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BY A TWO - TO - ONE VOTE RECIPROCITY IS ADOPTED

Reciprocity and World-Politics

We stand too close to the historic event of Saturday at Washington to appreciate its importance in world-politics. To the historian hereafter it may present itself as the first definite action toward the Great Reconciliation, as the Scott Act stands out as the first direct cause of the Great Quarrel between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon people. What emerges most clearly at the moment is the economic aspect. President Taft has done for the Republican party of the United States what Sir Robert Peel did for the Tory party of Great Britain three-quarters of a century ago. Under Mr. Taft's masterful leadership the party that almost defied high protection has declared that the protective principle shall not be applied to foodstuffs. The conditions attending the adoption of the Reciprocity proposals by Congress are curiously like those that preceded the repeal of the British Corn Laws in 1846. There was in Great Britain during the period antecedent to repeal a very great industrial development. Population increased rapidly, huge cities sprang up, the country was eager to enlarge its export trade; but the cost of living was so great that it was difficult to produce goods at prices that permitted foreign trade to be carried on profitably. The United Kingdom was ringed about by a system of protection specially designed to benefit the landed and agricultural interests, which were supreme in Parliament. The food taxes were oppressive in the extreme. Bread and meat, the great food staples, were so dear that working class families ate meat usually once a week only, and had to be content with cheap and nasty bread. As the city dwellers increased in numbers and political power they revolted against this condition of affairs, and Peel, the Tory leader, convinced that Cobden and the Corn Law repealers were right, swept the Corn Laws out of existence.

In the United States we have seen the same sequence of events in our own time. A people formerly agricultural have become city dwellers. Their exports, which were mainly natural products a generation ago—wheat, corn, cattle, cotton and similar articles—are now in ever-increasing degree manufactured goods. Under the protective system in its application to food-stuffs the duties on wheat, barley, oats, beans, cattle, fish and meats have been prohibitive since the passage of the McKinley Tariff twenty years ago. The inevitable result has been the frequent cornering of the wheat market, and the increase of the price of wheat and flour far above that prevailing in the world's open arts. The Meat Trust has taken toll of the people without mercy, and the cost of living has been forced up so high that the town dwellers, and in some measure the farmers also, have revolted, and demanded the removal of the food taxes that were used to make great fortunes for the manipulators of the markets. On the one hand the Trusts were able to depress the farmers' selling prices, and on the other to compel the consumers to pay enhanced prices for their food supplies. The secret of the Meat Trust's tremendous power lay in the fact that the farmer was selling cattle at prices prearranged by a little group of men who controlled practically all the packing houses in the United States, while the consumer was buying meat at retail stores similarly controlled by the Trust.

When President Taft assumed office he saw that the revolt against the excessive cost of living would, unless checked, destroy the Republican party. The only effective check was to throw the market of the United States open to food supplies from abroad. But to admit the food supplies of all nations would have been a remedy scarcely less likely to prove fatal

to the party than the disease itself. The farmers of the United States are the backbone of the Republican party, and they believe that protection has been a benefit to them. To wipe it out unconditionally at the moment when the growth of urban population really does give food producers opportunity of levying high prices would have been suicidal. And so we have the Reciprocity agreement, under which the United States market is thrown open to the natural products of Canada in return for the throwing open of the Canadian market to the natural products of the United States. That looks like a fair deal, and in a measure appeases the farmers of the United States for the loss of their protection. Nevertheless, if accepted by Canada, it practically doubles the area from which the food supplies of the industrial population of the United States will hereafter be drawn, and greatly reduces the possibility of cornering and controlling food supplies on this continent. It is Taft's way of doing for America what Peel did for Great Britain by the repeal of the Corn Laws.

