

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

(Continued from first page.)

case the company has refused to operate 20 miles of the road. I do not say this will happen, but it may happen. They have no guarantee that the road when built will be ever operated, you can read that statute through from end to end and you cannot find any agreement that anybody must operate the road let alone pay the interest on the bonds. Under the proposition which Mr. Hazen asks the Federal Government to accept you have a provision for 40 cents out of every dollar earned going to the province of New Brunswick, the interest has to be paid and the balance goes to the company.

You may say what guarantee have you that they can pay the interest on the bonds. I have no guarantee but I have an argument for presentation. Last year the I. C. R. over the whole of its 1500 miles earned between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a mile. If you call that only \$6,000 a mile, and take 40 per cent that means \$2400 per mile, and 4 per cent on \$25,000 is \$1000. You have the interest paid and \$1400 per mile goes back to the company. With a road of 207 miles in length you have \$300,000, all the interest paid and no financial liability on the part of the province. I want you to look at this as business men, I don't care what your political views may be, but I want you to go home and think this matter over. It is an important matter for this small province, because there is no province outside of Prince Edward Island that has less funds to spare than the province of New Brunswick. I do not mean that the people are poor individually, but that the revenue for provincial purposes is very limited. You get about \$600,000 from the Federal government and we are not likely to get anymore for ten or fifteen years any way. There is about \$300,000 from the Crown lands, and it is not possible except at the sacrifice of our capital to cut the lumber any closer than it is cut today or in twenty years there will be no lumber on your crown lands. There is something received from incorporation fees and from other sources which is practically stationary. It is a fearful thing to take four or five million dollars without any provision being made for the payment of the interest on it. While if you accept the I. C. R. proposition you have the interest absolutely guaranteed, suppose there is only \$3,000 per mile, 4 per cent, that is \$1200, and you still have \$1000 to pay your interest and \$200 to go to the company. They say it is going to take a lot of money to build this road. I admit that. No person has ever stated it will not. They say it will cost \$43,000 per mile. Granted it does, although I do not believe it will. They would have \$25,000 per mile the bond guarantee, and \$6,400 subsidy, that is \$31,400. Then I may tell you that the Federal Government stands ready to give assistance to bridges to be built over the St. John and the Kennebecasis rivers. They so told the local government representatives last week. In fact there is a standing offer under the subsidy act of last year by the Dominion Government, whereby they may assist in the erection of any bridges if they wish to do so. They say what inducement is there for any company to build this road. I have shown to you how it is possible for the road to pay. Now they say you have nobody ready to build the road. My answer to that is, there is a company called the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company of which Mr. Malcolm is the manager, you have all seen it in the newspapers, they have agreed to build this road take the bond guarantee and the subsidy. They say Mr. Malcolm is a man of straw. I can only say Mr. Malcolm has just completed the construction of the International railway, a road which cost \$23,800 per mile and built by Mr. Malcolm. All he got to build that with was \$6,400 a mile subsidy and a bond guarantee of \$4,400. It cost him over and above the subsidy and the bond guarantee \$1,900,000. Mr. Fleming and every member of the Government at Fredericton knows who is behind Mr. Malcolm, that he has behind him a man who is well able to finance the road, they know that it is a gentleman who lives in Toronto a very wealthy man, the owner of the principal conservative paper in Ontario. They have dealings with him, they have met him

and they know that he has got the money. If they did not believe this man was able to finance the road, the first thing they would have done would have been to accept the proposition and then find out, instead of resorting to the miserable strategy they have resorted to. They could have accepted the proposition and have asked Mr. Malcolm to put up his money the next day.

If they knew that he was unable to do so, they knew they had him. I can tell you that if they want collateral Mr. Malcolm can put dollar for dollar and that he has the money and is ready to put it into the road. If they will accept this offer in two months they can begin to build this road all the way down the river from the Grand Falls to St. John. It is no use trying to hide behind any subterfuge. (Applause.)

