

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 62. No. 2

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

WHOLE No. 3255

Jewelry for January.

"For her who in this month is born
No gems save garnets should be worn;
They will insure her constancy,
True friendship and fidelity."

The garnet is found in many parts of the world. The best American garnets are found in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and are as fine as those found in other countries. These garnets are blood-red almandine, yellow and other colors.

Our stock offers many selections in Garnet Set Jewelry for January birthday presents.

The Wild Rose is the January birth flower.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is the best to be found in the country, and we guarantee all of it too.

Marriage Licenses and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. V. Salling
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.

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

BIG CUT!

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

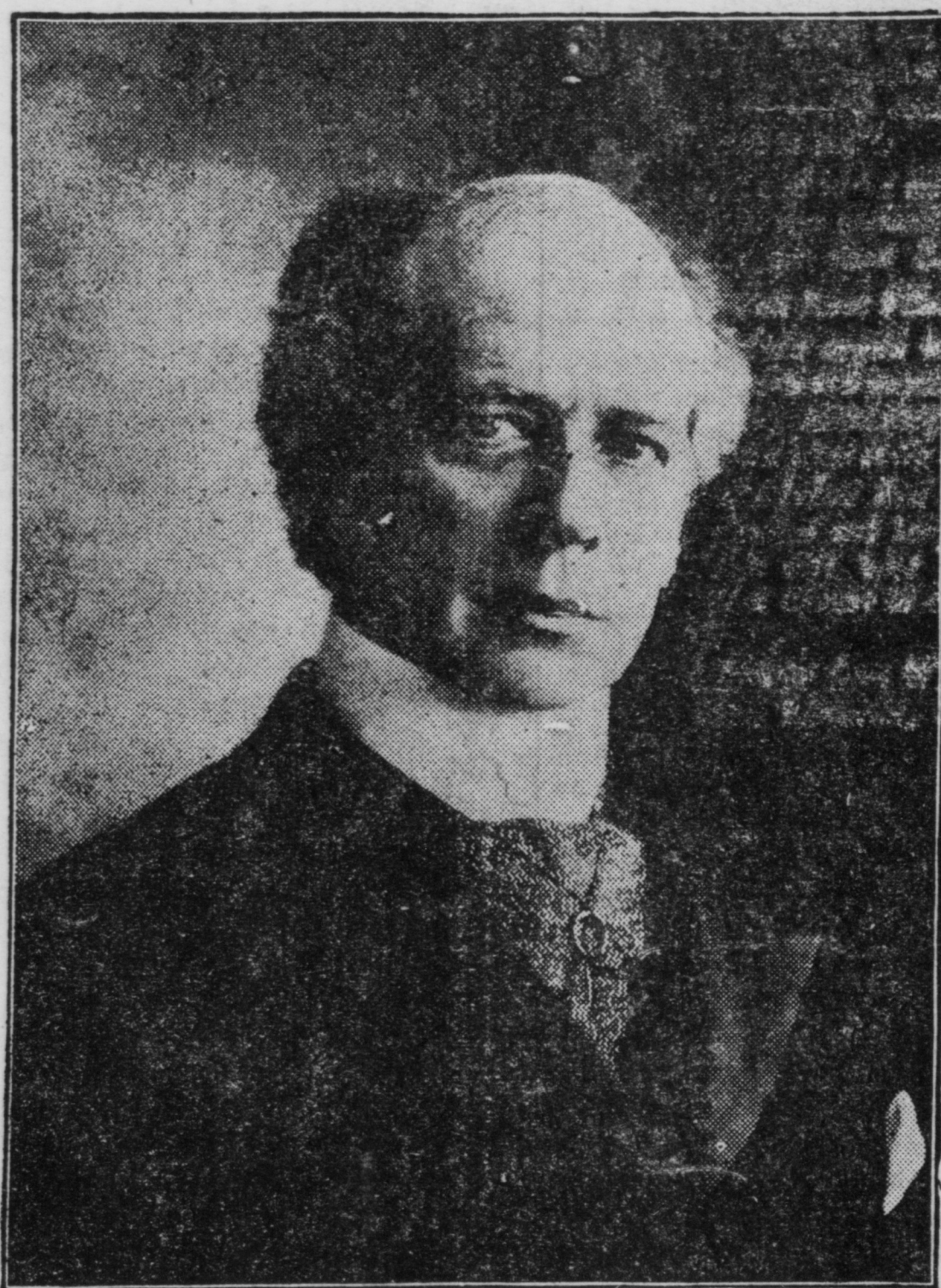
Overcoats and Trousers in like proportion.

