

The Carleton Sentinel

F. B. CARVELL, PRESIDENT.

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1914



WILL HE TELL?

The Tories of Centreville and vicinity announced a non-political picnic for Friday last, to be addressed by Hon. Mr. Flemming, which was postponed, according to announcement in The Press, until the latter part of this week on account of the busy season with the farmers. Just when this non-political event will be pulled off has not yet been announced, but whenever it takes place, we assume Mr. Flemming will tell the people of that part of the County the real reasons for not building the Railway from Centreville to Andover the present summer. We assume he will tell that the Bonds were sold in May 1912 for this portion of the road, and that the actual cash was supposed to have been in the hands of Mr. Flemming's particular friends, The Prudential Trust Co., of Montreal since that date. That over one hundred thousand dollars of the amount was used for the elections of 1912. That the Prudential Trust Co., loaned out this money on "The Street" in Montreal and now cannot produce a dollar, etc., and a lot of other interesting information along these lines. We know this is the information which the public is seeking. Should Mr. Flemming fail to enlighten them we will endeavor to do so in our next issue.

MR. CARVELL AND THE GLOBE.

On another page today we are publishing a letter which Mr. F. B. Carvell, K. C., chief counsel for Mr. Dugal, has addressed to the St. John Globe, following the publication by that newspaper of an editorial last Thursday entitled "Other Crown Land Frauds."

Mr. Carvell makes a fair and interesting proposition to the Globe. That newspaper, in the editorial referred to, indicated that it has in its possession certain specific information the production of which would be in the public interest. Mr. Carvell, assuming from the Globe's statement that it possessed this information, expresses natural regret that it was not given to Mr. Dugal and his counsel before the investigation closed. As, however, the report of the commission has not yet been completed, he expresses the view that the Royal Commissioners would be willing to reopen the inquiry if the Globe's information is of sufficient importance to warrant that step, and he says that if the Globe will give him the information he will apply immediately to the commission for the purpose of having these additional facts considered.

Mr. Carvell says—and the public will bear him out in it that he attempted to place before the public through the commission all of the information in his possession. He remarks that during the inquiry he was held pretty strictly to the technical rules of the law of evidence, but he is convinced from the tone of the Globe's editorial that it must have information that will come within these rules, and, therefore, he thinks that the Globe will feel that it is its duty to make this information known at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe in saying that in spite of making every possible effort, counsel for Mr. Dugal were able to touch only "the fringe of all the rascality in connection with the administration of the Crown Lands in this Province during the last three years," and he assures the Globe that if the Royal Commission should be reluctant to reopen the present investigation, Mr. Dugal, if provided with the information by the Globe, would be ready promptly to make fresh charges when the Legislature reconvenes, in which case Mr. Carvell says Mr. Dugal will not lack counsel to look after his interests. Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe that "there should be no patching-up work, no truce, but a complete overturn of existing methods," and he says that "unless this province is ready to resort to direct taxation or the repudiation of honest debts, this overturn cannot commence a day too soon."

The Globe published Mr. Carvell's letter last evening, but it does not refer in any way to his request for the information which it has asked the public to believe it possesses, or indicate any intention to make that information public. If the Globe's own account of its information was correct, its failure to accept Mr. Carvell's offer will not be understood. If the Globe is in favor of taking the lid off, why does it not present its evidence? The public will want an answer.—Telegraph.

NOT YET TIME FOR PEACE.

Already from some quarters have emerged intimations that there is a possibility of peace being patched up among the warring nations of the world. It was to be expected that feelers of this kind would be put out after the war had been on for a few weeks, but that is all that they are, feelers, and no one should mistake them for serious propositions.

It is not to be expected that peace will come to troubled Europe until definite decision has been reached on a very definite proposition. The question at issue is the question of supreme autocracy and militarism. Germany herself decided to arbitrate the problem by the sword, and by the sword it must be determined.

When the Kaiser was saying farewell to his troops as they marched away to violate the sacred neutrality of Belgium as the first step in their campaign he is credited with using these words: "Remember that the German people are the chosen people of God. On me as the German emperor the spirit of God has descended. I am his weapon, his sword, and his vicegerent. Woe to the disobedient, death to the cowards and unbelievers."

Whether the Kaiser used these very words or not is not important. From many previous utterances made by him along this line one knows that if they were not his actual words they serve well the purpose of revealing

his supreme egotistical belief in his own exalted position, a position that is all out of keeping with modern thought and completely repulsive to the thinking man.

Coming to the question of militarism which must be decided. There can be no question that the world is getting sick and tired of paying military bills of \$2,000,000,000 a year. The laboring man in all countries is weary of staggering through the year with a soldier on his back. The three billions of dollars, wrung from the people in the form of taxes, could better not be levied at all, or, if levied, could be used for purposes of much more benefit to the individual.

Germany has been the most potent of all factors which have conspired to force this awful military burden on the nations of the world. England herself has admitted that her warship building policy has been dictated from Berlin. Berlin has refused all advances looking to a limitation of armaments or to a naval holiday. The Kaiser has been a blind believer in blind force and he deliberately set about preparing to cut his way into the sun by use of the sword.

Admitting that militarism and autocracy of the kind the Kaiser represents are curses to mankind, why talk of peace until it has been definitely decided whether Europe is to be free or vassal? To end the war before Germany has been crushed, so long as there remains any likelihood that she might be crushed, is to leave the all-important issues undecided. Militarism will still be rampant and Europe will continue to be an armed camp as she has been in the past.

