

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

WHOLE No. 3201

Invest in A Diamond

¶ The world's famous woman speculator has large sums invested in Diamonds, not for personal adornment, but for speculative purposes.—Diamonds are going up higher and higher every year.

¶ Not only will you drive profit from the constantly increasing value of the gem, but it will give you an air of prosperity and success that will pay.

¶ The Diamond that you want can probably be found in our stock. If not, we can get it for you in 48 hours.

¶ Come in and talk it over.

Marriage Licenses
and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. V. Dalling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
— OPTICIAN

KODAKS
and
SUPPLIES.

LADIES!

Let us shoulder the drudgery of Wash Day. Why do you stand over the wash tub and break your back, and then go out to the clothes line and probably catch a bad cold, which means a big Doctor's bill in the end.

Send the wash to us. We do it for 4c per pound, which means that all flat work is ironed and all starched goods are starched and ready to iron.

Drop us a card or telephone 8-11 and we will do the rest.

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On All Custom Made Tailored Garments
For 39 Days from Date.

Just to keep the full force of hands busy
during the slack season:

\$18.00	SUITS	FOR	\$16.00
20.00	"	"	18.00
22.00	"	"	19.00
24.00	"	"	21.00
27.00	"	"	24.00
30.00	"	"	26.00

Overcoats and Trousers in like
proportion.

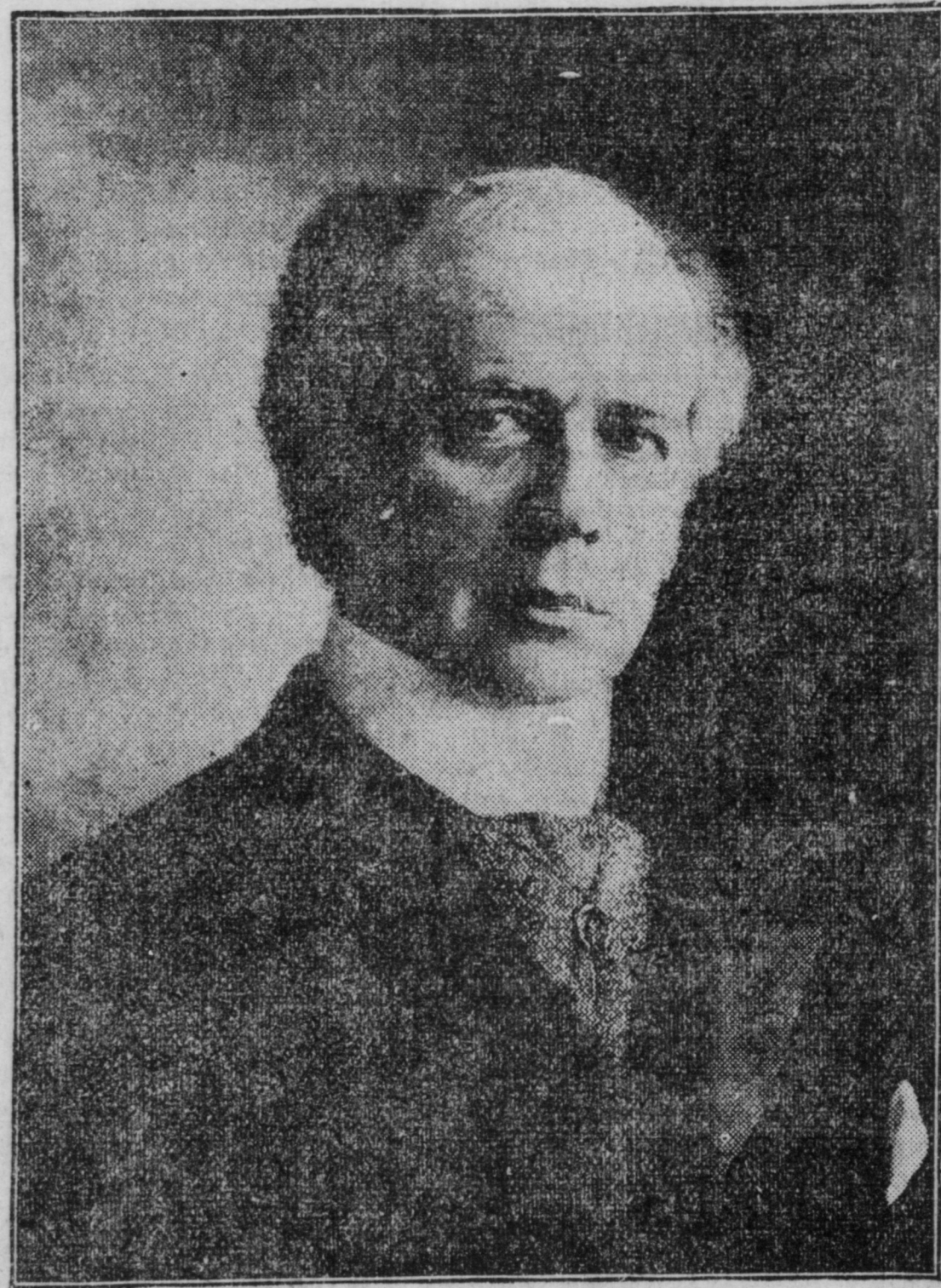
TERMS SPOT CASH.