TERMS SPOT CASH.

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

Parchment Butter Paper
for sale at this office.

Sir Wilfred Laurier's Great Speech on Imperial Unity.



SIR WILFRED LAURIER.

"I have done the best I could to promote peace and harmony in this country. I have told the people of the Province of Quebec, 'You must put upon the altar of our country whatever prejudices and preferences you may have.' I have told the people of Ontario and of all the other Provinces, 'You, too, must lay on the altar of our country whatever preferences and prejudices you have.' That, I think, is the secret of whatever success I may have had during the last thirteen years."

At a banquet given to Sir Wilfred Laurier in Toronto last week the Premier delivered the speech which we print in full this week. It is evident that the Premier is in splendid form and losing none of his old-time eloquence and energy.

"Gentlemen of the Ontario Club," he said, acknowledging the tribute of the members with a smile, "once more it is my privilege to find myself in the midst of the Grits of Toronto, because it is a double merit to be a Grit of Toronto. Places there are where it is just as natural to be a Grit as to breathe the air of heaven. Of such places there are quite a few in the Province of Ontario. I am sorry it is not so in Toronto."

"In the days of George Brown, when representation by population was the great issue, even earlier, in the days of Baldwin, and in the days of Alexander Mackenzie, Liberalism never made the least impression on the city of Toronto. Toronto is a most attractive city. We admire its noble parks, its stately University, its clean streets, its active and orderly population. All these are things which impress a visitor and compel his admiration. How can it be that a city so refined, so intellectual, so well endowed in other respects, in matters political is always in the wrong? Oh, Toronto, Toronto, thou that kildest the prophets! that stonest them that are sent unto thee! how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings; but all my efforts have been in vain."

GRITS OF ONTARIO ARE ALIVE.
"But you Grits of Ontario have never lost courage. You never despaired, and as often as the bugle sounded you were ready for the fray. You never admitted defeat under the most depressing circumstances. And, if I understand it, Mr. Chairman, this club is organized to show that the Grits of Ontario are not only alive but game, and that you are only awaiting the occasion to try conclusions once more with our opponents; to try conclusions not in any spirit of hostility, but in a spirit of emulation, believing that right is on our side, and that the side where right is will finally prevail."

PARTY PRIDE.
"Gentlemen, in our system of party government, party pride is a very natural sentiment; pride in the achievements of the past, pride in the traditions of history, pride in the names of the illustrious dead, pride in the principles connected with those traditions, with those names, and with those achievements. For my part, I never feel so proud of the party to which I belong as when I come to the city of Toronto, not only on account of the courage which I see exhibited here on all occasions, but because there is no part of Canada in which the atmosphere is so stimulating. I am reminded of the

words of Dr. Johnson, rough and sharp of tongue, 'I like a good hater.' I would not go quite as far as that. I would not say I like a good hater. I am more in the position of the sage who rendered himself immune to poison every day. I am proof against poison by the Tory press of Ontario. Every day I breakfast on The News and dine on The Mail, and my health was never so good."

THE MANNER OF ATTACK.
"There is comfort also in the manner of attack which is directed against us. If you read the Tory press, as I do every day, you will know that the manner of attack in this city is not against our principles nor the cause we advocate, but the grand and almost the only charge is that we are recreant Liberals, that we are not true to the principles of those whose disciples we profess to be. If in this Tory city of Toronto the greatest charge brought against us is that we are not true Liberals, I want to know what greater compliment can be paid to the Liberal cause. But I may say that I am familiar with that kind of attack. When I first entered public life I was branded in that way, as not true to the principles of Alexander Mackenzie, whose merit now receives recognition from the Tory press, but I remember that when in his prime he was called recreant to the principles of Robert Baldwin, just as I am called recreant to the principles of Mackenzie. It is just as true in one case as in the other."

