

The Carleton Sentinel

F. B. CARVELL, PRESIDENT.

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WHAT IS THERE TO CONCEAL?

(Telegraph)

A few weeks ago Mr. Flemming, his government, and his newspapers, particularly his newspapers, were proclaiming to have every possible fact brought out in connection with the Dugal charges. They wanted—or said they wanted—every important witness summoned and produced. Again and again it was asserted that those accused had nothing to conceal.

We have not heard so much of that sort of thing lately. Mr. Dugal and his counsel have been opposed at every turn. They have done everything possible to cause the appearance of essential witnesses, and counsel for Mr. Flemming not only have not attempted to secure the presence of certain witnesses, who are absent, but have objected strenuously to many lines of inquiry pursued by Mr. Dugal and his counsel to bring out all of the facts. If there is nothing to conceal, why have the lawyers made so many objections to questions the only object of which could be to bring out the facts? In other words, if there is nothing to conceal, why attempt to defeat the effort to bring all the facts into the daylight? Newspapers supporting the government have said again and again that the administration desires a most complete production of the truth. Why then did counsel for the government, for Mr. Flemming, and for the railway company, resort to every legal device to prevent certain lines of inquiry from being pursued?

Mr. Carvell, at the request of W. H. Berry for an interview, went to Calais on Monday to talk with that fugitive. He was accompanied by Mr. Stevens, of counsel for Mr. Dugal. Mr. Carvell talked with Berry and sought to persuade him to return to this province and tell the truth. Instead of assisting in this endeavor the Standard publishes a false report that Mr. Carvell and Mr. Stevens, were "guests" of Mr. Berry, and seeks to imply that there is something suspicious in their visit.

Considering the condition in which the government finds itself, it is natural, perhaps, to expect from its more disreputable newspapers tactics of this character; but we can hardly believe that a man like the Attorney General consented to the publication of an insinuation at once so mean and so foolish. The government, so far as the public knows, still has W. H. Berry among its employees. Surely it is time now for the Attorney General either to take such measures as he can to secure the return of Berry or to let the public know that he has already made such efforts and that they have proved futile.

Mr. Gould has been served with a subpoena, or an invitation to be present, and no doubt he will come as a witness. Mr. Teed and Mr. Flemming are still here, and no doubt will be examined. If any essential witness is still beyond the jurisdiction of the court when the inquiry is taken up

again, the public will draw its own conclusions. The people of this province will know how to judge the fact that essential witnesses are missing, and it will know what inference to draw from the efforts of lawyers to prevent the production of certain facts by lodging objections in court. When a man cries out that a certain door should be opened but is seen to have his foot against it to keep it shut, the public watches his foot and disregards his voice.

If there are in this province Tory newspapers and Tory politicians foolish enough to believe that the ends of justice can be defeated by coarse abuse of Mr. Carvell and others associated with the inquiry; if there are persons who hope to defeat the purpose of the Royal Commission by obstruction and by insinuations, they have a lesson to learn, and the learning will not be long postponed. Mr. Dugal when he rose in his place in the Legislature and took the responsibility of formulating charges of an exceedingly grave character was influenced by complete belief in his accusations. Before the inquiry had continued for forty-eight hours clear and direct testimony revealing an astonishing scandal was placed upon the records of the commission. Day after day this testimony was augmented and fortified by other witnesses. The public, knowing what it does, can readily see how the testimony of some of the missing witnesses would supplement and round out that already given. The public will know whom to hold responsible if Mr. Dugal is prevented from administering a few finishing touches because of legal obstruction or by the absence of men who should have testified before this day. Mr. Dugal and his counsel have deserved well of the country. They can well afford to ignore the abuse of newspapers representing a party which has been shamed by this inquiry from the start. But while they may ignore abuse and be content to answer misrepresentation by a plain statement of truth, they will find it necessary to persist day after day in their attempt to complete their case, not only in the matter of the timber graft but in the even more far-reaching case of the Valley railway.

The people of this province look on helpless last spring while the legislature in spite of the persistent warnings placed an additional mortgage of \$2,000,000 upon the credit of New Brunswick for the alleged purpose of completing a railway, the complete cost of which had been already provided for. By painstaking work counsel for Mr. Dugal have been proving the actual cost of the road and ascertaining how the money originally provided has been eaten up. Meantime, we must suppose the additional \$2,000,000 worth of bonds are held in suspense. Certainly they should be so held until the railway inquiry is finished. Those who fought for the bond issue in the Legislature, the government and all its supporters, must remain on trial in the public mind until the public has complete knowledge of the character and conduct of the whole enterprise, its political and speculative as well as its engineering aspects. Keep up the good work. The patient will keep on yelling as the probe goes home, but the operation must be finished in spite of the noise. The public must know the whole evil story.