I want you, as business men to think this thing over. Take the two propositions; you have one, the I. C. R. down the river with lower freight rates, lower passenger rates, with a splendid service from Grand Falls to St. John, all through the province connecting with the G. T. P. with all that advantage, and built without costing the people of this province one dollar. Why on earth don't these men accept that offer? Why do they want to saddle on this province another C. P. R. road costing from four to five millions to the province. I leave this for you to think over. It is not for the benefit of the country traversed by the road, it is not for the benefit of the country at large, it is for the benefit of the C. P. R., it must be for the benefit of the men who are behind the deal. There is no getting around that. Something has happened, I don't know what it is. I don't want to say hard things. I will leave you to draw your own conclusions. Something has happened. Something happened two years ago, and something has been happening about every month since. There has never been a meeting of the legislature, there has hardly been a meeting of the local government for the past two years, that there is not a C. P. R. official flitting around. There has never been a member of the local legislature gone to Ottawa or Montreal but there is a high official of the C. P. R. on the train. Four members of the Government were at Ottawa recently and the C. P. R. was there. They did not send any minor official either, they sent Mr. McNicholl the vice president of the road. From the time they left Montreal to Ottawa till they got back to Montreal it was the C. P. R. and nobody else. The local government has asked that while under the legislation, the road is to go from Grand Falls to St. John, that we change our grant of the subsidy so that it will be applicable for any portion of the road, and that means from River de Chute to Westford or Welsford. The local government has asked the Federal Government to accept this condition and agree to their request to change the law and give them a chance to help the C. P. R. and thus shut us out forever from any competition. I don't know what the government is going to do for the matter has not been decided. Mr. Fleming has been around this county and has told the people that they are going to sign a contract. I want to tell you they are not going to sign a contract just now no matter what he will tell you. There are certain preliminaries before they do sign a contract. I think the people of this province can trust the government and members at Ottawa to safeguard their interests, even if these men down here who have sworn that they will safeguard your interests, do not do so. We do not propose to allow the interests of this country to be sacrificed unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. (Applause.) I might go on further but negotiations are still in progress, and as these negotiations advance the people will know what is done. I do not intend to go into this private letter matter, but I take full responsibility for making the contents of that letter public. (Applause.) That letter was sent to me at the House of Commons the same time it was sent to Mr. Hazen, the same day it was sent to him, not a copy but the original signed by Mr. Malcolm to be used in the railway committee of the House of Commons in having his bill put through for the charter for the road. I used it publicly at Ottawa, I sent a copy to Mr. Tweeddale at Fredericton and I have no apologies to offer to Mr. Fleming or Mr. Hazen or any other gentleman for doing it. It is too serious a matter to refuse to make it public. I can readily understand how the government would not wish that letter to be given to the people of New Brunswick, and if it had not

come out as it did it would still have been in the pigeon holes in Mr. Hazen's office.

I am sure you will see that the Federal government is trying to protect your interests, and if the people of Carleton County are to have a railway from Grand Falls to St. John, it will be built in spite of Mr. Hazen and Mr. Fleming. I don't want to discuss the matter any further with you. I agreed that I would not take more than three quarters of an hour and for once in my life time I am going to try and keep my word. I know you are all anxious to hear Mr. Guthrie. I am not going over Mr. Cowan's speech, but I am going to tell Mr. Cowan that when he said that lambs and sheep are worth \$1.50 more in this county than in Aroostook he was decidedly wrong, and that he was wrong when he said that we would suffer by reciprocity for our shingle industry would be destroyed, because cedar shingles have come in free of duty to Canada for the past twenty years, they were made free by the Conservative government twenty years ago. They make an argument as to what may happen if this pact goes into force. I want to refer to the agreement. A gentleman came into my office yesterday and said, I hope this agreement will go through for it will make my property higher. I don't think I need urge that before a county of Carleton audience. You all know that as a general rule potatoes are a higher price in Aroostook than in this county. This year it is true owing to the failure of the crop in Alberta and Saskatchewan, they have been high on this side, but that is not likely to happen again in years.