But it would be a very great mistake to regard the economic aspect of the situation as the only one in the President's mind when he held out the olive branch to Canada in the Reciprocity proposals and to the motherland in the Arbitration Treaty. The leaders of public opinion in the United States begin to understand the value of Britain's good will and moral support in international politics. There are signs not a few that some day Germany may attempt to plant colonies in South America. Japan and the United States are officially friends, but the great naval power of Asia casts longing eyes on the rich Philippine Islands. A hostile combination of Germany and Japan would be formidable even to so great a nation as the Republic. So long, however, as Great Britain is an American power by virtue of her relations to Canada, so long will she be equally interested with the United States in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and so long will she exercise a restraining influence upon her ally, Japan. Therefore, by a policy of firm friendship toward Great Britain, the United States practically prevents all possibility of an alliance of Germany and Japan having for its object the opening of South America to the planting of German colonies and the extension of Japan's sovereignty to the Philippines. Mr. Taft has been Governor of the Islands, and knows the situation in Eastern Asia as no other statesman of the Republic does. His overtures to Great Britain and to Canada are the result chiefly of personal friendship and respect, but they are not unrelated to the great problems of world politics.

It may be added that the suggestion that annexation is in the President's mind is a manifest absurdity. Were Canada to join the Union, Great Britain would at once cease to be an American power, and would have no further interest in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine or in preventing European or Asiatic aggression on this continent. From a purely selfish standpoint, therefore, the statesmen of the Republic would regard annexation as a great misfortune. As Canada, for quite other reasons, is of the same mind, we may dismiss the annexation bogey as a temporary political expedient of the opponents of Reciprocity on both sides of the border, and begin to make preparations for the trade development that will follow upon the adoption of the agreement. The action of the United States Senate places Reciprocity as a practical issue before the people of Canada. There should be no doubt as to the result.—Toronto Globe.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Marathons	- - 10	6	.625
Frederickton	- - 8	5	.615
Calais	- - 8	5	.615
Woodstock	- - 7	8	.467
St Stephen	- - 6	8	.429
St John	- - 3	10	.231

WOODSTOCK PLAYS WINNING BALL

A fair sized crowd saw the locals win from the St Johns in a fast game on the Connell Park diamond Wednesday afternoon, score 4-1. The locals got a flying start in the first innings, when they got four men across the plate. Black, first up, got a slashing two bagger; Wilder followed with a bunt, reaching second on an overthrow to first, and Black scored; Keany stepped up and hit the pill for three bases, scoring Wilder; Allen and Mayo were thrown out at 1st; Paquette hit and went to second on an overthrow; Keany scored; O'Donnell got a two bagger, scoring Paquette, but was caught off second a few minutes later. Urquhart was on the mound for the locals, had the game well in hand at all times and fielded his position perfectly. He made some great stops, one especially hot one off Pinkerton, brought the glad hand from the fans.—Frank Keany came in for lots of applause when he sailed up after a liner from Ramsey. The ball was going some and looked like a two bagger, but the "old boy" was there with the goods. Ford, the St John pitcher, is not to be fooled with. He is some pitcher, all right, and he got the right kind of support. Ramsey had his old time batting eye, hit on the seam every time, but Woodstock fielders were generally around to gather them in.

St John got their only score on an error in the third innings. Following is a summary of the game:

1st—St Johns. Ramsey hit a nice single to left, Mulvey struck out, Pinkerton flied to Wilder, White struck out.

1st—Woodstock. Black hit for two bags, Wilder got 1st on a bunt, went to 2nd on an overthrow to 1st, Black scored; Keany, got three bases on his hit to deep centre, scoring Wilder, Allen and Mayo thrown out 1st, Paquette hit and got a second on overthrow, Keany scored, O'Donnell got a choice two bagger, Paquette scored and O'Donnell was tagged off 2nd.

2nd—St Johns. Swan got to 1st on a stretch hit, Siney and Ford out 1st, Sullivan flied to Keany.

2nd—Woodstock. Wessinger and Urquhart thrown out 1st, Black struck out.

3rd—St Johns. Sabourin out 1st, Ramsey sent a gift to Wilder, Mulvey walked, Pinkerton's scratch was muffed and Mulvey scored, White hit but Pinkerton was tagged on 3rd.

3rd—Woodstock. Wilder flied to Siney, Keany struck out and Allen flied to Pinkerton.

4th—St Johns. Swan and Siney struck out, Ford forgot to take his turn at the stick and Sullivan struck out.

4th—Woodstock. Mayo struck out, Paquette and O'Donnell thrown out at 1st.

5th—St Johns. Sabourin out 1st, Ramsey out to Keany, Mulvey thrown out at 1st.

