

15,000 People Read The Sentinel Every Week

# The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL 67. No 18

WOODSTOCK, N. B. FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915

WHOLE No 3440

## Black Front Jewelry Store

JUST RECEIVED—A large number of

### Wrist Watches

From \$3.25 to \$25.00

Something Every Soldier Needs

Also, what is more necessary than a good FOUNTAIN PEN. We carry the 'Swan', best on the market

Kodaks and Supplies. Call and see them.

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings

**H. V. Dalling**  
C. P. R. Watch Inspector  
Woodstock, N. B.

Eyes  
Tested  
Free

## For The Children

Baby Carriages in Wood and Reed Bodies

from \$13.00 up

Go-Carts, collapsible

from 7.00 up

Sidewalk Sulkies

from 3.00 up

Reed Cradles

from 2.50 up

Reed and Wood Rockers

from .75 up

Agents for Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets and New Home Sewing Machines.

**A. Henderson Furniture Co.**

Queen St.

## "Where Quality Reigns Supreme"

### STOP

a small leak and save a great ship, is an old proverb, and it is our motto. Stop the leak—Divide the Benefits with our Customers in the way of Good Service—Big Assortment—Clean, Up to-Date Store.

Reasonable, Honest Prices

### A List of Deep Interest

Lettuce, Celery, Cucumbers, Radish, Pineapple,  
Tomatoes, Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Cranberries,  
Bermuda Onions, Lemons, Grape Fruit, McNally's Maple Syrup

**J. P. CORKERY**  
Corner Main and Connell Streets

Mrs. C. L. S. Raymond left on Wednesday for Saskatoon, where she will spend a few weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Tufts.

Kennedy & McDonald have a crew of men repairing their engines, cars, steam shovels and other appliances used in their railway building contracts. The work is being carried on at the round house. Mr. Kennedy

has been here for some days in connection with the work. Mr. Dan McDonald, the secretary of the company was also in town this week.

Mrs. Michael Gillespie, was found in her home, Wednesday evening, in an unconscious condition, with several bruises on her face. It is supposed that she fainted and in falling

struck on the stove. She was taken to the hospital Thursday and was still in a dazed condition and unable to give any account of how the accident happened.

Mrs. A. Smith and Master Malcolm Smith spent a few days in Houlton last week, returning Monday.

## THE FLEMMING-BERRY-TEED TIMBER LAND DEAL PUT IN SHADE BY POTATO SCANDAL

\$150,000 to Pay for Patriotic Potatoes—J. B. Daggett Given Letter of Credit and Lets B. F. Smith, An Old Pal, in on the Deal—Eighteen Car Loads Failed to Pass Inspection and Were Paid For "In Part"—Thousands of Barrels Hawked Around St. John—Hungry Grafters Feather Their Nests When Nation is Plunged In Greatest War of History

The more the local government's patriotic potato deal is probed into the worse it gets. There is not the slightest doubt in the world that if this transaction could be thoroughly investigated by an impartial tribunal, the Flemming-Berry-Teed timber land steal would be put into the shade. Last fall, when the government proposed to donate 100,000 bushels of potatoes to the Mother Country "for the use of the army and navy", its action was acclaimed by people of all shades of politics. They naturally supposed that the proposition would be handled on a business-like basis, and nobody ever dreamed that any of the government's supporters would be so sordid enough to feather their nests in a matter of this kind, at the expense of the public treasury. The government felt, too, that as potatoes were an abundant crop it could pull out with a total expense of at least \$75,000 in connection with the transaction. There was no legislative authority to pay over the money so it was found necessary to raise the fund by a lieutenant governor's warrant and on the 2nd day of September last one was issued as follows:

### SPECIAL WARRANT.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary of the Province of New Brunswick:

The lieutenant governor-in-council having decided to make a contribution of one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes to the government of Great Britain at an estimated cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$75,000), for the use of the army and navy as a token of the loyalty of the people of this province to the Motherland, and there being no legislative provision for the expenditure involved in such contribution and the same being urgently and immediately required for the public good, and an order-in-council having been made by the committee of the Executive Council pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 25, subsection (b) Section 17, of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly 8 Edward VII, you are hereby authorized to issue the said sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars, so required as aforesaid, which said amount shall be placed by you to a special account against which a cheque or cheques may issue as required, for the payment of the amount required to defray the expenses of the purchase of the transportation of the said contribution, and for no other purpose whatever. Dated this second day of September, A.D., 1914.

