

The Carleton Sentinel

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F. B. CARVELL, President.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th, 1911.

THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

The subsidized press throughout the length and breadth of Canada is continuing its hue and cry against reciprocity. Every conceivable argument that is thought possible of deluding the people is brought forward, for it is recognized that this is one of the greatest and most momentous issues ever laid before the people of Canada. Yet this is not a new issue. For over a half century it has been the Utopian dream of our political leaders. Well back in the last century, when Canada enjoyed a measure of free trade with the United States, money was plentiful and the industries, particularly those of the Maritime Provinces flourished. And it is the confident expectation of a large number that with the passing of the Reciprocity pact this condition will return.

But this pact is not passing without considerable opposition. And the question naturally arises regarding the source of this opposition. That the effort to kill the bill is no small one is evidenced by the fact that large amounts of money are being spent in the publication of articles in newspapers at an immense cost. In addition to this a liberal supply of pamphlets containing arguments against the bill are being scattered broadcast over the country. Yet after all has been said and done against this trade agreement it simmers down to the question of protecting manufacturers or protecting the people. In the cities of Montreal and Toronto capitalists who are thriving on the large profits made from the watered stock companies object most strenuously, and we might add most naturally against having anything interfere with their dividends or anything which would in anyway cut down the profits they are annually reaping from stocks they have floated.

But the question is not the protection of these few but the protection of the masses. The wage earner demands every possible reduction in the price of living. If the passing of the trade agreement means that many of the commodities shall be purchased at a cheaper rate, and this claim is being forwarded and sustained then it is time the agreement was

passed. The farmer also has unlimited interest in this matter and the prospect of a better market for every article the farmer produces at a higher price than he is obtaining today is a further argument for the passing of the agreement.

Mr. Bord'n, who has been travelling in the west, finds himself surrounded by an influence which everywhere is crying for freer trade relations and the sentiment of the people from one end of Canada to the other, with the possible exceptions of the places mentioned above, is practically a unit for the trade agreement which in a few days shall again come before the Federal House.

The following article from Collier's Weekly, giving the history of the continued efforts after a trade agreement with the United States, is well worthy of consideration and close reading.

"As the next Dominion general election will be fought largely on the reciprocity issue, it may help the argument and clear up popular understanding of the subject to give its history in brief. The outstanding dates are:

1854-1866—Reciprocity in natural products with the United States. This arrangement was the outcome of free trade in Great Britain, which abolished preferential duties on eighty Canadian products and left Canadian trade much depressed. To Canadian remonstrances all Gladstone would reply was that he hoped Canada had more than a pocket lobby for England. Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, went personally to Washington to second the efforts to obtain this treaty. It lasted twelve years, during which time its benefits were said to be twenty to one in favor of Canada. It was terminated in 1866 because United States politicians did not like Great Britain's attitude in the American Civil War, also because the new Canadian tariff put high taxes on American manufactures, and because there was an idea that cutting off Canada's United States market might drag her into political union.

1865—William Howland and A. T. Galt tried to get the treaty of 1854 extended, but were unsuccessful. Geo. Brown resigned from the coalition government because he objected to asking the United States for a renewal as a favor.

1869—The Macdonald Government (Conservative) sent Hon. John Ross, Finance Minister, to Washington, to make an offer of complete reciprocity. This offer, which included assimilation of customs and excess duties, never came to anything.

1873—The Mackenzie Government (Liberal) made George Brown a special commissioner to Washington; his errand, treaty renewal. Brown offered a limited reciprocity in manufactures and an unlimited reciprocity in natural products. The negotiations went as far as a draft treaty, which Congress refused to consider.

1879—The Macdonald Government, in framing its Custom Act—the "National Policy"—put in a standing offer of reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

1887—In settling our fishery troubles with the United States, Sir Charles Tupper is said to have made an offer of unrestricted reciprocity. Sir Charles explained that it was

"an unrestricted offer of reciprocity." Whatever it was, it resulted in nothing.

1891—The Macdonald Government made part of its election campaign on an alleged offer of reciprocity in natural products with the United States. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, denied flatly that there ever was such an offer. The truth probably is that something indirect and unofficial was said about it when Canada intervened in a peace treaty with Newfoundland, which threatened our fishing interests. The campaign was further confused by a commercial union pamphlet which Edward Farrar wrote before he changed from the "Mail" to the "Globe", and by a letter in which Edward Blake breathed fears of political union. In this campaign Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, advocated unrestricted reciprocity. Sir John Macdonald won on "the old man, the old flag, and the old policy" cry.

1898—The Laurier Government (Liberal) appointed five members to a Joint High Commission of ten, which sat six weeks at Quebec and three months and a half at Washington. Canada offered reciprocity in natural products. The United States wanted a treaty that would cover certain manufactures. The Alaskan boundary proved a stumbling-block to both sides, and negotiations were called off.

1911—Messrs. Fielding and Patterson visited Washington on invitation of President Taft, and a reciprocity treaty, covering natural products and a few manufactures, was drafted.

