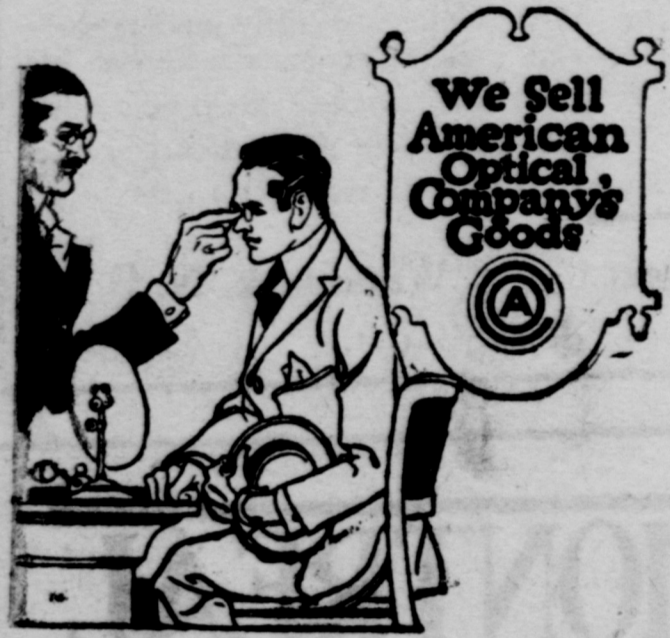


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We are exhibiting a most interesting and attractive line of CUSHION TOPS STAMPED LINEN, STAMPED NOVELTIES, CROCHET CORD, EMBROIDRY SILKS, Etc. Our display is the largest and most attractive ever shown in town. We invite you to look the stock over.

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Thrilling Experiences of Corporal Mooers

Told in Interesting Letter to His Mother—Meets Corporal McIntyre Who Received Russian Decoration—Lance-Corporal Ryan Recovers from Wounds—Young Men At Home Don't Realize Situation or Would Enlist—Machine Gun Gift Fills Canadians with Pride and British with Admiration

Same-old-place-in-Belgium, Sept. 3rd, 1915.
My Dear Mother:—As you will see by the heading we are still in the same area where we have been for over two months. Nevertheless we have not got all the work done yet and are still busy night and day on new schemes of improvement, drainage, etc., and I suppose that if we stay here long enough to get all the work done it will keep us busy all our time from then on keeping in repair such a large system of reserves, communications, forts and such things as we already have or have planned.
We have surely made a great change in this place since we came here. When we arrived we found the front line in disgraceful shape. There were places where bullets would actually penetrate the parapet. Also the nearest reserves to the front line were back almost a whole mile and then they consisted only of bunches of dugouts here and there with no lines of defence connecting them up. And to crown all this the communication trenches were only about waist deep where they existed at all and in many places there were none at all. So these people had to be content with keeping themselves strictly to the front line in the daylight. However, since we took it over we have made the communications perfectly safe in daylight and now they can even relieve the troops in the front line by day. Indeed Gen. Sam Hughes and Hon. R. L. Borden would not have been able to visit the trenches at all in the daylight if we had taken our cue from our predecessors. Moreover when our snipers sought out their sniping posts the first morning they were here, they found Germans walking outside the trenches opposite apparently caring little for the fellows whom they thought to be in the British line. The Ross sniping rifles, however, accounted for so many of them in the first few days that they soon learned to keep their heads down.
So you see that according to the circumstances which I have mentioned to you the fellows who were here before us were anything but keen. I will refrain from mentioning the name or number of the division as the censor might soak me for slander against a part of His Majesty's Army.
From the day we moved in here, however, Fritz began to wake up and I believe a change was made in the German line as well and new troops, possibly Prussians, were put in against us. At any rate they are keen as mustard and this I have learned much to my sorrow on several occasions. On one of these occasions I was going to my work one morning after a heavy rain. I had a party of 50 infantrymen behind me and as the communication trench was very wet and muddy we strolled leisurely along outside it. Our pace was soon sharpened up however when a six inch shrapnel shell came whistling over our heads and burst with a soul-awakening "bang" about 70 yards from us. We then knew that we had been spotted by an artillery observer, for although the shell did not burst near enough to hurt anyone, nevertheless it came in a perfect line for us and was only slightly overtimed. I immediately gave the signal for everyone to get into the trench and taking it for granted that the order was obeyed (as I well might) I (Continued on page eight.)

