

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 61. No. 33

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1909.

WHOLE No. 3243

WHO

ever brought their watch, work or any other repair work to us always get satisfaction and are still coming to us.

IS

there anything in Kodak Goods Souvenirs or nice Jewelry that you need, then come to us while the season is in full swing and get satisfaction.

YOUR

the one to be suited, so let us try and show you how well you will like it. Always the best goods at the best prices.

Jeweler?

We have the goods—you have the money—let us exchange and you will get better value for that money than anywhere else.

Marriage Licenses and
Wedding Rings.
JEWELER
H. V. Dalling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
—OPTICIAN—
KODAKS
and
SUPPLIES.

WHITE SKIRTS and SHIRT WAISTS

Laundried to Perfection

AT

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

Telephone No. 8-11

New Meat Market.

I have just opened a New Meat Market in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Lilley, immediately below the town hall on Main Street. Fresh Garden Produce, New Potatoes Eggs always on hand. Remember the place.

J. CORKERY,
The Up-Town Meat Market.

Vacation Days Are Here!

You need a Trunk, Suit Case or Hand Bag, We have it.

DRESS SUIT CASES—We have Dress Suit Cases from \$1.75 to \$7.50 each.

HAND BAGS—From \$1.00 to \$7.50 each.

Trunks—In Canvas and Marbelized Iron Trunks, made for wear and tear—from \$2.40 to \$9.00 each.

Our stock of Men's Furnishings is also complete for this season of the year.

R. B. JONES Co., Ltd.

Manchester House.

Buttons Covered promptly.

Beechwood's Shooting Affray.

Italian Shoots Another Italian.

Said to be Over the Affections of a Girl.

Victim Died in Hospital at 2.10 Tuesday Afternoon. Assailant Still at Large.

Two Italians who have been working on the C.P.R. at Grand Falls, were mixed up in a shooting affray at Beechwood, Sunday evening. The two got into the row over the affections of a young girl, it is said, and the man named Larosha pulled a revolver and shot four times at Lagny. He aimed well and appeared to handle the revolver like an expert.

They were all drinking and at time of shooting were about all drunk. The wounded man was brought to the hospital where he died at 2.10 p.m. Tuesday. Very little hope of his recovery was expected when medical aid was summoned. When he arrived at the hospital here Rev F.J. McMurray was sent for arriving at 8 o'clock Monday. The clergyman visited him again at 9.30 and administered the last sacraments. Lagny, the wounded man was 26 years of age and was a native of Rome, where his parents reside. He has been acting as interpreter for gangs of Italians as well as foreman and was not generally liked.

Police Marshall Kelly called at the hospital Monday night and finding the man's

temperature very high felt that he had very little chance of living. He told the Marshall that his assailant's name was Larosha and that he had no reason for shooting him. That Larosha was a very dark complexioned man and could be easily recognized, that he would like to make a deposition in the case and make his will.

The Marshall called up Premier Hazen for permission to take testimony and A.D. Holyoke took the deposition. Lagny realized that he would die and seemed prepared for the end. He was given all the medical attendance possible but passed away.

Sheriff Armstrong was made acquainted of the shooting and started immediately for Beechwood to effect arrest. At that time the man's name could not be learned, and until Lagny himself told it it remained unknown. The murderer has not yet been located but should be found, which in all probability he will, as the country is being searched, he will have to face the charge of murder.

HARRY K THAW.

Every paper we pick up to read nowadays, has, in glaring headlines, so much of Harry K. Thaw. He is being examined by experts as to his sanity. Throughout the whole country of the United States and Canada his name has been emblazoned before the public until little children are taking notice. Do the public really know why Thaw has had so much publicity and is it any wonder that they are trying to keep him in the insane asylum, while he is trying so hard to get out to parade himself before the people. When he was convicted, the newspapers said it was an affair of honor. Let us see!

