

# The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 63. No. 10

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911

WHOLE No 3255

## The Blue Front Jewelry Store.

### Let's Get Acquainted.

- ☞ Good Jewelry buying means better acquaintance with this store.
- ☞ We'll sell you your future jewelry if present satisfactory dealings count.
- ☞ New, seasonable Jewelry, Silverware and Cut Glass are found here for every season and occasion as they approach.
- ☞ Remember the store that recognizes that modern business is in a large degree founded upon sentiment—a feeling between buyer and seller of confidence, appreciation and good will.

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER  
*H.V. Dalling*  
30 MAIN ST.  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
— OPTICIAN

KODAKS  
and  
SUPPLIES.

## Try The Edge With Your Finger

Examine a Collar fresh from our Laundry, notice its clear white color, its even elastic stiffness, its smooth velvet-like domestic finish and its perfect shape. Then test the top edge by running your finger-tip over it. Notice the smooth, slick finish given it. Nothing there to rub, dig or irritate the neck. This test will prove the value of our service. Make it. Send us a trial bundle and apply the test. Phone call brings the cart. Phone 8-11.

## Woodstock Electric Laundry.

## Only Four FUR-LINED COATS LEFT

TO BE SOLD AT

### 1-3 Off Regular Price

- 1 Muskrat-Lined Coat, Otter Collar—regular price \$75, now \$50.
- 1 Marmot-Lined Coat, German Otter Collar—regular price \$45, now \$30.
- 1 Marmot-Lined, Persian Lamb Collar—regular price \$40, now \$27.75.
- 1 Heavy Curl Cloth Lined, Fur Collar—regular price \$25, now \$16.65.

Buy now. They will not last long at this price.

Custom  
Tailoring

**R. B. JONES CO., Ltd**  
MANCHESTER HOUSE

Men's  
Furnishings

## RECIPROCITY CANADA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

### The Eloquent Member for Carleton County Effectually Answers All Objections.—Shows Vast Benefit of Trade Agreement.

Mr. F. B. CARVELL (Carleton, N. B.) Mr. Chairman, there is cast upon me this afternoon the somewhat unpleasant duty of attempting to reply to two hon. gentlemen with whom I have been associated in the past in the most friendly relations, who have been my political friends and associates, and who have decided to oppose the government of the day on the question now agitating this country as well as the great country to the south of us. I have nothing but the kindest words to say of these two gentlemen, because I am bound to believe that they are speaking their inmost thoughts and are entirely sincere in the course they have taken and intend to pursue. I have listened with a great deal of attention to the remarks of my hon. friend who has just taken his seat (Mr. German). I have been somewhat struck with the generalities of the arguments which he has offered, and the absence of anything in particular on which one can meet him in order to see whether his conclusions are well founded or not. Both he and the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Sifton) have chosen to discuss this question entirely from the standpoint of free trade and protection. They have assumed that it means the breaking down of all the barriers which they say have made Canada prosperous in the last 25 or 30 years; they are assuming that we are throwing away our protective tariff and are bringing in a free trade tariff, and they have studiously avoided any reference to the details of the agreement under discussion. It will be my duty to try to bring the minds of the members of this House back to the true condition of affairs and to discuss the question submitted in these resolutions.

I want first, however, to point this out to my hon. friends opposite, especially those members from the west of Lake Superior who so wildly cheered my hon. friend from Welland when he said that in three years, if this agreement went through, he expected to see the farmers of the west come back here and ask for protection for themselves if they did not get free agricultural implements. I wonder if my farmer friends from the west who cheered that so wildly will not be going through the province of Manitoba and the province of Saskatchewan in the next three years telling those people that what they want is free agricultural implements, and condemning this government for not giving them free agricultural implements. I wonder if my hon. friend from Welland and my hon. friend from Brandon would like to vote for free agricultural implements. If they do, then there is an entire absence of logic in the whole argument put up by my hon. friends against this proposed agreement. The trouble is my hon. friends cheer everything which they think may create some little friction on this side. We, however, on this side are not losing any sleep because my hon. friends from Welland (Mr. German) and Brandon (Mr. Sifton) have chosen to take the course they did, and the Liberal party is big and broad enough to treat those two gentlemen as friends, and yet allow them to disagree with us in this matter. But when my hon. friends from the west go around telling the farmers that they want free agricultural implements, how will they square this with these two hon. gentlemen or the rest of their party?

