

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL 69. No 27

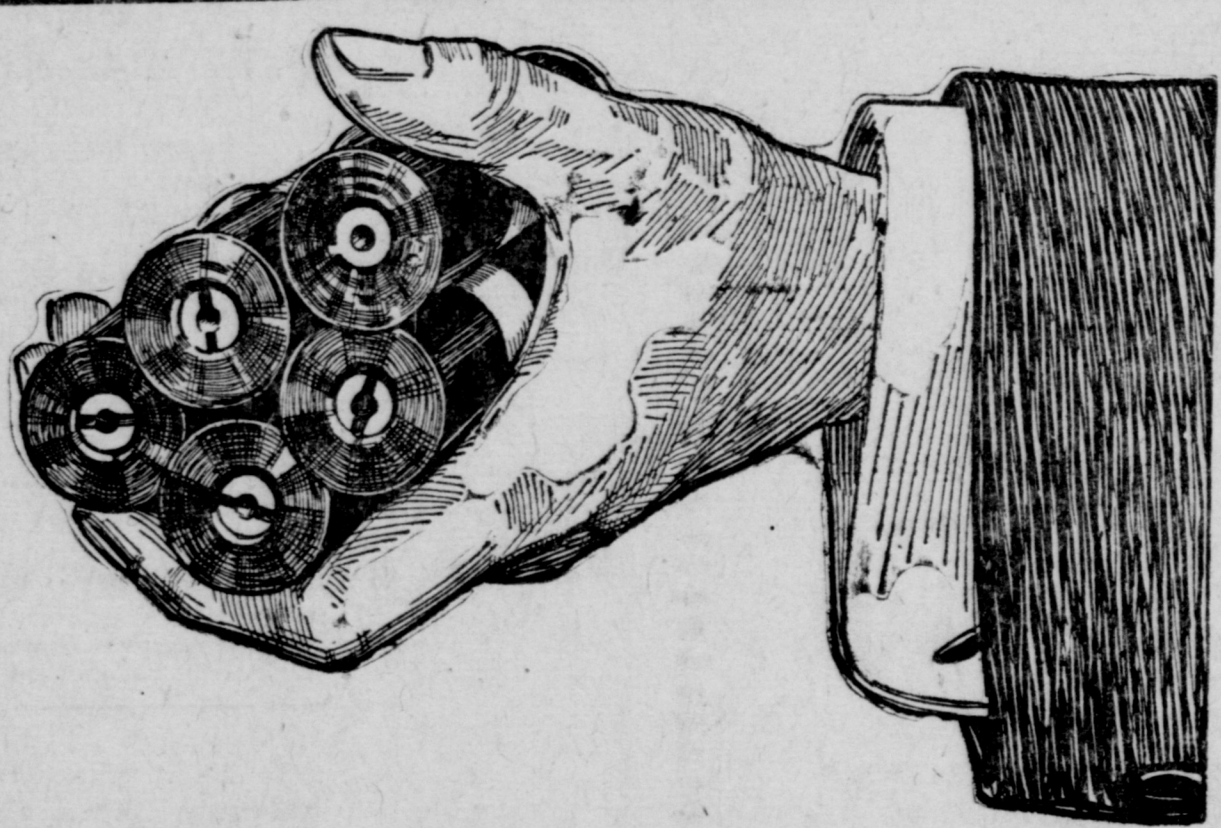
WOODSTOCK, N. B. FRIDAY, JULY 6 1917

WHOLE No 3554

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PATRIOT AND PEACE MAKER

He Declared That the Government Was Responsible for the Failure of the Voluntary System, And Urged A Mighty Appeal to Young Canadians. Pays High Tribute To Laurier.

OTTAWA, June 27—A dual appeal—an appeal for war winning and for national unity—couched in serious words and delivered with impressive earnestness, made today's sitting of Parliament memorable. It came from Mr. F. B. Carvell, of Carleton, N. B. Parliament knows Mr. Carvell as a sturdy Liberal. It esteems him as a man of fearless integrity and strong convictions. It has wholesome respect for his rugged and ruthless pursuit of propriety and dishonesty. It remembers his victims, the Morins, the Flemings, the Dewitts, the Garlands, the J. Wesley Allisons, and others whom his relentless thoroughness has exposed and banished. But today "Fighting Frank," as he is dubbed in parliamentary corridors, was revealed to his fellow members as patriot and peace maker.

CHEERED BY BOTH SIDES.

The hard resonant tones of the public prosecutor changed to the persuasive plea of a citizen deeply concerned over his nation's part in the world struggle. The Liberals cheered Mr. Carvell as they have often done before, but the stalwart New Brunswickers received his most significant tribute in the applause from Conservative benches that hitherto anathematized his very name.