R. B. JONES Co., Ltd.
Manchester House.

LAURIER EXPLAINS NAVAL POLICY IN MASTERLY SPEECH

Hopes to Have Eleven Warships Built by Canadian Plants.

Scores Conservatives for Assenting to Government's Proposal and then Recanting—Borden Moves Amendment That Dominion Contribute at Once the Price of Two Dreadnoughts to Britain, and Monk Moves Amendment to His Leader's Amendment.



Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The naval policies of the political parties in Canada were exposed in the house of commons today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a brilliant and patriotic speech, defined the stand of the government before crowded galleries and a house which hung breathless on his words, or broke into thunders of applause in appreciation of his words, and at the end burst fervently into the national anthem.

Mr Borden declared the policy of the opposition, and Mr Monk announced the attitude of the opposition to the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid declared for a navy of eleven vessels built in Canada within the next four years.

Mr Monk declared that the government's policy changed the relations of Canada and the mother country and that the question of a navy should be put to the country in the form of a plebiscite.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

At the outset, Sir Wilfrid expressed his regret that the continued illness of Hon. Mr Brodeur would deprive the house to some extent of the wealth of information, attention and care which the latter could give to the measure in its discussion before the house.

Then in a preliminary to the discussion of the present situation in regard to the naval question, Sir Wilfrid gave a brief review of the attitude which had been maintained up to the present by the two parties in the house. In so far as the present government and the Liberal party were concerned that question had arisen for the first time at the imperial conference of 1902, when the subject of defence was very carefully considered.

The discussion revealed the fact that there was a divergence of views between the British and the colonial attitude. The secretary of state for war suggested that the dominion beyond the seas should equip and maintain a body of troops for imperial service, which in case of war would be turned over automatically to the war office. Some of the dominions agreed to this, others, including Australia and Canada, disagreed.

The secretary for the navy suggested that the dominion should contribute yearly to the maintenance and equipment of the imperial navy. To this the ministers, who represented Canada, could not give their assent. They embodied their views in a state paper. In this it was stated that they recognized the obligation of Canada to relieve to a large extent, in so far as the means of the country would allow, the burden which had hitherto been on the shoulders of the English taxpayer alone. They declared that as Canada increased in wealth and population it would go further in the matter of defence, and that in everything undertaken in that direction, whatever might be done would be done in co-operation with the imperial authorities, but always under the control and responsibility of the Canadian authorities, in accordance with their right to self-government, in this as in all other matters.

NO CHANGE IN LIBERAL POLICY.

This, Sir Wilfrid said, was eight years ago and in that time the government had never deviated from its policy. This policy the government affirmed again at the imperial conference of 1907, and again last year in the parliament when the question came up for concrete and immediate action. This policy is embodied in the bill now before the house and by this policy the government stands or falls. But fall it would not.