Mr. Gould did not heed the "invitation" and it was necessary to put the machinery of the law in motion to bring the Woodstock magistrate to time. The government made no effort to have Mr. Gould appear before the commission and it is suspected that certain members are in mortal dread lest the story of the financing of the Valley railway be told. BUT IT WILL BE TOLD.

Mr. A. R. Gould will now have an opportunity to tell about that \$350,000 from the Prudential Trust Company, paid at time of last local election.

Scene at the Dugal inquiry—Mr. Carvell asks witness a question. Mr. Teed objects. Commissioners allow question. Standard's comment:—"Mr. Carvell again gets the worst of it."—Times-Star.

Premier Flemming met Mr. W. H. Berry, June 4th, by appointment at Milltown. The day following Mr. Berry moved to the United States.

The evidence which Mr. Carvell has already brought out would not have been known if Mr. Flemming's lawyers had succeeded in their effort to block it.

If Premier Flemming can bring W. H. Berry back by sending him a telegram, why does he not send it?

Will any more witnesses cross the border?

The grafters are on the run.

The Press says no one objected to Carvell Bros., having a contract on the Valley railway.

The little hack organ evidently is not aware of the fact that when it became known that Carvell and McDonald had secured a contract, from Kennedy and McDonald, one of the prominent Tory bosses of the parish of Wilmot, went to G. L. White, M. L. A., and protested in a way that only a Tory political prostitute knows how.

One witness in the Southampton case told a story that was so shocking that the commissioner drove him off the stand.

GOV'T. OFFICIAL VIEWS VALLEY RY. FROM AUTOMOBILE

Mr. Gutelius, General Manager of Government Railways, Confers With Representative Citizens in Reference to Divisional Point—Is Told by Mayor Jones that Woodstock Has Strong Claims—B. F. Smith Wants Connection with United States—In Answer to Delegation Mr. Gutelius Could Not Definitely Say that Divisional Point Would Be Established Here—Impressed with "Many Good Things He Had Seen"

The question of the location of the divisional point of the St. John Valley Railway still remains unsettled. The prospects, however, of the government deciding to establish it in Woodstock, as a result of a meeting of the government, represented by

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Mr. Gutelius, general manager of government railways, and members of the local Board of Trade and Town Council, held here yesterday afternoon, are just as bright as they ever were, if not brighter.

Mr. Gutelius arrived in Woodstock yesterday, coming by automobile from Fredericton. During the afternoon he went to Lakeville, accompanied by Mr. A. D. Holyoke, secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. E. W. Jarvis, President, and the other members. On his return a deputation waited on him in his private car when Mayor Jones, B. Frank Smith of East Florenceville, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Holyoke and others set forth the advantages offered in the town of Woodstock for the establishment of the proposed divisional point and workshops of the St. John Valley Railway.

Mayor Jones contended that the town of Woodstock had strong special claims for the divisional point of the railway. He thought that the produce of freight was great enough, the town was in a good geographical position if such a point were of any value, and His Worship argued

that it was the center of a large agricultural community. "The citizens are prepared to offer any reasonable inducements to the government which would be of weight," he concluded, and in fact I am satisfied that the town would meet more than half way.

That it was in the interests of the Intercolonial Railway to have good connections with the United States, was the opinion expressed by Mr. B. Frank Smith. In advancing that argument he declared that Woodstock surpassed any other point on the route of the St. John Valley Railway as a connecting link with the New England States.

In referring to the advantages in Woodstock as compared with other places along the line of the railway Mr. E. W. Jarvis pointed out that as a place of residence for workmen who would be employed in the shops in conjunction with the divisional point, a more ideal situation could not be decided upon. In many other respects the town was ahead of other places along the route.

Mr. Holyoke, secretary of the Board of Trade, delivered a short

address in which he referred to the many advantages there were in Woodstock which would prove of benefit to the railway if its divisional point were established here. He considered that a great quantity of the freight handled by the government railways in the province was contributed by the town of Woodstock.

He said that the town was in a position to make a great reduction to the government in supplying it with the necessary water; that a resolution was before the town council at the present time providing for the supply of water to the St. John Valley Railway at the rate of a small fraction less than 2 cents a thousand gallons. In view of these and other facts, Mr. Holyoke strongly believed that Woodstock was entitled to consideration in the matter.

Mr. Gutelius, after hearing the representations of the Mayor and other speakers, assured them that Woodstock would be taken into due consideration when the matter of making the actual settlement of the divisional point, came up. He came to Woodstock, he said, entirely in make another visit.

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connection with this matter as he had agreed some time ago to do. He had personally inspected, not only the town, but the country surrounding it, and the many good things he had seen, impressed him. The question was not a monetary consideration with the government, he said. In making any decision or settlement, however, it was the object of the government to do so with the approval of the people along the route of the railway.

In concluding, Mr. Gutelius said that whether or not the divisional point would be established in Woodstock he could not definitely say, but that he had enjoyed a very pleasant day and looked forward with pleasure to the time he might make another visit.