

## The Carleton Sentinel

F. B. CARVELL, President.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1911.

## REPRESENTATION QUESTION.

"Mr. Crockett declared that with the loss of further representation staring them in the face as the result of the last census, and with a premier from the Maritime Provinces and only one portfolio from the three provinces in the Dominion government, there should be sufficient cause to make the people of the Maritime Provinces wake up to the representation question and he was delighted that Mr. Flemming was the first to make a move. He was in absolute accord in this regard and it was up to the members of parliament, both Liberals and Conservatives, irrespective of party, to see that this injustice is remedied at the coming session. He promised that he would stand up for the rights of the Maritime Provinces on this question with out respect to any political party."

We print the above from the report of Mr. Crockett's speech at Mr. Flemming's banquet, as contained in the Standard and, as Mr. Flemming is trying to make the people of New Brunswick believe he is going to do something along these lines, it might be well to point out to them the true condition of affairs.

Both Mr. Flemming and Mr. Crockett are only talking nonsense and possibly Mr. Flemming, when making such pretensions as contained in the above, may not know the true state of affairs, but this is not the case with Mr. Crockett however, and evidently his only ambition is to bolster up his friend Mr. Flemming.

The British North America Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1867 provides that the representation of each Province in the Dominion shall be decided after each decennial census has been taken, by dividing the population of Quebec by 65 and in that way we arrive at the number of people it takes to give a member in each of the other Provinces.

According to the recent census, by dividing Quebec's population by 65 we arrive at only 31,000 as the unit and dividing this into the population of New Brunswick we arrive at 11; therefore, as the law now stands 11 will be our representation unless the British Parliament sees fit to change the British North America Act.

Mr. Pugsley took this matter up after the last census and carried it to the Privy Council, in conjunction with P. E. I. but, of course, failed because they were compelled to con-

strue the law exactly as it reads. As Confederation is a union of the Provinces, it will be an absolute impossibility to have this law changed in London unless all the Provinces of Canada will agree to it and nobody knows this better than Mr. Crockett, because the matter has been discussed in Parliament nearly every year since he has been there and he also knows that there is not a corporal's guard in or out of Parliament, west of the Maritime Provinces, who would listen to his argument for a moment and therefore, both he and Mr. Flemming are simply blowing hot air to the people of New Brunswick when putting up any such fanciful promises by which they may hope to catch votes at the coming elections.

THE FOLLOWING extract from the Grain Growers Guide, shows what reciprocity would have meant to the grain growers of the Western Provinces. It ought to be interesting reading to the farmers of New Brunswick as well:

## THE BARLEY PRICES.

Editor, Guide:—After hearing, reading and talking so much re prices of barley here, compared with the United States prices, before and after election, and in order to settle a dispute between myself and a friend whom I could not convince that our barley would command the high prices offered in Minneapolis, I went to the inspector's office here and secured a sample of No. 3 barley, (the grade most commonly produced in Manitoba and the West) and mailed it to Minneapolis, along with an enclosed letter, and have their reply, which I have also enclosed. I consider this indisputable evidence that every farmer in Canada who produces barley this season is at a direct pecuniary loss of more than he will make out of party allegiance in a generation, and would like to recommend our anti-reciprocity friends to give the matter some thought and consideration, and, if not convinced otherwise, send a sample (or better still a car of barley) over and be convinced. I am satisfied anyone would admit, had the candidates in the rural constituencies been buying barley as they went around on their campaign tour, the one paying \$1.05 and the other the Fort William price the same day, 74 cents, the loyalty plea would have paled into insignificance and the 74 cent man would not have got a bushel. As is proven by last season's experience of the government elevator commission, wherever the line elevators would ship for less than the scheduled price, 1 1/2 cents they got 95 per cent of the grain offering. It only confirms the gullibility of the average voter at election time and strengthens the claim of the broader minded element in the Grain Growers' Association that reciprocity in natural products would be of

vast benefit to the producer.

H. A. FRASER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5, 1911.

## THE LETTER.

Deveraux &amp; Co.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Sirs:—My tenant has a car of barley which should be ready to ship in a few days. The car will be similar to the sample which I am sending you today under separate cover. Will you kindly advise me what said sample will grade on your market, also present price of same. Also kindly state if you are prepared to buy barley at Manitoba points subject to inspection and grade.

