted at the evidences of the accommodating and co-operative spirit of the people."

Lively Street Fight.

There was a lively row on Union street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. The principals were Jeremiah Daney and Stanley Hamburg, a Russian. Hamburg accused Daney of stealing $10 from him and that started the row. Officers Rankine and Wittrien happened along, and arrested both men. The row attracted a large crowd.



GOVERNMENT VIOLATES SOLEMN PLEDGE

Continued From Page 1.

some days a meeting of the committee took place on Tuesday, 25th July, when witnesses were present in Ottawa who could have been called to give evidence. The Conservative members of the committee urged that the inquiry should proceed forthwith. The government through his supporters upon that committee, urged an adjournment until Tuesday, August 1st. The adjournment was pressed on the ground that Mr. Carvell, one of the government members of the committee had not yet returned. There were many others equally capable available in the Liberal ranks, and his place could easily have been supplied. Finally Mr. Meighan, one of the Conservative members, asked for a guarantee that Parliament would be sitting on the following 5—oBdrn. ibn et,asHyn Tuesday, Aug. 1st, so that the inquiry could then proceed. That guarantee was given and the adjournment was then agreed to. **THE PLEDGE THUS GIVEN WAS DELIBERATELY VIOLATED BY THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT TODAY.**

"But apart from this deliberate violation of a solemn pledge, it is a distinct breach of constitutional usage that Parliament should be dissolved while one of its committees is engaged in the investigation of charges which involved the honor of the minister of the Crown, and the fate of the Government. Such a course constitutes an alarming and dangerous precedent which would not for one moment be tolerated in the Mother Country. **IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CLEAR UP THESE CHARGES BEFORE APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE AND THAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE IN ONE WEEK.** Several witnesses summoned by the committee are in Ottawa today ready to give their evidence on Tuesday next. That committee and all its power of inquiry was wiped out of existence by the dissolution of Parliament. The course of the Government in deliberately burking this inquiry on the eve of an appeal to the people was an outrageous abuse of their power and manifested in a most striking manner their utter contempt of decent public opinion.

(Signed) "R. L. BORDEN."

ONCE BANK PRESIDENT; GAMBLING RUINED HIM.

San Francisco, July 29.—A man who says he is Carey A. Mander, former president of the Bank of Pearl, at Pearl, Illinois, surrendered here last night to the police, declaring himself a fugitive from justice. He said he had gambled away $300,000 of the Bank's funds, stole $10,000 more and fled. He surrendered, he said, because he was starving.

PORT AU PRINCE STILL HEMMED IN BY REBELS.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, July 29.—The revolutionists surround the city but early today had not made an attempt to take possession. During the night fire broke out in the business district but there was little wind and prompt action by the fire department stopped the flames before they had done any great damage. Six small houses were destroyed.

SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR THE STREET CAR MEN

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir,—Kindly allow me space to reply to a letter which appeared in the Daily Telegraph a few mornings ago reflecting upon the conductors of the St. John Street Railway Company. This letter has just come under my notice and I desire to state that in my humble opinion it is most unfair to a class of hard working, courteous and faithful men.

There may be many ways in which your street railway, like others, is open to criticism, but as one who has travelled well over the United States and Canada and has been a frequent patron of street cars in many places, permit me to say that no charge of discourtesy can be laid at the doors of the conductors or motormen of the local railway. On the contrary I have especially noticed that they exercise a kindness toward their patrons which is as unusual in other cities as it is refreshing here.

The writer of the Telegraph's letter must have had a bad breakfast the morning on which he penned his hasty and ill-timed communication.

TRAVELLER.

St. John, July 29.