There seem to be several kinds of honor if one were to judge the different ways the press "sized" up this Thaw. For instance, young Thaw of Pittsburg and New York killed a fellow being, and he did it in the name of honor. The victim had dishonored his wife, therefore he must die.

A correspondent in a New York paper, discussing the character of the victim of the tragedy, said, he was "the soul of honor." No doubt he was in some respects. In a business way his word was as good as his bond. He would as soon think of robbing his mother's grave as he would of defrauding anybody out of a penny. Financially his honor was untarnished.

But he would steal the brightest possession a woman can have, and make a joke of it among his friends. He would soil the character of a girl too young to be away from her mother's care, and cast her adrift on the world without a qualm. And the honor of young Mr. Thaw and his wife, too. Mr. Thaw, himself, so far as history goes, has not had a worthy aim or a noble ambition since his birth. He has lived for pleasure, has soaked his soul in it until its keen acid has dyed it deeply. No doubt, if he incurred a gambling debt, he would deem it a point of "honor" to pay it. No doubt he thought it a measure of honor to be able to hold his end up as long as the rest. As to the honor of his wife—we will let the mantle of charity fall over the toy of base men that has caused the tragedy.

They don't know the meaning of the word. Never was a noble phrase in poorer company. There is more than a suspicion that a strong tendency exists towards a looseness and leniency in the matter of pardoning criminals.

The maudlin sympathy expressed by some men and women toward criminals or those accused of some heinous crime is usually considered as the manifestation of an abnormal sentiment which urges on hysteria, but there is an illogical and mistaken leniency toward criminals suffering long terms of imprisonment, expressed by men usually of well-balanced minds.

A man who commits a cold blooded murder and is sentenced to imprisonment for life, should not be pardoned. He may have a good record as a prisoner, he may even have honestly and sincerely repented of his crime and it may be conceded, for the sake of argument that he would no longer be a menace to the community if allowed to go at large, but the argument against his release is based upon grounds which are not affected by these facts.

The purpose for punishment for crime should never be for motives of revenge; it should be based upon two grounds, and two only, the prevention of subsequent criminals acts upon the part of the criminal himself and its deterrent effect upon others.

Now it does not require any labored argument to show that this effect in the latter instance is seriously weakened when a practice is made of pardoning criminals, and especially in the case of those serving a life sentence.

A man commits cold-blooded murder, deliberately puts himself outside the pale of human sympathy; he should not be treated with cruelty or unkindness, but he should expiate either by death or life imprisonment, release from which should be hopeless, the results of his crime. The strongest argument in our mind, the only argument which can be regarded as even partially tenable, in favor of capital punishment exists in the fact that the frequent misuse of the pardoning power serves to minimize the dread punishment on the part of the prospective criminal.

Fearing not immediate death even if discovered and convicted, and relying upon the probability of pardon, after a few years he takes chances which he would be disinclined to take, if he knew that life imprisonment in name meant life imprisonment in reality.

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The enactment of a law to the effect that men convicted of murder should not be pardoned under circumstances, would be futile, since subsequent legislatures would be able to appeal it, but if public sentiment was sufficiently aroused and expressed with unhesitating firmness and clearness, weak-kneed executives and careless legislative bodies would cease turning loose upon the community men who have been convicted of the crime which only God can forgive, and of weakening the influence upon the quasi criminal class, which is one of the chief purposes of punishment.

Punish the Bomb Makers.

The announcement that four Italian bomb makers were captured in Glace Bay while preparing their infernal instruments of destruction will be pleasing news to all Canadians. This news will be even more welcome to the union men as a whole than to the employers of labor. There was a time when violence was a weapon of the labor man, but now labor difficulties are fought out by capable leaders on a very different basis. It has been reduced to a business, just as the employers conduct their own business.

Outrages such as those which have been perpetrated at Glace Bay and Sydney do the cause of unionism a great deal of harm. They alienate the sympathy of those who are not directly concerned in the struggle, and this is one of the most potent forces which can govern the outcome of a labor dispute. The horrors of the "bull pen" and the bloody work of their opponents in the western states are not the basis on which the cause of either capital or labor will be advanced.