This policy is the latest link in the long chain of events which followed from the principle laid down by the reformers of old times, Baldwin and Lafontaine, and step by step, stage by stage, we have brought Canada to the position it now occupies, that is to say, the rank, dignity and status of a nation within the British Empire.

This policy is the full maturity of the rights asserted, the obligations assumed by Canada, which inspired the imperial poet, when, after Canada had given preference in her markets to the products of the mother country to put in her mouth these words: "Daughter am I in my mother's home, but mistress in my own."

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said that if we adopt today this policy, if we put it in the form in which it is now before the country, it is because we lay it down that Canada is a nation, but a daughter-nation of England. Such has been the strong and persistent course of the Liberal party from the time this policy was initiated.

THE TORY POLICY.

"And I may say now," said Sir Wilfrid, "what has been the policy of the Conservative party? I think I am not offensive or unjust to the Conservative policy, when I say that upon this question their attitude has been what it is today, divided in council and divided in action. So far as this house is concerned our policy, more than once, has received the assent, at least the consent, of the members of the Conservative party who sit in this house. It has been more than once reviewed and commented upon, but never challenged or dissented from."

"Outside of this house it has received the open commendation of the best and most experienced minds in the party. I am bound to say at the same time that it has been censured and criticized, severely censured and severely criticized, by those who, within the party, boast of their imperialism, who carry abroad upon their foreheads their imperial phylacteries, who boldly walk into the temple and there boldly thank the Lord that they are not like other British subjects, that they give titles of everything they possess and that in them alone is to be found the true incense of loyalty. Was it, Sir, because of the prodding of these very zealous and very officious men that my hon. friend from North Toronto brought up this question of imperial defence last year? I know not, but on the first day the house met my hon. friend gave notice of the motion designed to bring the matter, in concrete form, before parliament and the people. As I understood the motion it was an en-

dorsation of the policy which we had always pursued and in so understanding it I do not think I did him an injustice. I meant to pay him a compliment."

QUOTES FOSTER'S APPROVAL.

Mr Foster's resolution, Sir Wilfrid said, was interpreted by the opposition as an endorsement of the policy of the government. However, Mr Monk had told them that this motion had created some stir in the ranks of the party and that he could not support it.

Sir Wilfrid quoted the concluding sentences of Mr Foster's address in moving his resolution last year, declaring that the time had come when Canada should assume a greater share of the burden of the imperial defence but not specifying very clearly whether that contribution should be in the form of the creation of a Canadian navy or of a direct contribution.

The language by Mr Foster, said Sir Wilfrid, was not as clear and incisive as his sentences usually were. He spoke rather tentatively and had apparently not yet found his sea-legs.

The government took the position that it was not advisable to depart from the policy laid down at the imperial conference, and in the resolution which it proposed in the amendment, and which was unanimously carried by the house. It was declared that the proper policy for Canada to pursue was to create her own navy under her own control, but to act in co-operation with the imperial navy.

CONSERVATIVES PLAYED DOUBLE GAME.

"When this resolution was moved," said Sir Wilfrid, "and accepted by unanimous vote, we believed that it would be binding upon the other side of the house as it is binding on this side. But in this we made a mistake. It never entered our minds the men on the other side of the house would go back on the vote they had solemnly given. We paid them too great a compliment. Three months had hardly elapsed when the terms of this resolution were attacked and challenged by the men who had voted for it, attacked in the press, attacked in conversation with reporters, attacked on public platform. Thus the summer went on. Everybody almost on the other side who had spoken upon this resolution, discussed and controverted it. The leader spoke, and they all spoke together and all spoke differently, their voices singularly out of tune. This was the condition of things when the house met last November."