5th—Woodstock. Wessinger struck out, Urquhart out 1st, Black flied to Siney.

6th—St Johns. Pinkerton thrown out 1st, White fouled to Wessinger, Swan didn't reach 1st.

6th—Woodstock. Wilder reached 1st on a scratch hit and stole 2nd and 3rd, Keany sent one out to Siney, Allen thrown out 1st and Mayo presented one to Sabourin.

7th—St Johns. Siney and Ford thrown out 1st, Sullivan hit safe, Sabourin out 1st.

7th—Woodstock. Paquette hit safe, but was caught on 3rd, O'Donnell got 1st on his and stole 2nd, Wessinger and Urquhart struck out.

8th—St Johns. Ramsey out 1st on a scratch hit, Bruneau and Pinkerton each got singles, White thrown out 1st, Swan flied to Allen.

8th—Woodstock. Black struck out, Wilder singled but was tagged off first, Keany thrown out 1st.

9—St Johns. Siney flied to Black, Ford was hit with ball and got his base, Sullivan's foul and Sabourin's hit were gathered in by Allen.

Connell park diamond, July 26th, St Johns vs Woodstock. Batteries—Woodstock, Urquhart and Mayo. St Johns, Ford and White. 3 base hits, Keany (1) Calais, 2 base hits, Black (1) O'Donnell (1) struck out by Urquhart (5) by Ford (6) by Urquhart (1) Ford (1) by Urquhart (1). D McMahon umpire.

NO SURPRISE IN OTTAWA

Mr. Borden and Conservative Party Only Obstruction to Bill Now.

Ottawa, July 24.—The news of the passage of the Reciprocity agreement at Washington by a majority of practically two to one caused no surprise when announced here on Saturday, because it has been known for some time that President Taft has had the situation well in hand.

However, the news was none the less gratifying for the members of the cabinet, because it was not unexpected. It reached the Premier's office just before the cabinet council met in the afternoon and, of course, was a matter of comment amongst the ministers, one of whom remarked: "Well, the only thing that now stands between the Canadian farmer and a free market of 90 millions for his produce is the Conservative Opposition and Mr Borden."

The Ministerial and Liberal view is that the adoption of the agreement at Washington will not in any way change the Parliamentary situation; that Mr Borden and his followers are so far committed to the interests which are opposed to the fact that they cannot change their course no matter how disastrous it may be to them in the end.

That the voters of the rural constituencies, not to mention the consumers of the urban constituencies, will vote by the hundred and thousands in favor of bringing into effect trade conditions on this continent for which both parties have sought for forty years is the opinion of all Liberals and not a few Conservatives. If the election is brought on about the time the western farmer is marketing his wheat and prices on the American side of the line show the usual margin in favor of the American farmer the slump of votes towards reciprocity will be astonishing. The candidates opposed to the pact will certainly know what hit them when the votes are counted, said a western Liberal member in discussing the situation.

WILL RECEIVE CONSERVATIVE VOTES.

Ontario Government supporters are also confident that hundreds of Conservative farmers throughout the Province will give silent votes in favor of reciprocity with the result that several rural seats now held by the Opposition will turn over.

No definite developments are expected until after the two parties meet in caucus on Tuesday. A candid declaration by Mr Borden from his place in the House that he does not propose to allow any headway to be made would doubtless tend to shorten the session and hasten dissolution. The situation is largely in the control of Mr Borden, and it rests with him whether or not there will be an election this fall.

The Canada Gazette on Saturday contained the proclamation authorizing the revision of the voters' lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario. This is another indication that every preparation is being made for an appeal to the people.

Should an election be held and the Government returned to power it is thought that the house could meet and pass the agreement in time for it to come into effect on Jan 1, 1912.

Are Getting Ready For Reciprocity.

Washington, July 25.—Treasury officials are preparing for the changes which the Canadian Reciprocity act will work upon the administration of the customs house following ratification by the Canadian parliament. Assistant Secretary Curtis, in charge of customs, held conferences yesterday with state department officials regarding the operation of the new law.

The changes in such rates of duty as will affect the present tariff on articles passing between Canada and the United States are being worked out so as to make the administration of the new agreement as simple as possible for collectors of customs.