Misguided men will occasionally resort to violence and bloodshed, but if labor leaders are wise they will be as anxious to suppress their murderous designs as the ordinary citizen is desirous of knowing that he is living in a country where some idiot is not liable to take his life in "mistake."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Bad For Calais.

Maine City May Have to Suffer for Blunder of Immigration Officials.

"Live in the United States or relinquish command of American schooners."

Because of this order, issued by the treasury department, a New England city faces commercial annihilation should the threats of several large Canadian industrial concerns to force their employees to reside, in Canada be put into execution.

MADE A BLUNDER.

Calais, Me. is in a state of intense excitement, and over-zealous immigration officials are blamed for the present trend of events.

A few weeks ago the immigration inspectors made a ludicrous mistake in a Chinese case.

Smarting under the taunts, one of them discovered that six masters of little coasting schooners sailing out of Calais maintained homes on Canadian soil, though naturalized American citizens. The discovery resulted in the peremptory order, "Live in the United States or relinquish command of American schooners."

The six modest homes, mostly five miles below here, at the ledge right on the international boundary, were hurriedly sold at sacrifice prices or abandoned.

Now comes the threatened retaliation. There are especially no industries in Calais at present. The great Canadian Colored Cotton Mills, Ganong's immense candy factory, the St. Croix Soap Company, the Edge Tool Works and many other enterprises all located on the Canadian sides of the river, and all operated by Canadian with Canadian capital, are contemplating an order demanding that every employee reside on Canadian soil.

If they carry out the threat Calais will suffer the worst blow in its history. About 80 per cent of the working population, apart from storekeepers and clerks earn their wages in Canada.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

This is how the trouble started.

Chinese have been frequently smuggled into the country from St. Stephen, across the river from Calais, and the immigration officials are constantly on the lookout for violators of the immigration laws.

There are in St. Stephen two elderly Chinese, who have lived there for many years, conducting a laundry. They are British subjects, were born in British Hong Kong, and English is their mother tongue.

The local street railway, owned by Canadians, make the circuit from St. Stephen public landing around Milltown, N.B., and Milltown, Me., down through Calais to the lower wharf, a total distance of about seven miles, and is very popular on summer evenings.

One evening recently these two Chinese decided to take a ride. Everyone in St. Stephen and Calais knows them as industrious men, who own property in St. Stephen, and who couldn't be induced to leave.

They got on the car at St. Stephen-Calais bridge, on the Canadian side. One of the United States immigration officers happened to be in close proximity and espied the two Chinese. He jumped on the car and the moment the car was on American soil he showed his badge and arrested them. He locked them up and took them away to Vermont. Their St. Stephen friends made the trip, too, engaged counsel, and the Chinese were promptly sent back home, after a fine train ride and entertainment at the expense of Uncle Sam.

The laugh occasioned by the arrest caused deep ranking.

DISCOVERED OLD REGULATION.

The rules and regulations of the Bureau of Navigation were consulted, and then the authorities discovered that masters of vessels flying the American flag must reside in the United States.

The Calais fleet is at present anything but strong in numbers and with not a packet under 25 years old. Most of the 30-odd skippers earn but \$30 a month, and but three of them get \$50.

Five skippers of the six whom the order affected are no longer young. They all long ago became American citizens. But they had inherited the homesteads at the Ledge or in St. Stephen, and had their homes established, as they fondly imagined, for life.

The curt order came as a bolt from the blue.

And now Calais may pay dearly.

Band Excursion.

The band excursion to Grand Falls last week proved a very successful affair as did also the races. Twelve cars were crowded. The crowd, generally speaking, was a very orderly one with the exception of a dozen or so who were very quickly dealt with by the officers who were with the excursion. The baseball game was not played as it was found impossible for some of the boys to get away. The six round bout between the heavy weights was also called off. The excursionists arrived home about two o'clock.