"We were then the witnesses of a curious spectacle. The men who had been so loquacious during the recess suddenly became dumb. The moment they came into the house, at the time and place appointed for debate, they became as mute as oysters. With a demure voice and without a smile they told us they could not debate this question until they knew what had taken place at the conference at London and until they had all the papers. But during the recess, without knowing what had taken place at the conference, without having the papers, their nimble tongues had been wagging, wagging in all the tones of the gamut and in resonant cacophony.

"This sudden prudence and caution after so much extravagance of language did not deceive anybody. It was all very transparent, although a somewhat clumsy attempt to hide a difference which had been apparent to all observers. When they were talking by themselves, one here and one there, one in Alberta and the other in Winnipeg, one in Toronto and one in Quebec, they could all speak differently, each one trying to appeal to the passions and feelings of his immediate audience, but when they came in here they had to try and speak to the country and speaking to the country means, at all events, unanimous language. Hence the silence, hence the clamor for papers."

A DIVIDED PARTY.

"And in the meantime they met and deliberated. They deliberated in the morning, they met in the evening, and then again deliberated, and the result of their meetings and their deliberations was the appointment of a committee with the object of trying to obtain a policy, trying to reconcile the irreconcilables, trying to find a platform or something upon which to hold bold from East Grey, Mr Sprague, and the gentle lamb from Jacques Cartier, Mr Monk, could roar and bleat in unison. (Loud laughter.)

"The task was a difficult one and how far the committee succeeded we know by what took place within three weeks when this bill was introduced for the first time. Three members of the opposition then

spoke and all three spoke differently. The leader of the opposition agreed to the principle of the bill, but thought it did not go far enough. Mr Monk was opposed to this bill and everything of that kind. Mr Jamieson, though not very well or sure of his ground, seemed to ask for a referendum.

The result of all this is plain. On the other side of the house we have a house divided against itself. On the other hand we had the negative extremists represented by Mr Monk; on the other hand we have the affirmative extremists, those who desire not a Canadian navy but an imperial navy to be maintained by contributions from the self-governing dominions, and those who believe that if we have a navy it should pass automatically in time of war into the hands of the admiralty; those who believe a navy is not sufficient and that we should have an emergency contribution.

NOT AN IMPERIALIST.

"All these forms of opinion are simply different forms of a respectable, though misguided imperialism. If I may be permitted to speak of myself personally, I do not pretend to be an imperialist.

"I want to speak from that double standpoint, for our policy is an expression of that double opinion. Let me say at once to those who differ from me, those who pretend to be imperialists, those who pretend that the British Empire must be the first consideration, that in my judgment the policy which I have the honor to place before the house at this moment is in better keeping with the true spirit upon which the British Empire was founded, upon which it exists, and upon which it only can continue to exist.

"This is not the first time in history when men, who have conceived the true idea and felt very strongly upon it, have made a sad failure of it when they attempted to carry it into effect. So it is with the short-sighted men who believe that their policy of centralization will unite the British Empire. Mark the difference. Their policy is centralization, our policy is autonomy. And let the tale of the past tell the tale of the future."

BOUND BY TIES OF DEVOTION

"Sir, of all the phenomena of history I do not know any that carries with it a greater lesson than the existence of the British Empire composed of young nations scattered all over the earth, with no force binding them together, but attached to the motherland simply by their own devotion. If in the days of the Emperor Augustus when Rome had reached the summit of her power, when her dominion extended all over the basin of the Mediterranean, and when thirty legions were moving all the time from one end of the empire to the other to keep in subjection rebellious races, if some one had said to the strong Roman statesman the time will come when the small island of Britain, now the most distant of all Roman possessions, will itself establish an empire which will extend to the confines of the earth and will be maintained not by force but by a new principle invented by her people, namely, the consent of the governed, this great Roman statesman would have laughed at the idea.

"If we go no further back in history than the first year of the late queen, when Upper and Lower Canada were in the throes of a rebellion, if some one had said even then that these two provinces were to be brought to subjection and obedience by other than the force of arms, the answer would have been that it was the maddest of all mad conceptions.

