

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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

WHOLE No. 3239

## The Blue Front Jewelry Store.

### Bracelets

AND

### Rings

¶ The vogue of Bracelets and Rings finds its highest impression in the designs that fill our cases.

¶ The popularity of this store on all Jewelry is on account of the wide variety of patterns carried in stock, from which selection is easily made to suit the taste of each individual, at prices uniformly low.

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

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

KODAKS  
and  
SUPPLIES.

## Vacuum Cleaner to Rent

An excellent way to Clean Carpets in the Fall, thus saving the necessity of taking them off the floors. Apply at the

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

We bought in time to save you money. Woollen Goods have all advanced; but we are pleased to announce to our patrons for

### CHRISTMAS TRADE

that we are still able to sell at the old prices.

Suits which sell elsewhere for \$23.00  
WE SELL for \$22.00.

A similar difference in price in all our Woollen Goods.

Look at our Goods and our Prices, compare with others, and then you will buy FROM us.

Merchant  
Tailoring.

R. B. JONES CO, Ltd

MANCHESTER HOUSE

OUR AIMS ARE SATISFACTION TO ALL.

Buttons  
Covered

## MR. BOURASSA'S CANDIDATE REJECTED.

A Leading Conservative Journal Makes Plain Statement.

The Toronto Saturday night, one of the leading Journals of Canada, and a strong Conservative has the following article which is worth reading. It will be readily seen that the Conservatives of Ontario have no intention of sanctioning any affiliation with Mr Bourassa's Nationalist Candidate.

As a prominent newspaper said on the morning after the election in Drummond and Arthabaska, "The Bourassa propaganda must be met squarely." The advice was intended for the Liberal party, but it is equally applicable to the Conservative party, and to all classes of Canadians who have the future welfare of this country at heart. While the defeat of the Laurier candidate and the election of the so-called Nationalist may have come as a surprise to the majority of Canadians in this province it was not so to anyone who has closely followed the course of political events in Quebec during the past few months. It is a propaganda with which neither the Conservative party or the Liberal party can afford to make a truce. It must be destroyed by the combination of the two historic parties. We cannot prevent the French Canadians, if they are foolish enough to do so, from electing Nationalist representatives to the House of Commons; but any measures which they present to further their aims can be crushed by the combined votes of both the older parties.

What, it will be asked, is the Bourassa propaganda? As has been stated in these columns in the past, it is a clerical and racial campaign to extend the French language and Quebec institutions in this country. A lip loyalty to Great Britain cloaks an active hatred of everything British. It is in spirit if not in word seditious. Despite the fact that the parish cures of the two counties worked like committee men for the Nationalist candidate, and that he himself tried to give a religious aspect to his victory by asking the crowd to sing "Veni Creator" as a hymn of thanksgiving (thereby introducing the Deity as a factor in a bitterly and unscrupulously fought bye-election), it would not be fair to saddle the Roman Catholic church as a whole with responsibility for this new party since it hates the Irish Catholic more keenly than it hates the Canadian of English descent and has already made war on two prelates of Ontario, Mgr. Gauthier and Mgr. Fallon. It already aims to extend the field of its operations beyond the province of Quebec into Ontario and into Manitoba. It has been working unobserved by the average Canadian of other provinces and with what success this signal defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chosen candidate in a stronghold of Liberalism has demonstrated. It is an hysterical propaganda, but not the less dangerous on that account. In the recent election Mr. Armand Lavergne and his band of politicians and well-meaning but distrustful clerics ran about like the girl in the melodrama shrieking that they had been "betrayed" and that the villain of the piece was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In what does the betrayal consist? Let us first quote Mr. Albert Seigny, one of the leading lights of Mr. Bourassa's party:

"English lords who do not want to do their duty, to pay the taxes they owe, have come out here to the colonies to make us pay those taxes. I am surprised that one of the members of the House of Commons, whom you have enriched, should come to us and say: 'Lie down; crawl before the English who impose their measures on us.'"

This assertion was caused by an allusion of Mr. Lavergne, who likened the position of the French Canadian mother, whose son, he said, was going to be forced to fight for Britain, to that of the Virgin Mary.

on the night of November 3rd, Lavergne, alluding to the English speaking provinces, said: "The one way to save the Empire is by respecting the liberties and privileges of the colonies." Thus by some mysterious logic he tries to instil into the primitive mind of the French-Canadian the idea that his liberties and privileges are jeopardized. In the same speech he made a cunning allusion to the tri-color, in an obvious attempt to appeal to that sentiment which would place the flag of France above that of England.