Defence and Politics.

Some exchanges are making remarks about Hon Mr. Brodeur's alleged dictum that Canada would never consent to have a fleet ordered about by a British admiral. We guess Mr. Brodeur did not intend to say that. It would not be sensible. We intend to have Canadian fleets ordered about by British admirals whenever need be, for a time at least, after which we intend that British fleets shall be ordered about by Canadian admirals when we think necessary. A hundred years from now, Canada will be the big end of the British Empire.—Ottawa Journal.

If the Empire is to endure so long—and it will—there must be a lot of give and take in settling the question of common defence. Mr. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden are not settling that question. They will return to Canada and present to their government the sense of the London defence conference. The government will place the matter before Parliament at the next session. The whole country will then know what is proposed. This is not a thing to be settled by incomplete cable summaries from London. There is no present occasion for excitement about it. It is not a political question. Certainly it should not be made the occasion for any such wild outbursts as this one from the Conservative Winnipeg Telegram:

"If the declared policy of Canada is to be to construct a Canadian navy of small ships for coast defence, such a policy will be useless in the first place, and mask insincerity in the second.

"It will be useless because, except the Empire, Canada has nothing to defend which it could defend at sea. Until the Empire is broken, Canada is in no danger of attack, and, if the Empire were broken, and Canada were attacked, the vessels of such a navy as Canada could provide would change their flag without firing a shot, so overwhelming would be the odds against which they were arrayed.

"The position of Australia and New Zealand is different. They lie in a zone where, in certain contingencies, they might themselves have to bear the brunt of an attack. Their anxiety for local naval defence is comprehensible and praise-worthy. But as for us, no such possibility confronts us. We should be able to excel them, therefore, in contribution to the central power, because free from the burden of their local anxiety.

"The fate of the Empire will be determined in the North Sea, not in the harbor of Halifax, and it will be determined long before any Canadian ships could arrive at the scene of action, to learn whether they were to share a triumph they had not helped to earn, or to strike a flag in whose defence they had never had an opportunity to strike a blow. It is not for nothing that Great Britain has concentrated eighty per cent of her naval force in home waters.

"But this policy of a Canadian navy, if persisted in, can hardly be other than a mask for insincerity. Is it not true that the absence of real effort would be disguised by the provision of something so futile and inefficient as to be neglected? Imperial sentiment in Canada might be placated, while the designs of a narrow sectionalism which would repudiate the duty of self-defence would be actually furthered."

The Telegram will do well to consider what the Ottawa Journal says about the future. Defence is not a matter of this year only, or of next. The immediate future is provided for. The question for us is how Canada is to undertake her proper share of the plan for making the Empire so strong by land and sea that it will not be attacked. We must agree upon a principle of participation that will serve the Empire and yet produce no friction as the years go by. The Telegram speaks for the group which demands gifts of Dreadnoughts. That group is diminishing. In England today its voice is unheeded. In Canada that group is composed chiefly of men who are less anxious about defence than they are about raising a cry of some sort against the Liberal government. There is not much sense in pounding the defence conference before its plan is announced. Also, the resolutions on defence passed at Ottawa last winter represented the views of both parties and Mr. R.L. Borden recalled that feature of them in his Dominion Day speech. The attitude of the Telegram and some other conservative journals represents partisan and reactionary tendencies which Mr. Borden was unwilling to voice last winter, and which, if he is wise, he will ignore when the question of defence comes up in Parliament again.—Telegraph.

Frightened at Automobile.

At Grand Falls while coming from the races a pair of horses hauling a buckboard load of excursionists took fright at a very noisy auto immediately ahead of them while coming down the steep hill from the races, and ran away. The buckboard was overturned breaking a man's leg and a woman's arm and severely shaking and bruising the remainder of the passengers.

The Cigarette Smoker.

Elbert Hubbard isn't the best authority in the world on all subjects but he is unquestionably correct in pronouncing against the use of cigarettes, especially by the young.