"Well, this maddest of all conceptions has become the reality of the present day. What is the principle, what is the inspiration, what is the one influence that has quelled rebellion in Canada? What has brought Canada to the position that she occupies to-day? What is the principle, the inspiration which has made Australia what it is, which has made (New Zealand what it is, and which today in South Africa, torn by war only ten years ago, is building up a nation under the British flag? What is it but the principle of autonomy, the principle of self-government.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT MADE UNITED CANADA.

"Consider for a moment what would be the position of Canada if we had continued to be governed as we were in 1837, simply by ministers in Downing street, irresponsible to the people of this country. Should we have content, devotion, loyalty? No, we should have today what we had then, discontent and dangerous dissatisfaction. Lord Dunham was the first statesman of all the ages to recognize the

truth. Bold was the remedy he suggested. Give to the colonies the same rights and privileges and powers exercised by British men in their own island, the power to govern themselves according to their own rules and notions. It was not until there was sent from England a man as broad in genius as Lord Dunham himself, namely, Lord Elgin, that with the assistance of Baldwin and Lafontaine, we had responsible government in this country, and it was from that date that the British Empire started upon its triumphant march across the ages.

"When these great men, Brown, Dorich Lafontaine, Baldwin and Macdonald, laid down the principle of responsible government in this country, did they set any limitation upon its potentialities? No, they launched out, untrammelled and unlettered, to enclose the earth in a bond of union and liberty. They did not think that the principle could be trusted for a certain distance, but that it would have to be abandoned the moment they came to the ultimate result of its operation.

"But now we are told that in matters of defence, naval defence, we are to abdicate the principle of responsible government in everything else, we can make our own laws, we can administer our own affairs and even have control of our land forces but that in matters of naval defence we should have no power of our own.

"I need not say that this principle is one to which we on this side of the house cannot agree. We are told that the only way in which naval defence can be carried on is by contribution to the imperial navy. I have to submit that this idea of contribution seems to me repugnant to the genius of our British institutions, it smacks too much of tribute to be acceptable by British communities. That is not the true conception of new nations growing strong and wealthy, each developing itself along the lines of its own needs and conditions, but all joining in the face of a common danger and from all points of the earth rushing upon the common enemy.

"But, the point is no longer arguable. The point has been settled at the last conference. Many and many a time upon the floor of this house and in the press of this country we have been assailed and our action has been contrasted with the action of Australia, who in 1902 agreed to give a contribution for the maintenance of the imperial navy. But let us see what now is the position of Australia. She has abandoned the position taken in 1902 and has come to the position taken by Canada. Today she is building a fleet of her own. And there is something still more significant, it is not Australia who is paying a contribution to Great Britain, it is Great Britain who is paying a contribution to Australia for the Australian navy."

QUOTES TUPPER AND MILNER.

"Need I say more? All the best men, even in the ranks of the Conservative party, who have given any attention to this question, have come to the same way of thinking as the government. That veteran statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, once the pride and the strength of the Conservative party, has given unqualified adhesion to our policy. Need I mention another? If there is an imperialist of the imperialists now living it is Lord Milner. Lord Milner was here last fall and you will pardon me if I recall to the attention of the honorable gentlemen opposite, what were the opinions he expressed upon this question."

Sir Wilfrid then read at some length from the speech of Lord Milner in Vancouver in which he said that he believed the proper policy to pursue was the policy of building a local navy, rather than a policy of contribution. In speeches in Toronto and elsewhere he had expressed similar views.

"Now," continued Sir Wilfrid, "I think I can safely conclude that the true policy which should be followed is not that of a contribution but that of the development of our naval strength as we contemplate doing under this bill.

"This point having been settled, I come now to another which has been made a source of strength against us, that is to say, who should have control of our navy. Upon this point I stated the other day that the parliament of Canada would have control of the navy and would declare when it should or should not go to war. Upon this question we have been assailed right and left, assailed in Quebec and assailed in Ontario. In Quebec, it is said, that under no circumstances should Canada take part in any of the wars of England. In Ontario (Continued on eighth page.)