

# The Carleton Sentinel.

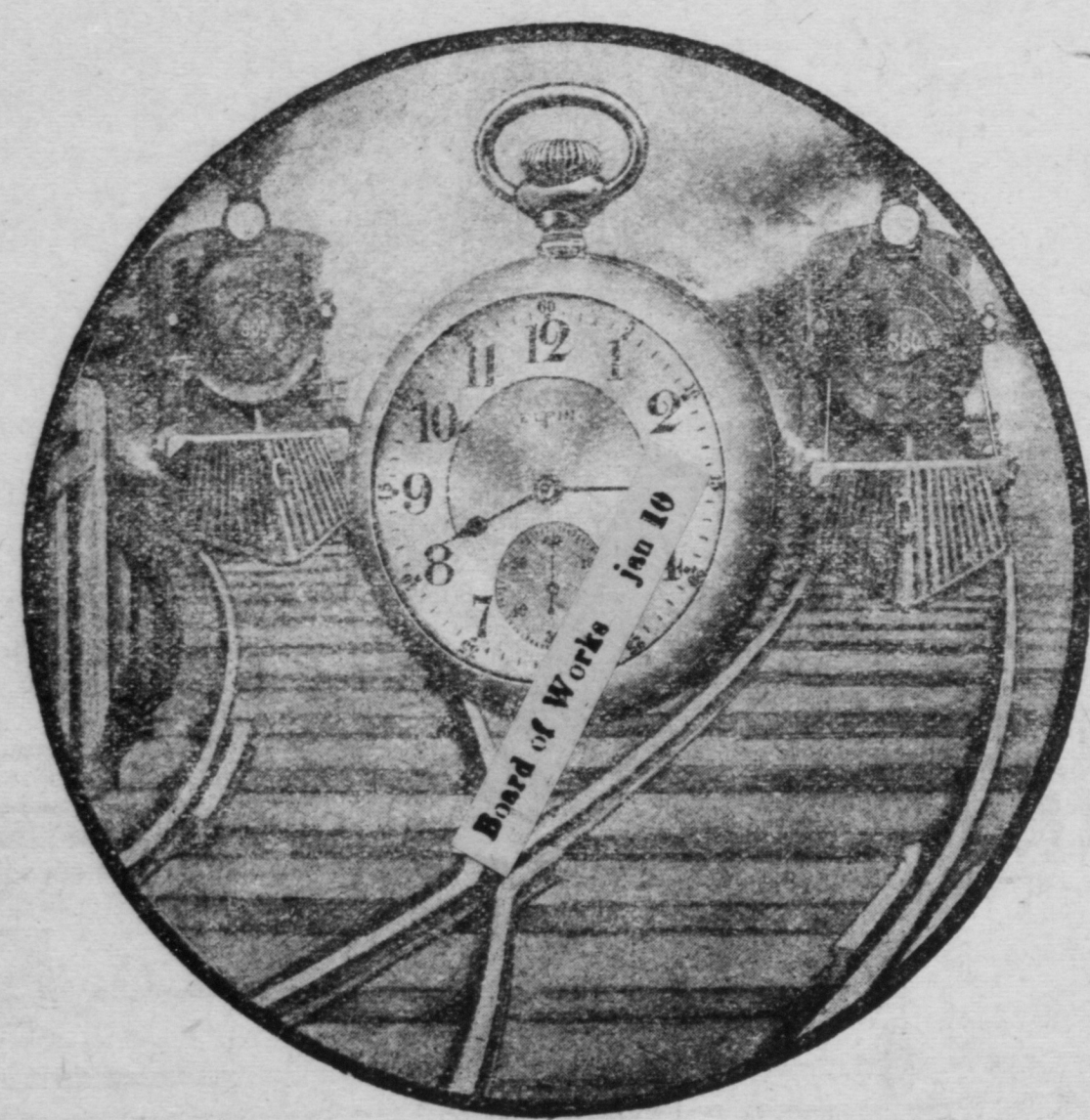
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WOODSTOCK, N. B. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1912

WHOLE No 3257

## Black Front Jewelry Store

Watches  
Of All  
Kinds,  
All of the  
BEST  
Quality.



Elgin  
Longine  
Waltham  
Elbico  
Ansonia  
Excelsior

Special attention paid to all Watch Repairing

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER  
H. V. Balling  
30 MAIN ST.  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
OPTICIAN

KODAKS  
AND  
SUPPLIES.

## OUR NEXT SPECIAL

Commencing Monday, February 19th, and lasting for one week,

3 cakes Surprise Soap and  
3 cakes Sunny Monday Soap for 25c  
Also 10 LBS. of ONIONS for 25c.