That the Nationalists have succeeded in carrying minor clergy and lay devotees with them is astonishing in view of the fact that under the British flag the French-speaking Catholics enjoy privileges and liberties denied to his church in the ancestral land of France. Yet such is the case. The whole trend of Armand Lavergne's speeches in this campaign was the same as that of the magazine articles he has written for third rate American magazines in denunciation and depreciation of Great Britain. The crime or act of betrayal by Laurier that this theatrical spouter of fustian has been shrieking about is the fact that in response to the sentiment of English speaking Canada the Prime Minister decided to assist in the naval defence of the Empire.

It has been customary to regard Mr. Bourassa the fountain head of the Nationalist movement, as fanatical, but sincere. In view of the utterances of his chief lieutenants, Lavergne and Seigny, it is possible to regard Mr. Bourassa's statement that the campaign was not an anti-British one, and that he is as loyal to Great Britain as sincere?

What the people of Ontario and the West are chiefly concerned about is the effect of this propaganda on the rest of Canada. The recent victory has left Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a difficult position. It was in deference to this propaganda of Mr. Bourassa that the Prime Minister temporized with the naval matter and rejected the utilitarian and economical method of dealing with it—that of direct contribution. That cost him friends in Ontario, and as is plain to be seen profited him nothing in his native province. It is quite evident that it is too late for him to placate Bourassa and his associates, who are obviously bent on his destruction. But though Conservatives who regard the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the main obstacle to their success in Federal politics are disposed to rejoice over the blow his prestige has suffered in the very home of his youth, even the most callous politician, to whom power and patronage mean more than anything else, must pause and ask himself what the Conservative party has to gain by an alliance with Bourassa. He is no blather-skite like the orator Lavergne; he is brilliant, able, self-willed, and with in his rights, a scrupulous man. He has no intention of being made the cat's paw to draw the chestnut out of the fire for the Conservative party. His aim is power. If by an alliance with Mr. Borden he should attempt to defeat the Laurier Administration it would be on terms that would assure a permanent voice in the affairs of government for his party. During the Eucharistic Conference at Quebec it was made clear that there was an alliance between Bourassa and the Archbishop of St. Boniface to carry the war immediately into Manitoba. Is it then so certain that the Conservatives, by casting principle aside and entering into a tacit alliance with this brilliant fanatic, would really gain anything substantial? Toronto is generally conceded to be the Canadian stronghold of enlightened and progressive Conservatism. If it were even suspected that the Conservative leaders were in alliance with men like Lavergne and Seigny, the Conservative cause would be ruined.

It would be unfortunate for the national life of Canada if such an alliance were to become permanent. It would carry the great ridings of East, West and North Toronto, the largest, numerically, in this province; ridings which are incorruptible and which give the indicative note of how the province of Ontario stands. The large Irish Catholic vote of the province would assuredly be cast for the party headed by Laurier and the Orange vote as well. To use a vulgar but expressive but political phrase, much in vogue political caucuses, the policy for Conservatives is "Let Bourassa stew in his own juice." It is their further duty to oppose every idea on which his campaign is based. Some of us may not have approved of the temporizing conduct of the Laurier Government in connection with the naval question; but since the navy is an established fact, the policy for all Canadians who are not racial fanatics

## AN ELECTION AND A NAVY.

(Canadian Courier)

Perhaps no bye-election ever held in Canada has caused a greater disturbance in Canadian public life than that held last week in Drummond and Arthabaska. Usually the results of a bye-election are told in a simple despatch and the public straightway forget that there was a contest. In this case it has been quite different. The papers have been devoting columns to letters, interviews and editorials on the effect which this contest will have upon the fortunes and policies of the different political parties and upon the country generally. The Nationalists, under the leadership of Mr. Henri Bourassa, and the Conservatives, under the leadership of Mr. Monk, supported the Independent Liberal candidate, as against the Government's candidate, taking the ground that the Government's naval policy is wrong. There was no Conservative candidate, and the Government's nominee was beaten. As the regular party nominee to that constituency has hitherto received a majority averaging about a thousand, and as the Independent Liberal had a majority of over two hundred the turnover is decisive.

