

## LIBERAL MEETINGS

Upper Kent, Friday, Aug. 25  
Benton, Saturday, Aug. 26

**Tuesday, 29th**  
Bellville  
Waterville  
**Wednesday, 30th**  
Northampton  
Richmond Corner  
**Thursday, 31**  
Wilmot  
Oakville  
**Friday, Sept. 1**  
Foreston  
Pembroke  
**Saturday, Sept. 2**  
East Florenceville  
Jacksonville

## The Carleton Sentinel

A Weekly Newspaper, printed and published by "The Carleton Sentinel Publishing Company Limited."

All change of advertisements must be in not later than Wednesday at twelve o'clock.

Correspondence must be in the office by Wednesday at twelve o'clock to ensure publication that week.

F. B. CARVELL, President.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1911.

## THE RECORD OF A MAN

In Canada today we vote for the party, not the man. It would perhaps be better very often if we reversed that condition. However that may be, the fact remains that it is the party that the voters think of in the great majority of cases.

At the same time, it is gratifying to notice that in many places more attention is being paid with the passage of each year to the character of the men placed in the field by party conventions. The parties look for not only men of ability but for men who combine uprightness of character and conduct with power of mind.

Canada wants clean, upright men in her public life. The other kind of men she does not want, no matter what their party.

Carleton Liberals take a natural pride in the fact that their standard bearer is a man of clean record. He is a man of clean life. Men may or may not like his political faith; they may or may not like his vigor of

fighting, they may or may not like his tenacity of purpose, but they admire and admire his record as a man of clean life.

More and more we are showing that men of unfortunate habits of life are not the men we must have in our halls of law-making and government. More and more the man of clean personal record commands the support of the independent voter, since it is felt that the man whose own life is exemplary will not go far astray when he is called upon to decide questions affecting the daily life of others.

Because of this fact Mr. Carvell will gain next month the votes of many men who admire the man whose life is upright and devoid of scandal.

## THE QUESTION OF MARKETS

Some opponents of Reciprocity in their zeal to do the will of the "interests" are trying to convince the people that the true market for our surplus products available for export is in the Mother Land and not in the United States or any other foreign country. Bearing in mind the fact that the producer will sell to that market which experience has proven to him the best for what he has to sell, let us examine this contention in the light of official trade statistics showing the exports of the Dominion in the fiscal year 1910.

It must be remembered also that while the British market is free from trade barriers Canadian products are sent into the United States in the face of heavy duties. One is a free market, the other protected.

In 1910 Canada sent into the United States market in the face of the duties horses to the value of \$453,186. Our exports of horses to the free English market were valued at \$66,815.

In the case of swine we sent none to the free market. We sent swine to the value of \$6,088 to the protected United States market.

In the case of sheep we exported animals to the value of \$11,441 to the free English market. To the protected market we sent sheep to the value of \$569,000.

To Great Britain we sent poultry to the value of \$27,468. Our exports of poultry to the protected United States market were worth \$137,290.

In the case of wheat we naturally sent more to England than to the United States. In the case of oats, however, our exports to the free market were less in value than our exports to the protected market by \$26,380. Similarly, in the case of beans we sent \$9 worth to the free market and \$24,663 worth to the United States.

Our exports of peas to the United States were about \$80,000 more than our exports to the free market, across the water. Our export of Indian corn was small but in this case, as in the others, we sent far more to the market protected by duties than we did to the free market.

Take the case of hay: We sent hay to the value of \$922,718 to the free market. In face of the \$4 duty of the United States we sent to that country hay to the value of \$78,220. Our exports of straw to the United States were more than forty times as great as our exports to the free market.

Our export of potatoes to the free market were worth \$259. To the market fenced around by duties we sent potatoes to the value of \$345,903.

In the case of turnips we exported none to England. The United States took from us turnips to the value of \$173,933.

Of our fresh fish England, of course took none. In spite of duties we sold the United States fresh fish to the value of some \$3,000,000. Even in the case of some kinds of prepared fish we sold more in the protected market than in the free market of the Mother Country.

The situation in regard to lumber is a striking one. Of some few kinds of lumber the free market took from us more than the protected market. But in the case of laths, for instance we exported to the free market to the value of \$130. To the United States market, in the face of the twenty cent duty, we sent laths to the value of \$1,852,211.

Similarly, we sent to the free market in 1910 planks and boards to the value of \$1,387,429. To the protected United States market our export of these products totalled in value \$17,877,349.

These figures—and more hardly less interesting could be cited—show con-

clusively into which market the Canadian producer has found it most profitable to export his surplus products. If he can command a price in the free market equal to the price in the other market to which he is admitted only by paying for the privilege of selling there, he will dispose of his produce in that free market. If he does not sell in the free market it is simply because he has found by experience that the protected market yields him better returns.