The best minds of the world, while they abhor war, must be for war now until the final result is known. There can be no truce. The world must know what it has to expect for the next 50 years, whether a period of waiting and preparation for another monster conflict which would have the same issues to settle as ought to be settled now, or whether there will be an advance on the part of governments with the individual counting for more and kings counting for less. The blood thus far spilled in Europe ought not to be spilled in vain.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

The world should take these accusations and counter accusations about the use of dum-dum bullets with a grain of salt. In time of war it is quite the natural procedure for one of the belligerents to appeal to a neutral power about the use of this kind of bullet by the enemy, whereupon the enemy makes denial and enters a charge on its own behalf. Nothing comes of the whole performance. Dum-dum bullets, by the way, are barred by some nations, while others have refused to sign any agreement relative to their use. They get their name from the place of their first manufacture in India, and are objected to because of the frightful wound which they make, being soft "nosed," and tearing great holes and breaking bones, while the steel "nosed" bullet makes a clean wound. The dum-dum stops the man it hits while the recognized bullet does not, unless it strikes a vital spot.

POLITICAL MORALITY

(Chatham Gazette).

In connection with the recent Dugal inquiry the Press of Woodstock, the leading conservative organ of Carleton county, prints and endorses the following statement:



A Striking Exhibit of
Ladies' Tailored
Winter Coats
Full of fascinating
interest to every lady
in this vicinity

Ever watchful of our patrons' needs, we have spared neither time nor expense to make this splendid exhibit a comprehensive display of what is most desirable in Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Originality in design, Beauty in Coloring and Cleverness in tailoring find expression in a most delightful manner

Come in and look them over

The John McLauchlan Co. Ltd
Woodstock and Hartland.

Where Prices Sell and Quality Tells.

We Have Not Advanced Our Prices

ALTHOUGH

Two-thirds of all DRUGS are the product of German Factories and these have advanced from 20 to 200 per cent.

TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES and PERFUMERY are almost entirely manufactured in France, and as business conditions there are completely demoralized it is impossible to obtain stock, consequently the wholesalers have advanced their prices 20 per cent.

RUBBER GOODS have also advanced. Manufacturers have withdrawn all quotations and the supply of Crude Rubber has stopped.

FRENCH CASTILE SOAP has advanced 40 per cent. CARBOLIC ACID has doubled in price. **BUT OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.**

We are very fortunate in having just received a very large stock of all the above articles, and we can supply your immediate wants at the OLD PRICES.

It is not our policy to raise our prices simply because we can, or to take advantage of a National Calamity TO MAKE WAR TIME PROFITS.

When the goods we buy to replace our present stock costs us more, then, and not till then, will we raise our prices.

We wish to caution our Customers not to pay an advanced price on any Drug Store Goods without being sure the increase is warranted.

EDGAR W. MAIR *The Rexall Store*

The Prescription Druggist, Etc

"Mr. Carvell, long before the enquiry was half way through, had realized that he was a beaten man, and the revelation was a bitter one. Today he has the mortification of seeing the man whom he set out to vilify and ruin, standing higher than ever in the estimation not only of the province at large, but what is perhaps of greater significance, also in that of their common fellow townsmen who are intimately acquainted with both.

No wonder Mr. Carvell is sore." Of course the Press does not speak for the province at large, but it may for the town of Woodstock. If that is so, in the name of Heaven, what can be their standards of right and wrong!

It is not generally known that the United States navy contains the two most powerful war vessels afloat, named respectively the "New York" and the "Texas". Each of them carries ten fourteen-inch and twenty-one five-inch guns. These two super-Dreadnoughts with three Dreadnoughts make up the first division of the Atlantic fleet, of which there are

five divisions in all. The first division alone is capable of discharging more than sixty-five thousand pounds of metal at a single broadside.

THE DUTY OF THE BANKS

(Toronto Star)

"Now that the Government is taking risks," says Chancellor Lloyd George, "and the country is taking risks, the banks must take risks, too, and finance business." He warned the British banks that the Government had not come to their aid in order to strengthen their balances or ensure their dividends, but expressly in order to enable them to finance the industries of the country and keep business going. That is plain talk, and it applies in Canada as well as in England.

The Toronto Globe says that the Kaiser in his repeated declarations as to his alliance with the Diet might very well pause and recall a remark of Abraham Lincoln during the darkest hours of the Civil War. He was asked if he was sure that God was on "our side," and he replied: "I do

not know; I have not thought about that. But I am very anxious to know whether we are on God's side."

There used to be a saying, "Money makes the mare go," but it takes war to make the money go. According to figures of a London statistician, the present war has cost up to this time \$11,265,000,000. The same authority states that the cost of the war to England alone is at the rate of \$2,689 a minute, \$161,337 an hour, and \$3,872,093 a day.

It seems that the support of local baseball in this town has not been encouraging and the outlook for the future is rather dubious. Good baseball is a wholesome diversion but if it is not to be properly supported the only way to do is to give it up. Fortunately it is not in the list of indispensables.

The Toronto World says there has been a big row at Valcartier between Col. Hughes and some of the officers in camp there. What else was to be expected? Col. Hughes always travels with a full stock of trouble

in his grip.

So far the German crown prince has been killed in three engagements, has been so severely wounded in as many more that he has died as many times in as many hospitals. Which is some record even for the son of the Kaiser.

The Kaiser may explain to doomsday why it was necessary for his troops to adopt such harsh methods in Belgium, but he never can explain satisfactorily just why they were in that neutral country.

The aristocracy and commonalty can well afford to stand shoulder to shoulder in any scheme to raise funds for the comfort of those at the front.

JAS. A. GIBSON
Jeweler and Optician
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
WEDDING RINGS

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