Yours truly,

H. A. FRASER.

667 McDermott Ave.,  
Winnipeg, Oct. 2, 1911.

## THE REPLY.

H. A. Fraser,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—Yesterday we received your letter of the 2nd regarding barley, but the sample did not come in until today. Barley like this sample is selling here today for \$1.05 per bus. of 48 lbs., provided it is dry. We shall be pleased to handle your barley shipments on consignment—the regular commission charge for selling being one cent per bushel, or if you will send us samples of any barley you may have available from time to time we shall be pleased to make you firm bids delivered Minneapolis for prompt shipment. We think it would be much better to make bids on samples than attempt to make bids on basis of the grades, although, if you prefer to sell by grades will make bids accordingly. In sending samples remember that your mail samples will always be dry by the time they reach us, even if the original samples might show a little moisture, so please keep in mind that any bids made are with the understanding that the barley must be perfectly dry.

Yours truly,

W. P. DEVEREUX CO.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 4, 1911.

## A BARREN RECORD

(Stratford Beacon)

What did Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, ever do for labor that he should have accepted that portfolio in the Borden Cabinet? He was a member of a commission on school text books for the Ontario Government, and it was given out, with much flourish, that the Government had, because of his report, effected a great saving in the price, but it is now known that when the cost of plates furnished free to the publishers, a big departmental store in Toronto, is taken into consideration, the reduced price to parents is made up by the whole province. Mr. King, the Minister of Labor in the Laurier Government, devoted years to the special study of labor questions. It has yet to be learned that Mr. Crothers gave any time to grappling with the question.

## BIRTH

On November 7th, to Mr and Mrs George King, Connell road, a daughter.

## THE CONSERVATIVE DILEMMA

(Toronto Globe.)

The Montreal Star, one of the chief supporters of the Borden-Bourassa coalition during the recent general election, is out hot-foot for a contribution to the imperial navy. The Star is not speaking at random. There is a serious purpose behind its statement that as the Laurier proposals were "foolish and insufficient," Canada should make a direct contribution to the British navy. In urging this it says:

"But some one will object, 'Will Canada never need a navy; and should she not make a beginning?' She may; and we have a plan which will enable her to make a good beginning while contributing directly to the imperial fleet. In brief, this plan runs: Let our government offer to the British government, one, two, or three Dreadnoughts or naval units, or whatever the admiralty may desire; these ships to be built in British yards under the eye of the admiralty, and to bear the names of the Canadian provinces. This is the policy, then, that we commend to the Canadian government. It does six things of first-rate importance: it rids Canada of a navy she does not need. It saves us over three millions a year now, and all the extra millions per annum it will cost us if we have a Canadian navy. It keeps our enlistment in the ships entirely voluntary. It carries effective help to Great Britain. It fits in with the well-considered admiralty policy of naval concentration. It makes the sea power of 10th Canada and the empire permanent and paramount."

In making this proposal the Star goes back to Mr. Borden's stand in February, 1910. At that time he protested that the policy of building vessels for the defence of Canada in Canada would give no immediate or effective aid to the empire, and moved that "no permanent policy should be entered upon involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval. That in the meantime the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the empire can best be discharged and met by placing without delay at the disposal of the imperial authorities as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships or armored cruisers of the latest Dreadnought type, giving to the admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes of naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the empire and thus assure its place and security."

Mr. Monk, now the leader of the French Nationalist contingent in the Borden government, spoke after Mr. Borden on that occasion, and objected in the strongest terms to a local navy under the conditions proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier or to a contribution. He declared over and over again that Great Britain had sacrificed Canadian interests to the welfare of the empire, and pooh-poohed the idea that if British naval supremacy is not maintained Canada will cease to exist. That reminded him, he said, of the old saying of the fates of Rome: "While stands the Colosseum Rome shall stand; when falls the Colosseum Rome shall fall, and with Rome the world."

Mr. Monk's attitude then was—Mr. Monk's attitude to day is—not one dollar for the imperial navy unless it is voted for by the people. It is quite certain that the Star's proposal involves a plebiscite on the question of a grant. The Star must know that. And that plebiscite must be on the entire naval defence question. It is all very well for the Star to say that "the only thing we are prepared to debate is the matter of methods," but that is not at all Mr. Monk's position, or the position of the Nationalists, for when he speaks, the question that he insists on putting to the people of Canada is not, "How shall we assist in the naval defence of the empire?" but "Shall we assist?"