CANADA'S GREAT STRIDES.
"One thing, however, our traducers cannot doubt, deny or dispute: that under our guidance the country has made strides, and history will attest that during these years a page has been turned in the history of Canada, a page replete with success and advancement. I know our traducers say that this is simply a matter of luck, a favor from the powers above. I don't dispute that. If it is so, I am quite content. A great French surgeon, who had a patient that had been in a serious condition, performed a dangerous operation, and as a result the patient recovered. The surgeon being congratulated, replied in modest language, 'I treated him, but God cured him!'"

CHANGED DAYS.
"The country was torn by agitation which threatened to take the form of civil war. Agriculture was depressed. Trade was stagnant. Revenue was dwindling, and, most of all, this country, with all its possibilities, could not keep its population. Well, all this has been changed. Harmony has been restored, agriculture has been prosperous, and trade has doubled and trebled its volume. The revenue is twice more buoyant, and the scourge of emigration has been put to a stop, and instead a copious stream is pouring into this country from the best countries in the world. In 1896 Canada had been much impaired by the regime to which it had

been subjected. When we took office we did not try to do anything dazzling. We did not endeavor to pose before the world. Our one and only aim was to try to make the country prosperous, to make our revenue greater than it was, to give work to those who wanted work, and better prices to those that worked."

A DESERVING GOVERNMENT.

"If it be true that he is a true friend of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, then, when we look at the thousands and hundreds of thousands of farmers now gathering in every year the golden harvest on what in 1896 was a wild prairie or virgin forest, I say, without fear of being presumptuous, that the Government have well deserved of Canada. It requires no argument. It is a self-evident proposition that there can be no prosperity in a country where there is no harmony amongst all classes that inhabit it. There can be no such thing as progress where discord is rampant in the land. And our effort when we went into office in 1896 was to establish harmony, to establish concord amongst all classes of the population, and perhaps I may say, without any presumption, that our efforts have been fairly successful."

CANADA A NATION.

"It is evident that there never was a period in our history when the feeling of brotherhood among the different peoples of Canada was as prevalent as at the present time. More than that: it is a matter of history that our population has a pride of citizenship that it did not have in 1896. We are a nation. We have a population of over seven millions. We have practical control of our foreign relations. We have command of our own forces. We are free. Our country is the finest under the sun."

"The great poet Whittier, in the time of the civil war wrote, 'We bow the head but not the knee, to the Queen of England, God bless her.' We say, 'We bow the head and the knee to the King of England, God bless him.' We are under the suzerainty of the King of England. We are his loyal subjects. We bow the knee to him; but the King of England has no more rights over us than are allowed him by our own Canadian Parliament. If this is not a nation, what, then, constitutes a nation? And if there is a nation under the sun which can say more than this, where is it to be found?"

"It has been said that history repeats itself; that at some stage back in the history of the world you find the same questions, the same problems, the same situations. This is true of everything but of the British Empire. The Empire is absolutely unique. It is unique in this, that the colonies have become nations through emancipation. They have become nations without breaking the tie which binds them to the motherland."

WHILE THE WORLD MARVELS.

"This is the position in the British Empire to-day. This is the position in Canada. This is the case in Australia and in New Zealand. The other nations marvel more and more that this is the case in South Africa, which ten years ago were engaged in mortal combat, are now engaged conserving the union and freedom of that country under the British Empire. This unexampled situation in which we are to-day, of being a nation and yet under the sovereignty of the motherland, has produced problems which never were met with before. We have to meet all these, at the same time maintaining the double allegiance of which I have spoken: allegiance to Great Britain as British subjects and allegiance to Canada."