**BURDEN & KING, - Grocers.**

Our Motto--Quality. Also ask us for a sample of our Carleton Blend Coffee and Noble's Tea

## Important Money Saving Sale

During February, March and April

## Clothing for Men and Boys

Including Complete Furnishings

Underwear, Sweater Coats, Fancy Flannel and Dress Shirts, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Collars and Neckwear, Men's Overalls and Jackets, a Sweeping Reduction of 20 per cent from Regular Prices. Gloves, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks, 10 per cent off.

## Heavy Homespun and Oxford Pants

Former Price \$2.25 and \$2.75  
Odd lots of Pants at Half Price.  
Sale Price \$1.80 and \$2.20  
Mufflers and Fur Collars 25 per cent off.

THESE PRICES MEAN SPOT CASH.

Now is the time to Clothe Men and Boys during these Money Saving Sales.

Custom  
Tailoring

**R. B. JONES CO. Ltd**

Buttons  
Covered.

## F. B. CARVELL SCORES THE TARIFF GRAFT SCHEME OF THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT

### Government Puts Muzzle on Their Own Appointees, Who Must Get Informa- tion as Directed

### Nobody Wants Board But the Man- ufacturers Association Who Want All the Protection They Can Get For Manufactured Products

Mr. F. B. CARVELL (Carleton, New Brunswick). I do not know whether I would come within the class of the narrow, contracted back yard politicians that my hon. friend (Mr. Goodeve) has been so graphically describing, or whether I would be one of the empire builders that he has spoken of in the latter part of his peroration. But, Sir, unfortunately perhaps for myself, I am unable to arrive at the same conclusion as the hon. gentleman in regard to the value or necessity of this Bill. I think that no person can find fault with the government attempting to get information on every question which enters into the lives of the Canadian people; and I believed that this Bill was only for the purpose of getting accurate information on all the great trade questions, I could not find very much fault with it. I am bound to assume that the Minister of Finance is sincere when he tells us that he wants to get information. Perhaps it would not be derogatory to the hon. gentleman—I am sorry he is not in the House at this moment—to tell him that he has not been in public life long; he does not know the wiles of the House at this moment—to tell him the deceptive politician, and until we have some evidence to the contrary it is only fair to say that he is sincere in trying to get the information. Let us look for a moment at the origin and history of the scheme which has resulted in bringing down this Bill. We had not any difficulty when our friends were in power in getting information on which to frame a Tariff Bill. In 1900 and in 1907, the ministers of the Crown made an itinerary over the Dominion of Canada. They gathered a lot of information they codified that information, and on that information they framed a Tariff Bill. I remember distinctly that instead of finding fault with these gentlemen for getting the information, fault was found that they were spending too much time over it. But let that be as it will, the late government were able to frame a tariff under which Canada prospered more in the next ten years than she had ever done in all her previous history. If conditions had remained as favourable as they were during those ten years, then I cannot say that there would have been much need of a change. But conditions change in Canada as well as in all other parts of the world, and the time came when the government found it necessary, in the course of eight or ten years more, to make another itinerary of Canada to see what the changed conditions were. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, with a very able secretary, whom I am sorry to say is not now in the employ of the government travelled from one end of this country to the other, they obtained further information, and on this further and additional information they framed the Tariff Act of 1907. There were not many changes made, perhaps not as many changes as some of us would have liked to see made; but I maintain that the viciousness which has sprung from the tariff had not commenced to show itself in 1897 or in 1907 as it does at the present day.

Therefore, as there are changed conditions, we need a change in the tariff.

It is in the mind of every hon. member in this House, of every thinking man in Canada, that the time has come when there will be a change in our tariff relations. (It has been argued here that all over the world where the highest tariffs prevail we have had the greatest prosperity and three quarters of the speakers on the other side of the House have instanced Germany and the United States as evidence of that greatest prosperity and have ascribed that prosperity to a high protective tariff. If that be true, it is a remarkable thing that in all of these countries a very serious agitation is going on to get a reduction of these high protective tariffs. I spent a few days in Germany last summer and although I was not able to make as extensive economic investigations as I would like, every man I was able to talk with, and I am sorry their number was not large, claimed that the taxation was something terrible, the cost of living almost beyond endurance and what with the taxation and the army and navy they could not tell what was going to happen. It was prophesied to me by many people that the result of the next election would show a wonderful increase in the representation of the Socialists, and the elections have shown this prophecy to have been well founded. We know that the doctrine of the Socialists is not only to get rid of the army and navy but to get rid of Germany which is producing to a very great extent the same results as it is producing in the United States and in Canada.