Mr. Carvell declared for the principle of the Military Service Bill, and opposed the referendum. His position was taken with characteristic thoroughness. He had no apologies for his past arraignments of the Government's partizan and dishonest war administration. He stood by his criticisms, but he proffered his wholehearted support of measures really calculated to strengthen Canada's participation in the struggle.

URGED FINAL APPEAL.

Mr. Carvell reiterated the plea of Mr. Pardee that before putting conscription into actual operation it would be well to make "a last mighty appeal" to young Canadians. But Mr. Carvell was perhaps most impressive when he addressed himself with unmistakable earnestness to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He spoke of the spirit of confidence and camaraderie that existed between the United Empire Loyalists and the French-Canadians of his own Province, and pleaded for leadership along lines of similar fellow citizenship in the two large Provinces of Confederation. His tribute to the life, purpose and the present position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was most impressive and provoked great cheering. When he sat down the big New Brunswicker was surrounded by political friends and opponents who all extended their congratulations.

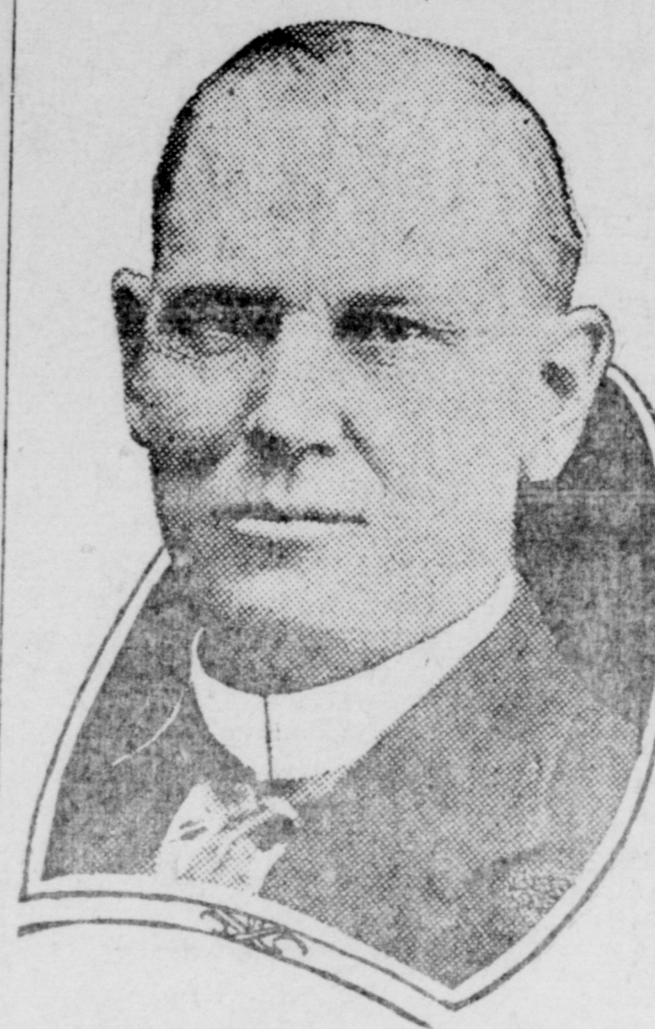
(Hansard.)

Mr. Speaker, as my position on this very important matter is perhaps not as well known as that of my hon. colleague from Red Deer (Mr. Clark), I feel it incumbent upon me, in view of the position I intend to take, to state in the simplest and shortest language possible, the views which I entertain, and the vote which I intend to give, on this very important measure which is now before the house of commons. I find myself, perhaps, in the most peculiar position of any member in this house, from the fact that for the past two years and a half no man has criticised the conduct of the government, in the management of the war, to the extent that I have. I honestly believed in my criticism, and I am convinced that I had good ground for making every statement which I made. I believed that partisanship was running rampant all

over the Dominion of Canada in the conduct of this war, and, as a member of parliament, to whose knowledge these matters had come, I felt it my duty to make them public, and I made them public in as forcible a manner as I knew how. I have no apology to make, and take back nothing which I have said. I only wish to say that in the future, notwithstanding the attitude I may take today, if in my judgment, the conduct of this war by the government is such as to require criticism, I hope I shall have the courage to perform the duties for which I was sent to this parliament. I have nothing further to say regarding what has taken place in the past.

I look upon the condition of affairs at present, and on what may take place in the future, as of very much more importance than what has taken place during the past two or three years of war. I have taken a very serious view of this war from the beginning—perhaps too serious—but, Sir, it has been in my thoughts constantly, as I think it will be, until the closing scenes of this great drama. I was attending court in St. John on the 4th of August, 1914, and on the morning of that day I read in the newspapers that war had been declared, and I immediately sent a telegram to my chief (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) telling him that in my judgment he should offer the government his full support in anything that was necessary, in order that Canada should do her duty in the conduct of the war. I have taken that attitude, both privately and publicly, ever since that time, and I still take that attitude. I think there is nothing which Canada is so much interested in at the present time as that we should do our full duty to bring the war to a successful conclusion, in order that liberty, justice and righteousness may have a chance upon the earth in the future.