In regard to many of their products the Canadian people have found the protected United States market more profitable to them than the free trade English market. Surely, then, if it is possible for him to obtain free admission to the profitable market by means of a trade agreement, it is but reasonable for him to ask for the consummation of such an agreement. Why should not the Canadian producer be given every possible opportunity to increase the advantage with which he sells in the profitable market?

Why should he not favor and work for the ratification of an agreement which will give him that free admission when that agreement will not in any way tend to prevent him from trading in the market now free across the water whenever he can sell there to most advantage? For Canada deliberately to prevent her producers from securing more favorable terms of admission to a market he has already found profitable would be nothing short of a national crime.

## THE LONG RANGE SIFTON

The strong man whose cause is good is not afraid to run special risk on its behalf. He will carry the standard of the cause when the opportunity offers.

Not so Hon Mr Sifton.

For years Mr Sifton was one of the outstanding figures in western Canada. For years he sat as the representative of Brandon. For years he supported Reciprocity. Now, however, Mr Sifton, having passed from moderate circumstances to great wealth, has deserted the cause of Reciprocity. He professes to believe no longer that free trade in natural products would be of benefit to the Dominion.

He has taken up the battle against Reciprocity. But where is he fighting it?

Has he gone back, man fashion, to his old constituency of Brandon and entered the fight there as an opponent of Reciprocity? No, Mr Sifton, who says that he believes now that more trade opportunities would be injurious to Canada, is not contesting Brandon on the new platform which he has adopted.

Neither is Mr Sifton contesting any other constituency. He is staying out of the actual fight.

But Mr Sifton is going around the country delivering speeches against Better Markets. From many platforms he is declaring that the policy he supported when he was a poor man will ruin the Dominion.

Where is he speaking? Is he speaking in Brandon where he is best known? Is he speaking in any part of the west?

Mr Sifton is not going to deliver a single speech in the west where he is known and where his record is known. He will speak in the Maritime Provinces and Upper Canada. He is not going to face the westerners whose demands for Reciprocity have been so insistent.

This is a brave man, this capitalistic Sifton. Where he is known least he will make speeches. He will not speak, and dare not speak, where his whole life is known.

He does not enter the lists as a candidate, and he dare not enter the lists as an anti-Reciprocity candidate, in Brandon or any other western constituency. More than that, he does not enter the lists anywhere for the simple reason that he recognizes the fact that all over the country the tide of Reciprocity is sweeping. He will talk against Reciprocity—away from home. He will not be a candidate anywhere.

All hail to Mr Sifton, the man with the Sifton record, the long range fighter!

## FACTS WORTH NOTICING

Some ignorant or unscrupulous opponents of the Reciprocity Agreement are making a great to-do over the fact that the "favored nations" will have access to Canada's markets under the trade pact.

The Sentinel has already pointed out that one or two only of the "favored nations" in their trade with Canada last year sent even a dollar's worth of the articles affected by the agreement to this country. Some of them do not raise, even for home consumption, the articles affected by the agreement. If these nations sent Canada but a paltry quantity of these articles when they had to face duties, will they be apt to swamp our markets simply because the duties are removed?

Another pertinent fact to be noticed in connection with this matter is provided by the Canadian trade returns for 1910. In 1910 the Dominion's importation of articles affected by the agreement had a total value of \$40,441,335. Of this amount the goods brought in from the "favored nation" made up only \$745,571 or about one fifty-fourth. Yet the Conservatives shout absurdly that these countries will swamp our markets!

Well, at last we're getting to the bottom of this Hazen immigration business. Mr James Carr first advertised himself as a provincial immigration agent. Then he was prominent in a plan whereby some sixty Carleton county young men were led to leave New Brunswick for the west. Then he said he wasn't a provincial immigration agent. Now, when asked to tell when he resigned his position as agent and who his successor is, he states in print that "the Hazen immigration department only employs agents when they are needed and that is about five weeks." Apparently, then, for five weeks Mr Carr was supposed to help bring settlers into the county, and at other times he helped send them out of it. The information we have at last extracted on this subject is illuminating. It is also interesting to note that while, according to Mr Carr's statement, the Hazen government employs immigration agents for five weeks only, in 1910 the cost of maintaining the Hazen immigration department was about \$4,000 more than it was in the previous year. But The Sentinel has this consolation—Mr Carr regarded our questions about this matter as "pertinent questions." That was precisely our judgment of them, too.

Tuesday's rally in the Liberal club rooms showed the splendid condition of the Liberal forces in Woodstock. A large attendance and earnest enthusiasm showed conclusively that the party was never in better shape here than it is today. And the reception given Mr. Carvell showed that he stands even higher in the esteem of the people than he has stood in the past. But to paraphrase the words of a noted Canadian politician now deceased, wait until you see us on polling day. The biggest Liberal majority ever given a candidate here is coming.