I come now to the greatest example of high protection the world has seen, the United States. I do not think my hon. friends the high protectionists of Canada will claim that the great development in the United States is altogether due to high protection. The United States would have developed in the last 50 years if they had not had a tariff at all. The very richness of their soil, the prodigality of their natural products, the great influx of population from all over the world, naturally make the United States great. The United States would have become a great country without a tariff. If they had resorted to direct taxation, they would have had an enormous prosperity, but they would not have had the conditions that they have today, the trusts, mergers and combines, with which they are now contending. The result of this high protection has been to create these trusts, mergers and combines, and now we have a revulsion of feeling, almost amounting to a revolution in the United States against the condition of affairs which the tariff has created. A year and a half ago when elections were held over a great portion of the United States, the high protection party was swept out of power from end to end of that country. It is hard to tell what may take place in the next elections owing to conflicting interests, all we have to do is to read the papers and there we are.

(Continued on page two.)

## MUTINY IN THE TORY RANKS THE LATEST STUNT OF THE "HIGH EXECUTIONERS" A DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH

### Daniel Purrinton Sworn in Customs Officer in the Morning and His Appointment is Cancelled in the Afternoon

Owing to a fierce faction fight raging in the Tory party, over the question of spoils, a sort of a now-you-see-me-now-you-dont game has been going on during the past week. The "head-hunters" decided that Robert Bull, customs officer at Richmond Corner, should go under the guillotine and the execution took place in due form. This happened Tuesday, and the following morning Daniel Purrinton was sworn in to fill the vacancy. In the meantime a band of the saviors of the country and guardians of the marriage bond, arrived from Ottawa, where they had been on some town business, and off went the fire works. A meeting was hastily called and these gentlemen, with a recently appointed government official, at their head decided that Mr. Herbert Lindsay was the man for the position and not Mr. Daniel Purrington. They got in communication with Ottawa and Mr. Lindsay was appointed and duly sworn in. Mr. Purrington's friends naturally regard this as harsh treatment and feel the humiliation keenly.

It is understood that this gentleman never clamored for the office, but in view of his past services his friends felt he was entitled to it, but the gang of Tory sore-heads and political devishes decreed that one of their own ilk should have the office. The next move in this latest comedy will be awaited with interest.

## THE CONGREGATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOLD RECEPTION

### To Welcome Rev. A. S. and Mrs. Hazel to Wood- stock

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., the congregation of St. Luke's church held a reception in the Sunday School room for the purpose of welcoming Rev. A. S. and Mrs. Hazel to the parish of Woodstock. Mr. and Mrs. Hazel were assisted by the wardens wives, Mrs. F. Byron Bull and Mrs. J. T. Allen Dibblee, in receiving the large and representative portion of the parishoners, both of the Parish church and St. Luke's.

Mrs. Hazel who was one of last summer's brides, wore her handsome wedding gown of cream satin and captivated everyone with her gracious and charming manner.

The members of the W. A. and the Girls Branch served refreshments. Mrs. F. H. J. Dibblee poured the coffee. J. T. A. Dibblee, Mr. Hazel and Mayor Ketchum made short addresses. Mr. Hazel voiced his appreciation of the manner of his reception in Woodstock and expressed his gratitude both for Mrs. Hazel and himself, along with the wish that they might continue to enjoy these happy relations for many years to come.

Miss Maud Henderson played dur-

## VALLEY RAILWAY DIVISIONAL POINT

### Chief Engineer Thompson and Other Officials of the Valley Rail- way Discuss Divisional Point with Town Officials--Woodstock Favored on Account of Geo- graphical Situation

Ross Thompson, chief engineer and Messrs. Waughy, Howard and Lincoln prominent officials of the Valley Railway were here Wednesday in consultation with the Town Council over the question of the railway divisional point. It is understood that Mr. Thompson strongly favors Woodstock, as he considers the geographical situation excellent and the most advantageous on the line from every point of view. The negotiations have been carried to the point of the railway asking that the town provide the site and the right of way. In order to comply with this, the town will apply to the legislature for authority to act in conformity with their wishes. The park is considered the ideal location and is strongly favored by Mr. Thompson.

The property holders in the vicinity of the proposed location will no doubt benefit from this decision of the railway people and being interested in the town's welfare will deal liberally with the people when called upon. It is said that authority for expropriation will be asked for from the legislature.

Accompanied by the Mayor, Councillors and representatives from the Board of Trade the railway officials were taken over the different points of interest on Thursday night.

## MARRIED

LAWRENCE-KIRKBRIDE.  
Jan. 31st—A very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Witfeld Kirkbride, Simonds, when their daughter Georgie F. was united in marriage to William H. Lawrence of Wilmot. Rev. P. J. Quig of Rossville, York Co., officiated.

ing the evening. Miss Henderson's music is always a treat and added much to the general enjoyment. The pleasant evening was concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Presbyterian church of Richmond voted on Church Union this week. The vote stood 85 against Union, 65 for union, but only 58 favor the present basis.