The prime minister, who is charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of this country in this crisis, came back from the seat of the empire a month ago, and he made the statement that they needed more men at the front, and he also stated, it is said without consultation with his political friends—and I know without consultation with my political friends—that the only way to get those men was to introduce a bill for compulsory military service. It has



F. B. CARVELL, M. P., whose stirring appeal made a deep impression on the House.

WILLIAM GLENN ON MURDER CHARGE

Big Crowd of Interested Spectators. Wiley Men Swear Glenn Deliberately Shot Victim—Few Words Exchanged Over Removal of Line Fence—No Evidence Offered on Behalf of Accused—Will be Tried October 16th.

The preliminary examination of William Glenn, charged with the murder of Harry Wiley, was held Thursday afternoon, June 28th, at 2 o'clock before Police Magistrate A. D. Holyoke. Hon. W. F. Jones, K. C., appeared for the crown, and Charles Comben for the prisoner. The police court was crowded with interested spectators, including a large number from the vicinity of the home of the two men. Glenn sat through the proceedings with his eyes lowered and listened to the evidence impassively.

THE STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Frank Wiley, the brother of the murdered man, was the first witness called. He swore that on Saturday last he and his brother set out from his father's house at Divide, in the parish of Aberdeen, with a roller. His brother was driving the roller in a field which adjoined that owned by Glenn. The witness had nailed on some boards which had fallen off a board fence between the two places. About 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning Glenn came up to the fence with a rifle in one hand and an axe in the other and began to knock off the boards which had been nailed on.

The witness was on the roller with his brother at the time and they drove over to the fence. They drove up to about a rod from Glenn and stopped the horses. The deceased asked Glenn why he was knocking the boards off the fence. Glenn asked him if he had put the boards on, and the murdered man said that he had. Upon this Glenn raised his gun and fired, the bullet striking Wiley in the left breast and passing through his body and coming out just below the shoulder blade on the left side of the back. Wiley dropped instantly. His brother caught him and supported him to the ground. He saw Glenn reload the rifle, and after a minute he left and went to his house.

The witness thereupon drove back to his father's house and got a light team and he, with his father, drove back and brought the body to the house.

NO PREVIOUS TROUBLE.

The witness swore that so far as he knew there had never been any difficulty about the fence.

Edward Wiley, the father of the murdered man, was the second witness. He swore that there had never been any trouble about the fence between him and Glenn. The part of the fence in question had been built by Glenn or his father or some of the family. The witness was at his house when he heard the team coming and went out and met Frank Wiley coming. After hearing the story he telephoned Dr. Commins, of Bath. Then he and his son went and brought in the body. He described the wounds.

Dr. Commins testified to attending at the Wiley house and examining the wounds. The bullet had entered on the right side of the chest and had gone out close to the shoulder blade on the left side of the back. It would perforate the lungs and various arteries and veins. The cause of the death was hemorrhage by perforation of blood vessels.

A. P. Foster, the sheriff, testified to going to the Glenn house and making the arrest, after Glenn's brother had persuaded him to give up the rifle. He produced the rifle and a considerable quantity of ammunition found in the house. Other witnesses examined were William Love, Malcolm McKenzie, Guy Welch and James Miller, who gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds.

No evidence was offered on behalf of the accused and he was committed for trial at the circuit court which is held here on the third Tuesday in October.

TOWN COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Council Monday night it was announced that \$34,000 tax had been collected before the discount day expired. The collection was very satisfactory being about the largest made in many years. \$10,000 remains to be collected.

The treasurer will collect all delinquent taxes by lien or execution with costs added. This action will be taken August 1st. A vote of the ratepayers will be taken Aug. 10th to get opinion of the citizens as to issuing bonds for improvement of the water supply.

The following amounts were ordered paid: Schools \$5000; County \$4089.03; Library \$600; Hospital \$500.

The credit balance at the bank is \$24,660.39.

One of the cases at the Divorce Court comes from Grand Falls. The case of Elizabeth Clark vs. Newman O. Clark comes from Grand Falls where the marriage was performed in 1907 by Rev. F. M. O. Bell of the Church of England. The plaintiff's maiden name was Murchison and she and her husband lived in Grand Falls for some years. It is alleged by the plaintiff that in 1916 the defendant had unlawful relations with her cousin, Fern Inman, while the latter was a visitor at the house. The usual grounds for divorce are urged.