(Sgd.) JOSIAH WOOD,  
Lieutenant Governor.

Instead of inviting the co-operation of a committee of business men to handle the transaction of non-partisan lines, the government placed the whole matter in the hands of Mr. J. B. Daggett, the secretary of agriculture. They gave him a letter of credit to the Bank of Nova Scotia and told him to go ahead. Mr. Daggett's first act was to look up Mr. B. Franklin Smith,

an old associate in the defunct Canada-West Indies Company, and let him in on the deal. Members of the government had previously estimated that the potatoes could be bought at thirty cents a bushel, which would have meant \$30,000 for the quantity required. This was a fair estimate and had ordinary business methods been employed would not have been exceeded. We do not know what instructions were given to Mr. Smith but we do know that according to the auditor general's report he was paid for 24,077 barrels of potatoes at \$1.10 per barrel, and 2,608 barrels at \$1.05 per barrel a total of \$34,722.10. Potatoes were a bumper crop last year and it is but natural that other patriots supporting the government wanted to be let in on the deal, and the government was compelled to surrender unconditionally. The auditor's report shows that 8,567 barrels were bought from other parties, making a total of 40,253 barrels, but information which has since come to hand shows that that total was greatly exceeded. The result was that the government soon found itself with potatoes to burn, but it did not dispose of them in that way. Somebody suggested that a gift should be made to the suffering Belgians, and the government, always keen on borrowing other people's ideas, eagerly adopted the suggestion. By this time the appropriation of \$75,000 resembled the proverbial thirty cents, and the potatoes had got no farther than A. C. Smith & Co.'s warehouse at St. John West. Another raid on the treasury was decided upon and it was made in the following form:

### SPECIAL WARRANT.

To the Honorable Provincial Secretary Treasurer of the Province of New Brunswick:

It having been found that grants made by the lieutenant governor-in-council on the 2nd day of September last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of, and transporting the gift of potatoes to Great Britain was insufficient for that purpose, and the province being required to make a contribution for the relief of the Belgian people, and it being estimated that a further grant of \$75,000 will be required for said purpose, and there being no legislative provision for the expenditure involved in said contributions and the same being urgently and immediately required for the public good, and an order-in-council having been made by the committee of the Executive Council pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 25, subsection (b), Section 17 of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly 8 Edward VII, you are hereby authorized to issue the said sum of \$75,000 so required as aforesaid, which said amount shall be placed by you to a special account against which a cheque or cheques may be issued as required, for payment of the said deficiency in paying the expenses of said gift of potatoes and the transportation thereof, and the balance to assist (Continued on page eight.)

## Canadians Get Rest In Reserve After Big Battle

Contingent Relieved and Now Resting Behind the Battle Lines—Canadian Casualties Over 2,000—Many of the Men Still Suffering from the Germans' Asphyxiating Shells—Canadians' Dash Amazes Friend and Foe

London, April 27—Harold Ashton, writing from Northern France to the Daily News, says that everywhere in the department of the Pas de Calais the praises of the gallant Canadians are being sung. Tried in crucible of the intensest heat, they have not been found wanting.

The wounded who came down to the base to-day, and there are many hundreds of them, were in high spirits, though many of them will, assuredly never fight again. They respect the German as a fighting machine pure and simple, but over his humanity they just shrug their shoulders expressively. They tell how in the great Steenstraete fight they had to retire for a spell during the thick of the tumult, leaving their wounded there. Presently they returned, the Germans having been hurled back under a tornado of machine-gun fire. They found all their wounded comrades bayoneted to death. Their revenge for this was swift and terrible. At the point of their own bayonets they only took two German prisoners alive.