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Lieut-Governor Wood Asks for Renewed Efforts—Contributions from New Brunswick Exhausted—\$200,000 to Meet Demands Next Year

Hon. W. P. Jones, President of the local Patriotic Fund, has received the following letter from Lt. Governor Wood:

Dear Sir:—Sir Herbert Ames, Secretary of The Canadian Patriotic Fund, was in St. John for a day in August last. I had an opportunity of meeting him there and discussing matters connected with the Fund.
War was declared by Great Britain on the 4th of August, 1914. In the same month this Company was organized at Ottawa, so it may be said that on September 1st, 1915, it had ended its first year's work.
The contributions to the Fund from the Province of New Brunswick, will, when everything is finally closed up, amount to about \$150,000.00 for the first year. The expenditure for relief has gradually increased during the year, and at the present time amounts to about \$17,000.00 per month, and the money contributed during the first year will soon be exhausted. In that event we shall be obliged to draw from the Central Fund. I do not believe the people of this Province desire this. When their attention is drawn to this fact, I believe they will prefer to contribute to the Fund at least what is required to meet the demands upon it from this Province.
The amount required, at the present scale of expenditure, will amount for the coming year, to at least \$200,000.00. As more Regiments go to the front, the demands upon the Fund must necessarily increase, and will probably amount to at least \$250,000.00. This is a large amount, but not beyond the ability of the people of this Province to provide. There are very few families so poor that they cannot give 25c. or 50c. per month, or \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year. I cannot believe there are many families unwilling to contribute at least this small amount to relieve the wants of the wives and families of those who have gone to fight, and possibly sacrifice their lives to save our country and our homes.

It is the manifest duty of those interested, to start afresh another general campaign. It is very important that the present financial position of this Fund and its claims upon our support, should be pressed upon the attention of our people. Mr. Ames proposed that we adopt as far as practicable, the plan which has been adopted in Ontario, that of asking for subscriptions payable monthly, while the war lasts. This mode of payment should appeal to the subscribers and it is believed will realize a larger sum than could be obtained in any other way.
It is further very important that we continue to keep a strict supervision of expenditure, and see that none of the money is wasted. In each district the Relief Committee should make personal visits to all the families receiving relief, thoroughly investigate their condition, and be entirely satisfied that the relief given is really needed.
I would ask the various organizations throughout the Province to renew their efforts in the interests of this Fund. In places where no organizations exist, I would urge the citizens to meet, appoint officers, and Committees, and take steps that will give every person in the Province an opportunity to contribute to this most worthy Fund.

JOSIAH WOOD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOODSTOCK

The Potato Products Company, Ltd. Will Operate Factory Employing Seventy Hands—Town Makes a Proposition

From present indications the commercial and industrial interests of the town will receive a boom in the location here of the Potato Products Co. Ltd. Representatives of the concern are favorably impressed with the possibilities of Woodstock as a manufacturing centre for their goods. The establishment of this industry will be a pleasing and profitable feature of the industrial development of the town. It will afford the chance for scores of young men and girls to find employment who otherwise would be compelled to leave home. A business of this kind makes customers for the merchant, the banker and the manufacturer.
The Town Council met in special session Saturday to consider the proposition of the company, and the following correspondence was read: Woodstock, N. D., Sept. 18, 1915.
Mr. W. S. Sutton, mayor of the town of Woodstock:—
Dear Sir—Referring to our conversation re a potato industry for your city; Provided we can arrange for a fixed assessment of the property we purchase, at the price we pay for it, for a term of say ten years; secure water at cost of pumping; sewer connection, and arrangements for the use of the adjoining siding with permission to continue it through the city storage building and for which privilege we will allow you storage room in the woodwork building—we will undertake to operate a potato factory to manufacture dried potatoes, potato flour, and starch, in the city, so long as the business can be operated at a profit. We shall, probably, employ about 40