PRESERVE OUR FORESTS.

New Brunswick has vast stretches of swamps and rock land which cannot be cultivated but which, with careful guarding from fires and the axe of the unscrupulous lumberman, may be made to yield large quantities of spruce, pine and cedar, and be a continual source of revenue to the province. If lumbermen are allowed to strip the lands down to four inch trees, nothing is left but brush heaps which are bound sooner or later to be fired by some careless hand or sparks from the locomotive. The result is a barren which will never be redeemed in two generations, while on the other hand by a strict supervision of the crown-land department the same ground may be cut over every ten years, and not only is the lumber preserved and the land kept productive but the moisture retained by the forests, which prevent evaporation, keeps up the volume of our streams and rivers, and thus aid the farmer and beautify the country.

Should the above conditions be carried out? Are they carried out? You do not need to travel twenty miles from Woodstock to answer the questions in the negative.—Com.

If Woodstock is to have an exhibition this fall it seems to be nearly time for the committee to get busy. Other places have had their advertising matter out for some time, and its the advertising that brings the crowds.

GREAT WELCOME IN MONTREAL

More Cheers for Laurier. Magnificent Ovation from Thousands

(Canadian Press)

Montreal, July 11.—A magnificent ovation surpassing in enthusiasm and brilliance any previous welcome which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has ever received here on his return from an imperial conference, was tendered the premier on his arrival here tonight. The Liberal clubs and the various committees have done their work thoroughly and from Boucherville to Montreal both banks of the river were ablaze with light as the government steamer Druid, bearing Sir Wilfrid and his party, passed up the channel.

Sir Wilfrid's admirers did not wait until the vessel docked at the wharf here before commencing the reception but pressed every available tug and yacht into service and met the Druid miles below the city with a flotilla of 150 boats daily bedecked and illuminated. From dozens of points fireworks added brilliance to the scene. The dock at Victoria pier was the climax in the way of illumination. A towering arch outlined in incandescents had been erected and everywhere banners and bunting. Huge streamers bearing mottoes were stretched on high, the inscriptions being "Welcome Sir Wilfrid," "Nestor De La Conference," "Long Live the Premier", etc.

MET BY CIVIC DELEGATION.

At the dock the premier was met by the civic delegation and thousands of citizens. An address of welcome was read by Acting Mayor Gauvin, to which the premier briefly replied. Then a huge torchlight procession was formed, and with Sir Wilfrid seated in his carriage, smiling and bowing to his admirers, proceeded to the Champ de Mars. The streets along which the premier passed were likewise illuminated and gay with bunting and streamers.

Arrived at the Champ de Mars, the procession halted and the premier and his party were escorted to an improvised platform. Leon Garneau read the address of the Liberal clubs, assuring Sir Wilfrid of his followers' devotion, and of their contempt for his adversaries.

The address briefly reviewed the premier's work at the conference, and praised the stand which he had taken, a stand which would preserve Canada's autonomy without in any way weakening imperial ties.

The city fathers had declared against fireworks within the city limits, remembering the last celebration, which resulted in the city being forced to pay heavy damages on account of an injury to a child, but the ban was removed at the last moment, and splendid pyrotechnic displays occurred in the parks in the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars.

A GREAT GREETING.

When Sir Wilfrid rose to reply to Mr. Garneau's address he was greeted with roars of applause, which died slowly away as he began. Sir Wilfrid, after thanking his friends for the welcome which they had given him, referred to the "hybrid alliance" between Conservatives and Nationalists, and admitted that this alliance was a dangerous one to fight. "But," said he, "whether they win or whether they lose, this much is certain, that, after the election, they will turn to and devour each other, for their only common aim is that 'Laurier must go.'"

In touching briefly on the question of reciprocity, he declared that there seemed no foundation for the accusations that the manufacturers were at the bottom of the opposition. The opposition, he declared, had for its basis the ill-founded beliefs of British and Canadian imperialistic jingoism.

HIS GREAT WORK ABROAD. Referring to the work abroad, he said that he had stoutly opposed anything which would tend to displace the autonomy of Canada, or to take away one jot or tittle of power from the Canadian people and their representatives in parliament. He believed that he had succeeded in this and that time would show that his work had been in the best interests both of Canada and of the empire.

Speaking of his experience abroad, he lauded the English monarchy and elasticity of the British constitution.

In concluding, he declared that while he might not live to see all his aims and ambitions for the welfare of Canada carried out, he had full confidence in the younger men of the party, and he confided to them the maintenance of the traditions of his party. A number of other speeches followed.

Sir Wilfrid then retired to the Place Viger Hotel, where he spent the night.—He will leave for the capital in the morning.

A very happy reunion took place last Thursday at the home of Mr. Arthur Bragdon, when Mrs. Richard Dawson of Montreal met her sister, Mrs. Henry Britton, after a separation. Mrs. Dawson was accompanied by her two daughters, Mrs. Gregg, wife of the late Rev. S. B. Gregg of the Troy Conference, N. Y., and Mrs. Dr. Balcom of Montreal, also by Mrs. Gregg's daughter, Miss Jennie Gregg. They will spend several weeks visiting relatives in this vicinity and in Hartland.