Carvell and a great majority is the watchword of the Woodstock Liberals.

And it's the same all over the county.

## A TORY LIE SHOWN UP.

To the Editor of The Sentinel,  
Sir—In the last issue of the Woodstock Press it was stated that the Liberal committee rooms here had been fitted up with "chairs and other furniture from the Armory." As I am in charge of the Armory allow me to say that the Press statement is absolutely untrue. There is not and has not been a single article of furniture belonging to the Armory in the committee rooms. The person or paper who states to the contrary is guilty of absolute falsehood.

I am,  
Yours truly,  
A. W. FIELDS.  
Woodstock, Aug 23.

## On The Links.

The ladies' clock golf match played last Saturday was won by Miss A. Marian Rankin.

The August competition for the McGovern Cup was won by Miss R. E. Dibblee.

## DIED

On August 16th, very suddenly, Ralph Montgomery, aged four weeks, son of Charles and Nita Wilson of Belleville, Carleton county, N. B.

Mr George Brown, who was referred to in Monday's issue of The Sentinel, states that this paper was mis-informed in regard to his expressions of opinion. Mr Brown says that he is not taking any part in this campaign and has not expressed opinions as to the outcome.



## Sweaters!

Outing, Athletic Sport, Ball, Golf, Boating, etc. all require a Good Sweater right handy

We have a fine assortment of Sweaters in a variety of styles and in plain and fancy colors. Bring your Sweater notions to us and see how near we can match them.



## Gloves!

We have so many styles of gloves, so many leathers that a description is almost impossible; we will, however, say that we can meet almost any man's glove requirement with Gloves that will give him satisfaction in every respect

THE JOHN McLAUCHLAN COMPANY LTD

WOODSTOCK AND HARTLAND.

## FLOUR FLOUR

Blue Banner Flour will make the best Bread. We guarantee every barrel of it. A barrel of Blue Banner Flour will make more loaves of bread than other brands, and the bread made from Blue Banner Flour cannot be beaten in quality

Blue Banner Flour only \$6.10 per bbl.  
(Manitoba Finest Bread Flour)

Saxon Flour, (Best Pastry Flour) \$5.50 per bbl.  
Ivory Flour, straight Manitoba, 5.75 bbl  
Blue Banner Flour in 98 lb bags, 3.00 bag

## REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES ON SUGAR.

## FRUITS

Oranges	30c, 45c and 50c doz
Bananas	15c, 20c and 25c doz
Peas	25c doz
Peanuts	30c doz
Plums	13c, 2 doz 25c
Grapes	25c basket
Dates	9c lb, 3 lbs 25c
Figs, best quality	10c lb
Cocoanuts	9c, 3 for 25c

## CONFECTIONERY

Good mixed Candy	10c lb
Peppermints	10c lb
Conversation Lozenges	10c lb
Gum Drops	10c lb
Fresh Creams	15c, 2 lbs 25c
Fine Chocolates	25c lb
Regular 50c Chocolates	35c lb
Assorted Kisses	18c lb
Chocolate Honeycomb	28c lb

## Fresh Baked Biscuits

Ginger Cakes	10c lb	Arrowroot	18c lb
Fancy mixed Cakes	10c lb	Fig Bar	18c lb
Royal Fancy	12c lb	Walnut Tarts	18c lb
Dominion	10c lb	Maple Leaf	18c lb
Milk Lunch	10c lb	Assorted Ices	18c lb
People's Fancy	10c lb	Soda Biscuits, 10 & 12 lb boxes	7c lb
Priscilla	18c lb		

## What 25 Cts will Buy at Yerxa's

6 cakes Comfort Soap	25c	3 pkgs regular 10c Soda Biscuits	25c
7 cakes Yerxa's Soap	25c	2 large bots Extract Lemon	25c
6 cakes Castile Soap	25c	2 bottles Vanilla, 2 oz	25c
7 lbs Best Rolled Oats	25c	3 bottles Lemon, 2 oz	25c
6 lbs Best Rice	25c	3 bottles W Sauce	25c
3 qts Hand Picked Beans	25c	2 bottles White Liniment	25c
3 lbs Pulverized Sugar	25c	2 pkgs Silent Matches	25c
Best Laundry Starch	8c, 4 lbs 25c	6 Stonwall Jackson Cigars	25c
Best Corn Starch	8c, 4 pkgs 25c		
4 Marguerite Cigars	25c		
3 pkgs Corn Flakes	25c		

## Good Black Tea 25c Lb

**Yerxa'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.