As a close observer and employer of labor for over twenty-five years. He says this: "Never advance the pay of a cigarette smoker; never promote him; never trust him with a 'roll.' Unless you do not care for the 'roll.' Cigarette smoking begins with an effort to be smart. It soon becomes a pleasure, a satisfaction, and serves to bridge over a moment of nervousness or embarrassment. Next it becomes a necessity of life, a fixed habit. This last stage soon evolves into a third condition, a stage of fever and unrestful, wandering mind, accompanied by loss of moral and mental control."

Inevitably cigarette smoking impairs health, lessens usefulness and jeopardizes happiness, and all without compensation worthy of the name. All smokers are not affected to the same degree, but there is none who would be better off without the habit.

The consumption of cigarettes in Canada, which has been increasing for a number of years at an alarming rate, substantially decreased last year. It is believed that the decrease is altogether among boys under sixteen years and is due to the stringent anti-Cigarette legislation passed by the dominion parliament which became effective on July of last year.

We also believe it is because the harmful effects are realized by the boys themselves. Whichever it is, the fact that there has been less used in Canada shows much for the young Canadian. We give the following from statistics:

Before the anti cigarette law went into effect an annual increase in cigarette consumption amounted to over 75,000,000 in six years. If it had not been for the restrictive legislation there would have been an increase of a good many millions last year. However, instead of an increase the figures show that the consumption of cigarettes declined by 30,000,000. About 28,000,000 domestic cigarettes and about 2,000,000 fewer imported cigarettes were smoked in Canada during the year.

The total consumption of domestic cigarettes were 356,750,000, while the year before the consumption was over 384,750,000. Imported cigarettes were smoked to the number of 12,500,000 against 14,750,000 the year before.

It is probable that the law stopped the boys from smoking from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 cigarettes, for, while the decrease was only 30,000,000 compared with the year before, had it not been in force there would have been an increase of from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000.

When the law was passed it was declared useless by those who wanted the absolute prohibition of the importation, sale and manufacture of cigarettes. However, its stringent provisions seem to have accomplished a good deal. What makes the reduction more impressive is the fact that it was only in operation for eight of the twelve months of the year covered by the statistical returns.

The law provided a penalty of from \$10 to \$100 from any person selling or supplying cigarettes or cigarette material to a boy of sixteen or under. Under this provision a father was fined for having given his son a cigarette.

The law also declared it the duty of the police to seize cigarettes or tobacco being in the possession of boys of sixteen or under in public places. It provided a fine of from \$1 to \$4 for any boy found in a public place with cigarettes and it further provided that they must tell where they got the cigarettes or be liable for contempt of court.

Druggists vs Bankers.

The Pill Powders and Money Changers combatted on the green diamond last Friday evening, the result of a score of eleven to fourteen in favor of the Money Changers.

A large and jolly crowd gathered to see the funny game of the season. The spectators were agreeably surprised to find such good playing throughout the game.

Captain Boutlier curved for the Money Changers while Smith used the mask. The Pill Powders put Drysdale in the box while Capt Tompkins caught his curves. There was no kicking at the decisions given by Umpire McRae. John Atherton kept tabs on those who crossed the home plate for Pills and Money Changers, while Sutton kept score of the scorer.

The line up was:
Druggists—D Tompkins, c; H Drysdale, p; A Fisher, 1 b; D Stevens, 2 b; H Hall, 3 b; A Cole, ss; E Osborn, rf; C Stevens, cf; I McAfee, lf.
Bankers—A Smith, c; G Boutlier, p; I Arundell, 1 b; W Tedlie, 2b; McKenna, 3rd b; A Steel, ss; A McLean, rf; W McCluskey, cf; Hooper, lf.

Score by innings.
Druggists 4 0 2 1 0 0 2 0—11
Bankers 3 6 1 0 2 0 2 x—14.

WANTED POSITION.—As Stenographer by a young lady, who has had eight months experience in a Law Office.