Mr. LENNOX. You do not know the west.

Mr. CARVELL. I have had the

privilege of meeting here about a thousand men from the west and of listening to what they said, and I know what they asked for, and I am bound to think that they were sincere. I know that they asked for free agricultural implements, and I would ask my hon. friend who interrupts me if he would vote for free agricultural implements, as possibly he may have a chance to do before this session is through.

This question has been discussed, altogether from the standpoint of free trade and protection. My hon. friend from St. Antoine (Mr. Ames) says that we have broken down the bulwarks of protection, and that the citadel itself will soon fall. Let us examine this proposed agreement and see whether it has broken down the bulwarks of protection or not. The government has brought down a proposition to provide for the free entry into Canada of certain articles I shall not weary the House by going over the list, but I shall give a few, in order that my hon. friends opposite may appreciate the true condition of affairs. We propose to bring in under the free list cattle, horses and mules, sheep and lambs and other livestock. Will my hon. friend from Welland (Mr. German), or any hon. gentleman opposite tell me how it will injure the people of Canada to have these things brought in free? Do we import any of them? Why, these are among our staple exports. Then, how on earth can it injure us to have free imports of those goods which we are sending out of this country by the tens of millions. We next come to wheat and other grains. As we do not import those grains, it cannot do our people any harm to have them in free. Then we come to fruits, which I shall discuss later on under a different heading. We next come to dairy products. I have not the exact figures at hand, but during the last year we exported something like \$20,000,000 worth of dairy products. Surely, therefore, it cannot injure us to have such products on the free list. Then we have fish, and propose to discuss fish under a different heading. But will anybody tell me that Canada is importing fish to any great extent? Why, we exported last year to Great Britain and the United States something like \$10,000,000 worth of fish, and imported practically nothing. How, then, can it injure us to have fish on the free list? We come next to iron and the manufacture of iron. There is, perhaps, taking it all around, the smallest duty on manufactures of iron that there is on any other great industry in Canada. Iron rolls have been free for years and rolled sheet iron, which comes very largely from Great Britain, has only had a duty of 5 per cent imposed on it when coming from the United States. Will it hurt the consumer or the Canadian manufacturer to have those things articles come in free of duty? Then we have lumber, but lumber has always come in free of duty. How, then, will it injure our purchasers of lumber to have it still come in free? So you can go down through the whole list of free articles, and in none will you find that their free admission can possibly hurt any Canadian interests. Why did our commissioners agree to allow these things in free of duty? Surely you have only to ask the question to answer it. It is in order that we may have the privilege of sending other articles from Canada to the United States free of duty, and the whole question resolves itself into this: Is

(Continued on tenth page.)

## THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

### Mr. Upham Asks Questions Regarding Railway Policy. Work Done to the Extent of \$140,000 Without Tenders Being Asked. Startling Deficit of Central Railroad.

(Special Correspondence to Sentinel)

Fredericton, Mar. 8.—The present session of the Legislature promises to be a decided interesting one. Both government and opposition are on the alert and already there has been some hot cross firing. Thanks to the usual speech of Mr. Sproul last evening the temperature is not falling. There will be many warm interchanges before the session closes if the government persists in the endeavor to frighten members of the House from exposing the mistakes of the ministry. The opposition men are not of the kind to be frightened nor to meekly submit to unfair government methods.

Mr. Upham, of Carleton, has already shown his desire to do all that he can to further the interests of his constituents. He is particularly interested in railway plans which might especially affect Carleton. He is asking the government as to whether or not it has promised or intends to guarantee the bonds of the Hartland and Miramichi Railway Company. Mr. Upham is asking a similar question in regard to the Southampton Railway Company.