Either part can end this agreement at any time it chooses. We are trying to get the farmers of this county a better market than they have ever had, and we are trying to get the lumberman a better market for their lumber. It is true that we let the same things come in free from the United States, but you know that in the matter of lumber the only solitary item that comes in is southern pine, and no farm produce comes into Carleton county except a few potatoes this year and perhaps four years ago. I tell you I know nothing in the way of farm produce that comes into this county from the United States other than the items I have named, if anyone can think of any item let him come to my office and tell me of it, tomorrow. Why they actually said raw cotton was a natural product. Well it is, but we can't raise cotton in Carleton County. Such is an illustration of the arguments presented by our opponents as a reason why this agreement should not be ratified. We claim that everything is to our benefit and nothing to our detriment. Take the things your farmers raise, take hay. I would like to know if I got a telegram informing me that the duty was taken off hay, I don't believe I could say anything which would raise such a cheer as that would. All the tons of hay you can sell now, you can get five or six dollars for. You know if that duty was taken off you could get \$4.00 more than you are getting today. Horses—you know if that duty were removed you could get \$30 or \$40 more for your horse, for your lambs you could get \$.75 more and for your sheep \$1.50 more. There is no other place for your horses to go. Last year one horse was sent into England and it was worth \$75. We sent hundreds of thousands of dollars worth into the United States. Take your short lumber. You know you have to pay \$1.25 to get it over there. Last year we sent 15,000,000 to England and 18,000,000 to the United States. Take any lumber man you know and ask him what will be the effect if that duty of \$1.25 is taken off lumber. In other lines you will find exactly the same condition of affairs. I know the answer to this. While admitting it is a good thing for the farmer, I can understand the people in small towns will say it will raise the price of our food.

And here I can understand the feelings of a man who says I have always been a Tory and my family was Tory and I don't want to change my political faith, but in this matter I am speaking to you as farmers and business men.

If you sell millions of dollars worth of potatoes to the United States, it means more money in circulation, and here I turn again to the argument of the resident in the towns. I am going to answer that in this way. How many potatoes does an ordinary family use? Say half a dozen barrels. They would cost him three dollars a year more. He would pay a little more for the few turnips he uses. He might have to pay more for his butter and some thing more for his eggs. It might increase the price of butter three or four cents and eggs two or three

cents. I don't believe there is a man in Woodstock who can figure up his increased cost at more than \$20 a year. But every farmer will have a great deal more to spend. Money will be more plentiful with him and he will buy more in the town of Woodstock and that will far more than offset the increased cost of living. Better wages will be paid. I want to ask you one question. You know there are 50 or 100 people who have left the town of Woodstock and have gone to the town of Houlton. They have gone to better their condition, not because they would rather work there. How many men are working in this town who have come from Houlton in the last three or four years. Yet these people who have gone over there are paying the prices which it is said will be so high for us to pay. Oh but they say if this agreement goes into force and is in force three or four or ten years it will tend to an annexationist sentiment, at all events rather than have it rescinded. 40 years ago a reciprocity treaty was rescinded and it begot no such sentiment. We are able if necessary to get along pretty well, ourselves. Our grandfathers did not prove annexationists when the treaty was rescinded, and if this were repeated we would meet it as true British subjects. I tell you and I say it sincerely I want this pact to go through. I am in earnest about this. It is said that lawyers sometimes say things they do not believe and that politicians sometimes argue for a principle they do not believe, however that may be, this is something with which I am in perfect accord. I believe I am as loyal a British subject as is in this building to-night and I don't think any man would charge me to endanger our connection with Great Britain. If ever I believed in anything in my life it is in this reciprocity agreement which we have agreed to put through and which we will put through in the next three or four months. I believe it will make the greatest change for the better in the economic conditions of this country that has ever taken place in your lifetime or in mine I can only say it is going through or we are going to it. If there is any gentleman in this county, and conservative who believes it will not go through he is fearfully mistaken. They say they will fight this thing to the bitter end. Under our system 45 men can delay the government in putting this thing through. It is only a question of physical strength. If we got it a vote we could put it through at once. If this were in England the government would give them about six or seven days to discuss the matter and then take a vote. They did that with the Veto bill. The United States is about the same. Unfortunately in Canada unless we change our ways we cannot put it through until the Opposition cease talking on it. It is rather a peculiar condition of affairs. But every man in Canada has the right of free speech as a British subject, but if the Opposition persists in its course there is going to be a general election and as far as I am concerned I cannot come one day too soon to suit me. I have sufficient faith in the intelligence and judgment of the people of this county to believe when this matter is put up to them they will vote in favour of the agreement. If on the other hand it was turned down, if I went to defeat on it tomorrow I would still say it was the best thing that we ever had before. And while I am as desirous of election as any man, if my defeat would mean the passing of this pact I would willingly go down to defeat.