women and 30 men during the season, which we estimate will be about eight months in each year.
Yours,
The Potato Products Co., Ltd.,
Per Hatfield & Scott.
The Council discussed the contents of the communication in all its bearings, and Mayor Sutton was requested to answer as follows:—
Woodstock, E. B., Sept. 18, 1915.
Messrs. Hatfield & Scott, Hartland, N. B.:—
Dear Sirs—I am requested to write you, on behalf of the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, that at an informal meeting of the Council, held at the Council room, this date, the following was agreed to by the said Council:—
That the assessment of The Potato Products Company Limited, be \$3000 per year for ten years from the time of the establishing of the said industry in the Town of Woodstock.
That you be given water at a rate of not over .09 cents per 1000 gallons.
That you be given the right over the siding, that you ask for, provided the town has the right to give it.
That your sewerage rates be at the rate of \$25 per year, and if you stay the full ten years, the amount that you have paid in for sewerage rates be refunded to you.
That you shall be given the right to use the town storehouse provided that you give the town other storage.
Yours very truly,
W. S. SUTTON.
The Dunbar plant has been purchased for this industry and work of remodeling the building has already started. Manufacturing operations will commence in about three weeks.

Rev. V. M. Purdy Tells of Home for Delinquent Protestant Girls

An Imperative Moral Requirement—Home Must Be Enlarged for Growing Needs Contributions Are Asked for This Worthy Institution

After many years' neglect of a pressing obligation to an unfortunate class, Protestants of the Maritime Provinces are coming to a sense of their duty. Delinquent girls, those under 16 years of age, just beginning in the ways of vice and crime, have received little wise consideration and less care. Susceptible to evil influences in their early years, such girls are equally responsive to reformatory treatment. Reliable statistics show that more than seventy per cent. of these girls can be permanently reclaimed for a life of usefulness and decency, if they are cared for in the early years of their waywardness. Otherwise they will fill the ranks of the criminal classes, perpetuating evil and their kind.
The findings of juries, judges and juvenile courts point to the great need of a reformatory home and school for Protestant wayward girls. For some years officials in the administration of justice have found it increasingly difficult to deal with such girls of tender years, because there was no suitable place for them. To dismiss them was to send them back to the streets where they would go from bad to worse; imprisonment secured but little results for the girl's moral welfare. Some kind of philanthropic treatment was found to be necessary, and our neglect to attempt it has been very much to our discredit, especially since their reclamation is so promising and profitable. The Protestant churches have been deplorably remiss in this kind of practical service.

The Roman Catholic Church has for many years been looking after the interests of many such girls, both of her own and the Protestant bodies, and is accomplishing much for their welfare.

An organized effort is now in progress to meet this imperative moral requirement. The Maritime Home for Girls, situated in Truro, opened last September and at the end of 1914 was filled to its capacity, accommodation for twenty-one being its present limit. Since that time several girls have been committed, as many as four in one week, only to be turned away from a Protestant reformatory to find their way back to the old life and probably to a worse state. This means an incalculably great wastage of our young life, wastage that can, much of it, be prevented and therefore due to our culpable negligence. War claims are pressing, but we cannot stop all philanthropies nor can we afford to be less Christian.
It is necessary that the home should be enlarged if anything like adequate provision is to be made for the growing need. We must wisely reform the wayward if we would prevent their thorough degradation, and so remove a menace to the material and moral welfare of any community in which they live. The two present day ideas of "Safety First" and "First Aid" are quite applicable to the case of the delinquent girl.
The present institution is in a healthy state, and all Protestants in the Maritime Provinces, in so far as there is need, may share alike in its rights and advantages. Protestants must build the home; local government support it by generous grants.
Rev. V. M. Purdy, who is acting as Financial Agent for the institution, spoke in two local churches on Sunday, 19th inst. He is at present visiting New Brunswick, seeking aid for capital expenditure, and will spend a week in Woodstock. About ninety thousand dollars will be required.
Any one desiring to contribute to this worthy institution may communicate with him at Truro, N. S.
Tea was served at the Golf Club House on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. E. R. Teed and Miss Lucy Jarvis. Mrs. William Belmain and Mrs. George Mitchell assisted in serving. Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.