The Following are the Results of High School Entrance Examinations.

(Arranged in order of highest marks)

DIVISION I. (Minimum 666)	
Edward Wright	743
May Lovely	720
Viola Jacques	680
Ralph Sprague	676
DIVISION II. (Minimum 500)	
Jessie MacDougall	664
Fred Buck	644
Elisha Mills	643
Raymond Jones	636
Mary Dickinson	629
Clarence McCluskey	628
Alice Peabody	614
Ruth Dibblee	570
Dorothy Smith	565
Miles Glew	544
Ritchie Sullivan	544
Louise Rogers	541
Sara Morrison	530
Estella McKinney	526
Mary McLean	516
Charles Judge	510
Hazel King	510
DIVISION III. (Minimum 333)	
Paul Burr	486
Robert Hay	485
Anna Shaw	483
Gladys Mooers	479
Muriel Davis	473
Harold Brewer	463
Mina Robinson	456
Rada Mills	452
Julia Dow	451
Annie Kelly	450
Robena Flewelling	436
Grenville McLean	431
Hazel Atherton	415
Mabel Colpitts	413
Annie Bulmer	409
Harry York	397
Clayton Steeves	384
Paul Williams	380
Gladys Colpitts	374
Trecia Hoyt	374
Agnes London	368
Willard Cluff	267
Willard Cluff	267
Willard Hayden	263
Doonan Swift	263

JAS. A. GIBSON

Jeweler and Optician
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
WEDDING RINGS
MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

Closing Out

We are closing out a lot of

Misses' and Children's

Slippers and Oxfords

We have the lines displayed at our store. A large variety of Tans, Patent and Kids at

Bargain Prices

Gibson & Ross
The CASH SHOE STORE

WANTED

Three or four good strong boys to learn the machinist trade. Apply at The Maritime Foundry

Harvesters For West

Parties intending to go West to help Harvest will find it will be to their interest to write James Carr, Woodstock, who will give information as to time to start and to get ready employment on arrival there. All correspondence confidential and attended to at once.
JAMES CARR,
Box 83, Woodstock.

Boys Wash Suits!



If the little fellow is going to spend the summer in the sand pile, get him two or three suits of

Good Wash Suits

Russian and Sailor Styles
3 to 7 years

Wash! Just drop the boy into the tub, clothes and all, and it won't hurt the clothes any more than it will the boy

THE JOHN McLAUCHLAN COMPANY LTD
WOODSTOCK AND HARTLAND.

FLOUR!

One carload of our Celebrated BLUE BANNER FLOUR arriving this week. We guarantee this Flour, obtainable at any price.

Blue Banner Flour in bbls only \$6.10 bbl
Blue Banner Flour in 1-2 bbls 3.20
Blue Banner Flour in 98 lb bags 3.00
Blue Banner Flour in 24 lb bags .80
Ivory Flour, a straight Manitoba 5.75 bbl
Saxon, Best Pastry Flour 5.60 bbl

Fresh Fruit

Watermelon 4c lb, 50c and 60c each
Best Lemons 23c dozen
Oranges, Seedless Californias 20, 45 and 50c dozen
Pine Apples, large size 15c each
Cherries, Finest California Fruit 28c lb

Preserving Jars

Mason Pints 6c each, 65c doz; quarts 7c each, 70c doz;
Half Gallon 8c each, 90c doz

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICE ON SUGAR

Some Good 25c Values

3 qts Beans 25c	8 lbs Rolled Oats 25c
3 qts Y E Beans 30c	9 cakes Toilet Soap 25c
4 lbs Mixed Starch 25c	3 bags Wyandotte Cleaner 25c
3 bots Extract Lemon and Vanilla 25c	6 lbs Best Rice 25c
	2 cans Salmon 25c
3 bots W Sauce 25c	3 pkgs Mooney's Sugar Wafers 25c
3 pkgs Corn Flakes 25c	4 Marguerite Cigars 25c
6 bars Comfort Soap 25c	10 good 5c Cigars 25c
7 bars Yersa's Soap 25c	2 bots White Liniment 25c

All 25c Medicines for 19c

Yersa's

Main Street, Phone 33-21, Woodstock, N. B.

The Man Who Puts Up Your Medicine is the Man who Guards Your Health

The result of medical treatment depends largely upon the quality of the medicaments, and the manner in which they are prepared. It is the man who puts up your medicine that guards your health. On his knowledge of drugs, his care in the selection of them, and his skill in compounding, your health depends

Bring every prescription direct to us and be safe, in that it will be compounded with the right ingredients and as the doctor wishes. The results that follow its use are those to be expected by the doctor

EDGAR W. MAIR The Rexall Store
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST WOODSTOCK, N. B.