There is going to be the liveliest fight here if there is an election on this question and if I can judge the temper of the people from what I see here to-night and all over the country and the letters I am receiving from all over the province, I have no fear that it is going to be defeated. They cannot bring on the election one day too soon. I have to say to the people of this county that I have this cause very much at heart. In conclusion I must repeat I am more than pleased to see so many people here to-night. I know you will be pleased to hear from my friend Mr. Guthrie who will discuss this matter from a national standpoint, while I have discussed it from a local standpoint, for the liberal party is not going to try and put something through because it will help one part of the country at the expense of another part, but they are proposing a policy which will help all Canada, while I believe where will it be more productive of good than in this province of New Brunswick. (Applause.)

HUGH GUTHRIE.

Mr. Guthrie on rising to speak was loudly applauded. He said in part—It was a great pleasure to me when

I received an invitation to come down to this province of New Brunswick and address a few meetings on the subject of reciprocity which is taking so large a place in the minds of the public, both of Canada and the United States, at the present time. I had the pleasure of being in New Brunswick on a former occasion so this is not my first visit, but this is the first occasion, I may say, I have had of seeing anything of the province away from the railway tracks. I have driven around the country about the Town of Sussex, and I have been driven around the city of St. John, and again I have motored about the Town of Woodstock and its surroundings and may I say that I believe there is a great deal more good land in this province than the ordinary man in Ontario has any idea of. He only sees the country from the railway carriages, but when one gets away from the railway and travels on your good roads and notes your fine hills and your beautiful river—we have not got that—your fine chances for pasture with plenty of water, a very different idea is formed. We have in Ontario what we consider the best agricultural country in Canada, notwithstanding the claims made by the prairie provinces but we have not all the good land. I do think, perhaps, in the western part of Ontario agriculture is more advanced than here. I believe our farmers make more out of a thousand acres than you do down here, but I don't see why you should not make as much or more than we do. (Continued on page eight.)

Former Superintendent Woodstock, N. B., Honored by C. P. R. Employees

PRESENTED WITH HANDSOME DINNER SET.

As an evidence of their high esteem of former Supt. R. King, the employees of District No. 2 sent by express to Toronto recently a valuable dinner set accompanied by a suitable address. Very general regret was strongly expressed by the C. P. R. employees at Mr. King's departure, and it is the unanimous opinion of all that in the departure of Mr. King the big corporation has lost the most efficient officer who has filled the position of Superintendent at Woodstock. Mr. King during his regime made himself exceedingly popular with the entire public and no detail that would tend to facilitate the handling of business or render the service more satisfactory was too small to engage his attention. The best wishes of the entire community, as well as those of the employees on the District go with Mr. King who has won such golden opinions both as an official and a gentleman.

HAVE BURNED THEIR BOATS.