Another important step taken by Mr. Upham, in conjunction with Mr. Tweeddale, of Victoria, was to move for a return of all the documents and information relating to the proposed Valley Railway. Mr. Upham is also asking as to whether or not the government has made any offer to any person or firm to increase the bond guarantee for this road to \$30,000. Action on all these matters must be deferred until the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is finished.

Last week Mr. Upham placed the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Munro in a very uncomfortable position when he stated that in Carleton, during the legislative recess, these gentlemen had sought to injure him politically by representing that during last winter's session he voted against the Valley Railway bill. He pointed out that he was incorrectly named in the synoptic report as having voted against the bill but he well said that every member of the House knew that he had done nothing of the kind but that rather he had worked as energetically as possible to give the Valley people proper railway facilities. Mr. Flemming and Mr. Munro, it was pointed out by Mr. Upham, knew what his votes had been on this railroad question and yet they tried to use it against him as a canvass in Carleton that he had deliberately tried to block the passage of the Valley bill.

Premier Hazen tried to disconcert Mr. Upham and shield his henchmen. The effort failed. Mr. Upham made his point, and left the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Munro utterly discomfited.

To repair a bridge at a cost to the people of over \$300 when that bridge serves but practically one family may be good politics when the head of the family is a supporter of the Hazen ministry—but it is not giving the province good government. Yet doing this is one thing that has been charged against the government in the House as on the public platform. It is charged that in the Parish of Botolph in Westmorland County, more than \$200 was spent on the so-called Bender-Goodwin bridge which, as Hon. Mr. Robinson well put, serves but the purpose of enabling one man to drive his cows to and from pasture without wetting their feet! So the money goes under the Hazen system.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A number of potato warehouses at Westfield, Me., near Fort Fairfield, were burned on March 6th., destroying 15,000 barrels of potatoes.

A disastrous fire destroyed the Syndicate block, on Nicolett Ave., between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, Mar. 5th. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Donald Fraser & Sons have closed a deal with James Murchie's Sons of Calais, for the purchase of their milling and lumbering interests in Madawaska and the province of Quebec.

The famous hill of Tara in Ireland has been sold. This hill is of interest historically, as being the site of the fort under which, according to tradition, the ark of the covenant is buried.

A successful case of blood transfusion is reported at Hotel Dieu, Montreal. Dr. George St. Pierre, one of the staff, to save a patient, gave up a pint of his blood, and the patient's life was saved.

Thomas Robinson, M. P. P. for York Co., died at his home at Harvey Station, on Sunday. Mr. Robinson had been a life long Conservative and a supporter of the Hazen government since 1903.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated to a deputation in Ottawa this week that something must be done for the beautifying of Ottawa. He said the ugly red brick armory and painting bureau buildings must be pulled down and replaced by stone.

Lord Rosebery has accepted the chairmanship of the joint committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons for the entertainment of representatives of the dominion parliaments at the coronation. He will be the chief orator at the imperial demonstration which will be held in connection with the celebrations in London.

Lawrence Alma Tadema, the English painter, was knighted by Queen Victoria. A magazine writer tells a story about this occasion. A gracious woman, who sought to congratulate the artist, said to him: "I suppose, Sir Lawrence, now that you have been made a knight, you will leave off painting and live like a gentleman."

Baron Albert von Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the famous banking family, who died recently, left a fortune placed by the Vienna papers at \$140,000,000. His gifts to charity while living and at death amounted to about \$10,000,000. He is said to have lacked the business temperament and his wealth came to him largely from inheritance and ordinary accretion.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, in a statement Friday in regard to the American Meat Trust, against which a strong fight is being made in Australia, said that the government was watching the position of affairs carefully. If necessary the New Zealand authorities would not hesitate to oppose the trust, and would even go so far as to nationalize the whole of the refrigerating works of this dominion.