On this vital question the cleavage between the two wings of the Borden-Bourassa coalition increases daily. A very well-known Conservative said the other day that Mr. Borden had been forced to take in Monk, Nantel, and Pelletier, because he saw no way of forming a government without Quebec support, but that he would await a favorable opportunity of ousting them and appealing to the patriotism of the English-speaking Conservatives to give him a majority sufficient to carry on government without Nationalist help. If the Montreal Star's article is not meant merely to embarrass Mr. Borden for failing to accept Sir Hugh Graham's advice as to the composition of the cabinet, it is the opening gun in a

campaign intended to force the navy issue to the front in such a form as must entirely antagonize the Nationalists and drive them into opposition. For assuredly they intend to debate and vote upon something more than the method of aiding in imperial naval defence.

## A TRYING SITUATION.

The time has come when Mr. Borden must steer some definite naval course. It may have been all very well for him to keep on boxing the compass and looking wise while in Opposition. That might pass for political seamanship then. Now, he is at the helm of State, and must act accordingly. And never had political navigator greater need not only of skill, but of nerve.

Mr. Borden does not deserve, nor will he receive much real sympathy in this connection. The trouble which he is in, is entirely of his own making. He has simply, in the good old way, fallen into the pit which he dugged for others. As leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden had his course clearly marked out for him, with reference to the Navy, and kindred questions. His predecessor, Sir Charles Tupper, had openly and impressively proclaimed the Conservative policy. He had done so with the complete concurrence of his own party, and the tacit approval of his opponents. Sir Charles was as good a Canadian as Mr. Borden, and, thanks to his long residence in London, a much more enlightened Imperialist. And Sir Charles declared that Canada could render the most effective service to the Empire, not by direct contributions to Imperial arms, but by developing her own resources and increasing her population, so that in any prospective hour of need, she would be in a position to render really effective assistance to the Motherland.

No sounder or more practical Imperial doctrine than that of Sir Charles Tupper has ever been preached. But it was not good enough for Mr. Borden when in opposition. Mr. Borden, egged on by the Big Interests of Toronto and Montreal, which wanted lavish expenditures of any sort as an excuse for keeping up the tariff, thought he saw his opportunity in the German war-scare of the Tory Party in the United Kingdom during the election before the last; and he raised an outcry in favor of direct naval contributions from Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier met him halfway. The consequence was the set of joint resolutions on which Canada's subsequent naval action has been based. The principle of those resolutions was not only fully accepted, but loudly praised by Mr. Borden in London and, consequently, in Halifax. Yet, in spite of those public utterances, Mr. Borden afterwards shamelessly repudiated both his vote in Parliament and his words on the platform, and urged monetary contributions from Canada to the United Kingdom.

Now, as Premier, Mr. Borden is "up against it" in both directions. He has "surrendered at discretion" to the Monk-Bourassa wing of his party in Quebec. That wing is committed to uncompromising hostility to naval action of any kind on the part of Canada. And it may as well be recognized, at once, that it is in earnest. Both Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa mean just what they say—and they mean it deeply.

Such being the case, what is Mr. Borden going to do? How is he going to satisfy his flag-flapping Ontario followers while he is under the thumb of the Monk-Bourassa combination in Quebec? There is only one way to do it—and that is to drop the Navy summarily and increase the expenditure for the benefit of the Big Interests by some other means.

It will not be found at all difficult to increase the expenditure. But the Navy will have to be dropped gracefully. Can Mr. Borden manage that? The suggested plebiscite device will hardly do. That is too commonplace. It can be seen through too easily by even the wildest-eyed flag-flapper. Something more artistic must be managed. Is Mr. Borden equal to the occasion? We shall see.—Halifax Chronicle.



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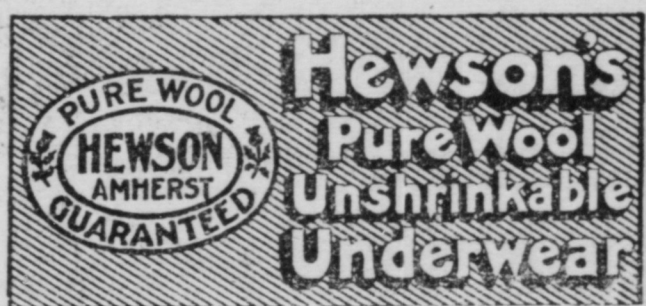
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## A TEST.

(From the London Advertiser.)  
Mr. Borden has the reputation of being weak, but honest. He will prove himself to be weak and dishonest if he appoints Mr. Foster to a tariff commission which he has promised will be "impartial."

## NOTICE

Dr. Manzer's

Practice will be Continued as  
usual, and by himself.