Although the Canadian Courier has always tried to avoid taking sides on political questions, it has, nevertheless, given a steady support to the proposal to build and maintain a Canadian navy. In spite of the verdict of Drummond-Arthabaska, and in spite of the gloating of a few partisans who are opposed to the Government's policy in this respect, we are still of the opinion that the Government's plan for a Canadian navy is the only possible solution of a difficult question. The Imperialists of Western Canada were strongly in favor of making a cash contribution to the British authorities. Their view was ultimately accepted by a large number of leading Conservatives in Eastern Canada. This was the one extreme. In the province of Quebec a considerable section of the French-Canadian population were averse to any form of naval expenditure, either direct or indirect. This was the other extreme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was face to face with the task of finding some middle course in which the whole of Canada might unite. They decided in favour of a purely Canadian navy, which has been suggested by the Canadian Courier and other journals taking a non-partisan view of the situation. This policy was adopted by Parliament, and was accepted by the leading British Parliamentarians as a satisfactory solution. It satisfied the necessity under which Canada lay of doing some thing towards participating in Imperial defence, and at the same time it preserved all her rights of self-government and national autonomy.

That the policy of a purely Canadian navy satisfied neither the extreme Dreadnoughters of Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, nor the anti-militarists in Ontario and Quebec has been quite evident during the whole of 1910. That these two extremes of opposition should unite in a common opposition was a turn of events which few people anticipated; yet that was what occurred in Drummond and Arthabaska.

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is "Play the game."

seems impossible that it should happen. The Nationalist of Quebec, backed apparently by the strongest ecclesiastic authorities in that province, very steadily pursued a campaign of misrepresentation which was quite anti-British in character. It must surely be patent to every English-speaking Canadian that on this question it is necessary to overlook party lines. We quite agree with the Montreal Standard (Independent Conservative) when it says:

"The result of this curious election will be an object lesson all over the Dominion of Canada. It will show that a policy which may be very popular in some portions of the country may be extremely unpopular elsewhere, and it will also show that the utmost charity of thought that must be extended to any statesman who, in ruling this country, endeavours to arrive at a compromise in policy acceptable to all.

"It illustrates the tremendous task before any man who would govern wisely and well the people of different races and creeds who dwell in this great heritage."

The Victoria Colonist (Conservative) expresses this view quite strongly:

"If we are forced to accept the results of the election as expressive of the sentiments of Quebec, a very serious situation has arisen, and it is just as well to look at it fairly and squarely. The majority of the self-governing dominions join in Imperial defence. If the majority of Quebec propose to place themselves in antagonism to this policy it may become necessary to forget the differences that have hitherto kept the two great parties apart and unite upon what, in our humble judgment, seems to be the greatest question of the hour."

The Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) says:

"The Citizen has no sympathy with Bourassa and his Quebec associates, whose sole object is apparently to prevent any assistance whatever being furnished, either directly to the Imperial fleet or by taking over the defence of the Canadian coasts."

The Montreal Witness thinks that the ultra-Imperialists should be less "shrill" in their demands, but adds: "Mr. Bourassa now pretends that the victory for his side was won because the question of a navy or no navy for Canada was not submitted to the people. Leaving aside the fact that the referendum is up-to-date no part of our political system, and has only been resorted to in case of the question of prohibition. Mr. Bourassa knows very well that his appeal has, for several years past been to race and religion, to prejudice, and that the election in Drummond and Arthabaska has been won largely by frightening the voters into the belief that the abode among them would be waged off to fight in Britain's wars of land and sea."

The Ottawa Journal analyses Mr. Bourassa's attitude as inconsistent, and says:

"Beyond all question, the rest of Canada has determined upon a policy of common self-respect as regards naval defence. Some of us may want a Canadian navy, some of us may prefer contribution to the Imperial navy, but the vast majority of us, outside of Quebec, favour one of the other—favour the principle of defensive preparation under whatever form—and must resent the Quebec position, if Quebec should follow the lead of Mr. Bourassa."

The Toronto News is not terrifically angry over the defeat of the Laurier candidate, but it is averse to any union between Conservatives and Nationalists. It declares:

"The Conservative party, however, has been educated to accept Imperial responsibilities and to desire partnership in the Empire. In that way lies its future and its success, and fortunately there will be no attempt to commit it to new courses by a doubtful alliance with extreme movements which have no certainty of length of days and which make neither for the unity of Canada nor the consolidation of the Empire."

These opinions from leading Canadian newspapers (Continued on twelfth page)