"And yet the problems we are meeting are not new. Canada became the first self-governing colony. The first shock to the old ideas of how colonies should act towards the mother country came when the Canadian Parliament insisted on levying duties upon British goods, not only for revenue purposes, but even for protection. As to the wisdom of that policy from an economic point of view I have nothing to say here. It was something new that a colony should dare to tax the goods of the mother country for purposes of protection to build up its own industries. It looked very much like impudence to the people of the old land, and they resented it when the claim was asserted. But after the claim had been discussed in all its pros and cons Great Britain conceded that the claim was a just one, and that Canada was within its rights in doing as it did. To that we owe it that we have the right to impose duties on British goods, and we can claim that to-day that right is part of the constitution of the land."

THE PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

"We have another problem before us, a problem alluded to by Dr. MacDonald, the problem of defence. It is not new. Some few years ago we had to discuss it, and we declared then that in the matter of defence, as in the matter of economics, we must have a voice in whatever is done, in the faith that every part of the Empire should be at liberty to do the best for itself that it can according to its own light."

"We had nothing to do but to declare that it is our duty to stand for the defence of the Empire, so far as Canada is concerned, and to relieve the British taxpayer

at once of certain duties we undertook the care of the fortifications of Esquimalt and Halifax. We declared ourselves ready to assume more of the burden borne by the taxpayer of the motherland. The time had come, in our opinion, when we should organize a Canadian navy of our own. And the policy which we then inaugurated has been unanimously accepted by the Parliament. As a result I undertook to move a resolution in favor of the organization of a Canadian naval service."

CONSERVATIVES GOING BACK.

"Mark the last words of the resolution: 'The last words are these: We recognize that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the safety of the colonies, the greatness of the Empire, and the peace of the world.' That resolution was passed unanimously, we had reason to believe, with all the parties in Canada committed to it, but some of the Conservative party are going back upon that position. In my Province of Quebec the position which has been taken by the Conservative party, or by that branch of the Conservative party which is found in that Province, is that the country is not bound to do anything except to repel an invader, forgetting that the best manner is to seek the invader before he reaches your shores."

WHERE IS THE DANGER?

"But I will say no more of this. This is not the place or the time to speak of it. Not in Toronto is it necessary to speak thus, but in Montreal and Quebec. However, in the Province of Ontario another position is taken—I will not say by the whole of the Conservative party—that we should make at once a contribution to the British navy, that we should contribute at once to three Dreadnoughts, that we should contribute at once thirty million dollars. The cause, they say, for this urgency is that danger is imminent for Britain. Danger? Where is it coming from? They tell us from Germany. Let us look at this. We know that the displacement of the British navy is nearly two million tons, and that of the German navy is six hundred thousand tons. In 1912 the British navy will have a displacement of more than two million tons, and the German navy one of about a million tons. So that the disparity is too great to say that danger is imminent. But they tell us that the Germans are preparing for war—I know that the Germans are preparing for war on land and sea. So are the French. So is Australia. So is Italy. So is England also. All these nations of Europe are preparing for war, but not for any one war in particular; but every one is afraid of the others."

GERMANY'S POSITION

"I do not believe that any nation is preparing to repel invasion. I believe that nations are arming because they are afraid, one of the other. We know something of the condition of things. I wish I knew of the position in Germany. But I know something of it, though there are some things I do not know. I do not know what may be at the back of the head of the German Emperor. It may be that he is preparing for war. It may be that he is preparing for attack. But if the German Emperor is true to the world, to the old world, if blood is thicker than water, I doubt very much that it is his intention to attack the Royal family from which he springs. He may have such an intention, that is quite possible. But I know something of the feeling of the German people, and I have no hesitation in saying that they would not favor such an attack. It is not according to their traditions. We have here in this country a German population, and you know that there are no better citizens than our German fellow-citizens. They came here amongst us not with any hatred in their hearts. They are loyal to the British Crown. Germany and England have allied in the past."

KAISER CANNOT FORGET.

"I can well conceive that Germany had a score to wipe out with France, because the French armies of France have overriden those of Germany time and time again, in Saxony, in Prussia, in Belgium, and in Australia. In all these wars England was by the side of Germany, and when Germany was humiliated by France—by Napoleon—it was England's alliance with Germany that saved her. I cannot believe that these things are forgotten. But if they have been forgotten, and if there may be war, I have only this to say: In Canada we maintain that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce. It is a pledge to the world, and if England is in danger—I cannot believe she is in danger—but if she is strongly pressed, all I can say is there would be a wave of sentiment all over Canada to the rescue of the old land."

WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED.

"But, however, we are not to be stampeded by any words of that kind. We must do it in our own way. This is the position we take on this matter. I think that when it is explained to the people of Canada it will be approved by the people of Canada."

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"It seems to me that, as a young nation, we have far more important questions to deal with. The all-important one is the

question of transportation. By improving transportation, both on land and sea, and in our internal waters we can do the best service we can render to Canada at the present time. With what we have done so far we have every reason to be satisfied, a fact which Dr. MacDonald alluded to a moment ago. As he has said, the problem is to fill the gap which separates the east from the west. North of Lake Superior there is a vast extent of country which has been, up to the present time, the obstacle between the east and the west. I give credit to the Government of Sir John Macdonald for having done its best. It succeeded to a certain extent. One road was built. But one is not enough. We must have another, and even that will not be enough."

A GREAT NORTHERN COUNTRY.

"Beyond Lake Superior there is a country extending six hundred miles north, which in climate and soil is the equal of anything in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A country which should be covered with cities, towns and villages, making a continuous population from Lake Winnipeg to Quebec. That is the kind of bond we want to bind the east and the west together."

"This is a great project. It is not as far advanced as we would like it to be, but in two or three years you will have a continuous railway between ocean and ocean. Canada has such vast possibilities that we have always to look east and west and north in order to satisfy the demands for transportation of the settlers coming into the country."

A HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

"We are now going to build a railway to Hudson's Bay for the wheat fields of the new Provinces, which are to be granaries of the old world."

"But if it should prove possible to bring them within five hundred miles of the ocean by building a railway from the wheat fields of the west to Hudson's Bay we intend to do it, and this will be done, probably this year. We have had surveys at work preparing plans, and if the plans are sufficiently advanced we will commence this very year the building of that road. Probably the route will prove feasible, as the Hudson's Bay Company for over two hundred years have had it at their command. Vessels for that length of time have been plying between the waters of Great Britain and the waters of Hudson's Bay. The fur trade was the only trade that supported those vessels, but now that the land which formerly was given over to wild animals is growing wheat, we must give this new access to the wheat fields of the west. Speaking of this needs no apology. This will interest the people of Toronto, because everything that concerns Canada in any part of it affects and interests the people of Toronto."

THE CANAL SCHEMES.

"We must also have transportation by water, and two schemes have been presented to us, one for the deepening of the Welland Canal, and another for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. The deepening of the Welland Canal is a matter of necessity, I think. We must have continuous lake transportation from Fort William, and from Duluth also, down to the harbor of Montreal. At the present time the wheat transportation is made in large vessels carrying 10,000 tons, but when they come to the mouth of the Welland Canal they can go no farther, but have to unload their wheat in United States ports, in Buffalo, for instance, to go to New York. When we have the Welland Canal deepened, these vessels will not stop at the Welland Canal, but will come through and discharge at Port Colborne and Prescott to go down to Montreal."

"We have also a scheme before us for building the Georgian Bay Canal. This, I believe, is also a work of necessity. A vessel going to Montreal now has to make two angles of a triangle, first to Detroit and Windsor, and then roughly north and east to Montreal. The building of this canal would result in an immense saving of distance, and the interests of trade for that reason would be better served. This was the route followed years ago in the old times by the Northwest Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company trade. The question may be asked me, concerning these two which do you favor? I answer, 'I favor both.'"

AS SOON AS FINANCES PERMIT.

"That the Government have decided to undertake these works I cannot say, but I give you my impression that, if my voice counts for anything with the Government, just as soon as the financial conditions will permit—for remember we have very deep obligations at the present time; the Transcontinental Railway is a heavy burden we have to discharge, and we have to husband our resources; we must be bold, but we must be prudent also—but as soon as my Minister of Finance tells me it is possible to take up these works, I think we shall have the support of the Grits of Toronto."

WILL FALL TO OTHER HANDS.

"Gentlemen, I shall not see the completion of these works; my race will be over and through; but I have young colleagues. (Continued on fifth page.)"