(Witness)

The Conservative party has now burnt its boats. It can't go back. It has made up its mind that anti-reciprocity means popularity. It joyed in Ottawa on Friday at a banquet and predicted to itself the time when it would banquet as a party at the government table. It talked about the Empire and imperial unity founded upon commerce. It talked about the wicked Liberals and their malignity in agreeing to exchange free vegetables with their neighbors. But all it did was to denounce and misconstrue. It did not announce one item of constructive policy. Yet Mr. Borden and his party would have revelled in pleasure if they could have made the bargain with the United States that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government has made; not one tap did the Conservatives do to bring about imperial trade relations; and not one tap do they promise to do. Imperialism with them is a vague generalization whose real name is buncombe. We are sorry to see Mr. Borden, for whom we have much respect, personally and politically, in such a boat. The Conservatives in this opportune time generally may think that what they are doing is good tactics. It will prove to be suicide, and deservedly so.

Coronation Booklet.

The SENTINEL has received from the Passenger Department a beautiful booklet containing information concerning the coming coronation ceremonies. Aside from the information it contains is a work of art, having an embossed cover and excellent half tones of the King and Queen, also of the CPR steamship Empress of Britain and cuts of the music rooms, first-class cabin and other pictures of this splendid ship. Its circulation is being aided by the advertising and first-class service of the people to travel by the T. C. R. bid fair to receive the public patronage.

The Old Folks

find advancing years bring an increasing tendency to constipation. The corrective they need is

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

Entirely different from common laxatives. Pleasant to take, mild and painless. A tablet (or less) at bed-time regulates the bowels perfectly. Increasing doses never needed. Compounded, like all the 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. Money back if not satisfactory. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

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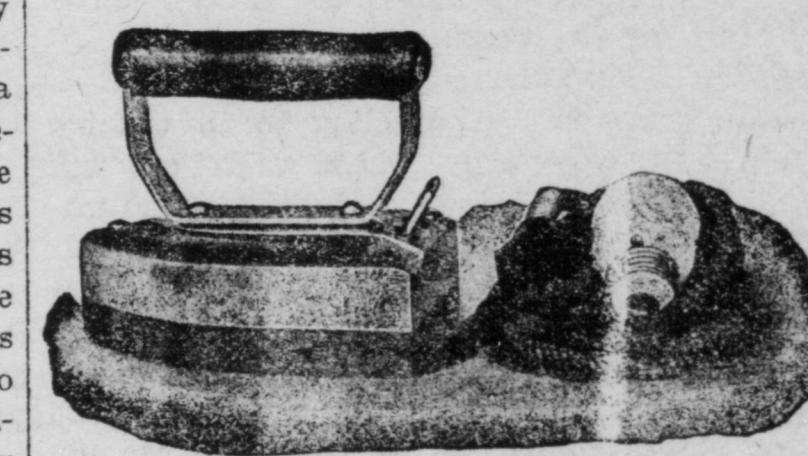
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THE USUAL RESULT.

A fire in a frame building at Packingtown, near Oklahoma City, so heated an adjoining concrete block building that before the fire department reached the scene, while the frame buildings were only partially burned, the concrete blocks had expanded so that the walls were cracking and it was not safe to walk through. The fire was put under control, but the fireproof concrete hollow block house cracked and crumbled so from the heat near it and the water that it was found necessary to throw on it that it is now nothing but a pile of debris. The frame building which burned and the concrete building which crumbled in will be replaced by brick structures.

AVONDALE RIFLE CLUB.

The Little Presque Isle Rifle Club had its regular meeting on the evening of May 1st, in the Avondale Hall. The meeting was very well attended and report of last year received showing a marked increase in membership, sixty two members being present, and shooting on one occasion last season.

Officers for 1911 elected as follows: S. G. Barter, Captain. Bert Rockwell, 1st. Lieutenant. Newman Black, 2nd Lieutenant. Arthur B. DeGrass, Sec. Treas.

Robert Upton, Auditor.

Committee men:

C. W. DeLong.

Hallie Gray.

W. D. Lawrence.

Shoot for Dominion Silver Salver on the 24th May, 2nd. June, 24th. June, and 8th July respectively.

FOR SALE

A Kitchen Stove and a Refrigerator. Apply to Mrs. N. F. Thorpe, Main St.

FOR SALE—30 acres of land and two houses, one costing \$1000 and one \$300, situated at Avondale, Carleton County. These properties will be sold at bargain. Apply to

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