The Canadians broke all conventional rules of warfare in their amazing operations. They found the Germans wheeling all around them, both behind and in front of their trench. Instantly, they adapted themselves to the situation and fitted up a double-ended trench to meet the double. They were surrounded, enfiladed and hemmed in on all sides. It did not avail the enemy. Yelling their war cry, they rallied and fought back to back with infinite courage and dash, giving the Germans behind them, as well as those in front of them, most terrible punishment. A member of the Canadian Scottish, who has just been received in hospital with a bullet wound in his arm, gave a graphic description of the famous charge of the Canadians which led to the re-capturing of the four lost guns.

"For nearly an hour last Thursday," he said, "we had been digging when we received orders to march through Ypres to St. Julien. We had no packs, no food, no water, and no overcoats. We had in our wed equipment 150 rounds of cartridges, and we were served out with bandoliers containing in addition, 200 rounds. Those of us who had not eaten had no time to go back and feed."

"After we had marched to St. Julien we met the 50th Canadians there. We lay down in a field, with orders to extend in half companies. There were about twenty lines of us. Before us, about 500 yards away, were the German trenches, behind which was a little wood, a sort of thickly-wooded spinney. It was our business to take these trenches and clear that wood."

"The 10th had orders to make an advance, supported by us. At the order, we charged. No German soldier was visible in the trenches or wood. We charged again an unseen enemy. We did not know what we would find in the trenches or in the wood, which lay behind. As we went on we were met by heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. The men were mown down line after line, but those who remained standing never faltered. Hedge through hedge our men went at the trenches. It was bullets

and bayonets. We turned the Germans out by some quick work and pushed on through the trenches into the wood, and 500 yards behind our trenches there were little sandbags forts everywhere, defended by little bands of Germans with machine-guns and rifles. Our attack had evidently taken the enemy by surprise, for we found the horses still tied up in that wood, and in the trenches were 7,000 Germans, but our 2,000 cleared them out. There was little maxim-fire to support us, but it was bullets and bayonets throughout."

"In the wood we found some French howitzers which the Germans had captured. The breech locks had been taken out. These Canadian Engineers blew up. Within the wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but we had done what we were ordered. We had taken the trenches and we had re-captured the guns."

"The next day the trenches, which we had captured and held were heavily shelled, but throughout that day reinforcements of the men came up."

"I must tell you, in conclusion," said this Canadian, of two men who did scout work during that charge. In our corps there is a parson, a little man physically, but all pluck. He had emptied his pistol, and with his empty gun he captured a huge German."

"There was also our paymaster, who is over sixty, and had never been in action before. He went into the fight with his revolver and his walkingstick and he did great work with both. He came out with a slight wound and he refused to go back to the dressing station."

"Another wounded Canadian attached to the front brigade says our officers gallantly led the way, but at end but a few of them were left. My regiment reached the German trenches and we gave them cold steel. We not only drove them from the trenches but into the wood and right through it they were simply smashed. Bullets seemed to come from all directions, but we went on and re-captured, not only our own 4.7 guns, but some French heavy guns. The slaughter was appalling. Many of our own wounded as well as wounded Germans lay in front of us, but we could do nothing for them. When darkness came the German searchlights lit up the ground strewn with dead and dying. Of course, it was impossible to obtain anything to eat and many of us went without food or even water for twenty-four hours, but nothing mattered so long as we held the Germans back and we were in the highest spirits. At length Saturday morning broke and the other troops British, Indian, and French, came to our relief. It was just towards the close that I was hit in the arm."

LONDON, APRIL 27—A RELIABLE REPORT RECEIVED IN LONDON PLACES THE CANADIAN CASUALTIES AT TWO THOUSAND IN THE FIGHTING LAST WEEK, WITH 25 OFFICERS KILLED AND 100 WOUNDED.

A base ball game between a team from the 55th Battalion and a town team arranged for Wednesday was postponed as the soldiers were not in condition owing to recent vaccination. The game will be played later.