

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL 70. No. 10

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918

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Hayden-Gibson
Theatre

SEE

The Delightful
Little Star

MARY MILES MINTER

'Periwinkle'

A Drama of
The Sea

FRIDAY
March 8



MARY MILES MINTER, the world's most famous little girl, a screen star of the first magnitude now at the age of 14 years. Playing under the direction of James Kirkwood at the American-Mutual Studios.

REGULAR SESSION OF TOWN COUNCIL

CANADA'S SHARE OF WAR FINANCE

Why We Must Raise \$800,000,000 This Year—Greater Part is Practically Loan to Mother Country—Must Depend Chiefly on Direct Taxation.

(Toronto Star.)

The Hon. Frank Carvell has now addressed the public twice at least on the subject of national finance. He is minister of public works, which used to be described as a "great spending department." But he does not seem to desire any of the glory which may come from spending. He is interested less in spending than in saving, and in raising money for war purposes. His announcement that \$800,000,000 would have to be raised next year is startling, and needs to be explained. He did not mean that the whole of this amount would actually be spent upon the ordinary Canadian services and on the war. The Canadian services at home would cost about \$250,000,000. This includes interest on the debt and pensions to soldiers. The revenues of the country, he thinks, would meet this expenditure and leave a surplus of about \$35,000,000.

In addition to this, he speaks of an expenditure of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 on the railway problem, by which we suppose is meant the changes connected with taking over and operating the Canadian Northern. This would wipe out the surplus he refers to.

Then there will be \$115,000,000 spent on the war by our government and another \$300,000,000 spent by the British government and charged to us.

"But to carry on Canada's great export trade with the mother country at least \$400,000,000 would be required to pay for the goods we would sell her. During the present fiscal year he expected that Canada would send to Great Britain at least \$900,000,000 in goods, including munitions while the imports were only about \$500,000,000 to be paid for in some way. Great Britain could not send the money, owing to unfavorable exchange, so the money to pay for this supply of foodstuffs and other war supplies would have to be raised here, which would mean at least \$400,000,000 this year."

From this it would appear that we advance Great Britain \$100,000,000 in goods while she advances us \$200,000,000 in military expenditure. But the practical question is how the money is to be raised this year—\$250,000,000 ordinary expenditure, \$100,000,000 to \$400,000,000 extra railway expenditure, \$145,000,000 on the army, and \$400,000,000 advance on our exports—total \$2,100,000,000.

The bulk of this money must be borrowed. Mr. Carvell expects that another loan will be floated in Canada this year, and we hardly see how we can get along without borrowing also in the United States. But we must do our best also with increased taxation—pay our way as far as possible.

Mr. Carvell says the government has gone as far as possible in customs taxation. It is to be remembered that an increase in the rate duty does not always produce more revenue, and may produce less, by discouraging importation. To put it simply, an importation of a hundred millions at forty per cent will produce less revenue than an importation of a hundred and fifty millions at thirty per cent. At the same time in the case of luxuries, it might be well to take that risk, for a decline in the importation of luxuries would be beneficial in itself, and would be in line with the American policy of restricting imports that are not essential.

But it is on direct taxation that we must chiefly depend. The income tax may have to be increased and

Annual Discussion on Dogs—Rev. B. M. Colpitts Before Board. Advocates of Home Gardens Ask Assistance—Commissioner of Poor Gets Salary Boost—Street Lights—Letter from Electric Light and Power Company. Council "Not Familiar with Contract or Wrongly Advised."

The Town Council met in regular session Monday night with every member present. The report of the police magistrate was read and referred to police committee. Coun. Gallagher remarked that the report indicated many arrests by the police, and in nearly every case followed by dismissal with the town taxed for costs.

A communication signed "R. L. T." in reference to dogs, was read by the Mayor, who strongly favored the sentiments therein expressed of exterminating all the dogs.

Coun. Stevens very properly took exception to any action being taken on anonymous letters.

Coun. Brown—"Is the Chief of Police dog catcher?"

Mayor Burr—"I am not prepared to say."

The enforcement of the dog law was advocated as a remedy by several councillors.

On motion, Rev. B. M. Colpitts was heard. He thanked this council, and all councils for twenty-five years for their kindly treatment during his official connection with the town. He strongly condemned bowling alleys, the cigarette habit and picture shows, and intimated that gambling was carried on in certain places on Sundays. He said it was time for a general cleaning up.

Coun. Fewer had no report to make on the complaint of Jas. Cluff against the bowling alley operated by R. S. Welch. He also said that Night Officer Jackson had agreed to stay on the force until this meeting, he did not do so and Moses Moore had been appointed at \$2.25. The appointment was confirmed.

Coun. Stevens—"Did George Manuel put in an application?"

Coun. Fewer—"He backed out."

Coun. Brown found on assuming office that the amount paid Chief Kelly for services in connection with the poor was \$60, and was altogether too small for the arduous labors performed and he would move that the salary be increased to \$75. Carried.

Coun. Fewer reported \$504.25 received for wood and a balance due Mr. Carlin (from whom the wood was bought) of \$99.30. The usual talk feast followed the presentation of the report.

Rev. Frank Baird and Mr. A. B. Jones appeared before the council in the matter of home gardens. They explained the progress of the plan and asked the council for an appropriation to cover the cost of ploughing, as was done last year. \$150 was granted for present needs and more would be given if required.

The matter of no lights on the streets was discussed and a committee appointed to make enquiries and ask that the lighting service be restored at once.

(The Electric Light Company, it is understood, had trouble with some parts of the machinery in connection with the plant. It is expected that repairs will be completed in a short time and the lights in working order. The parts of machinery referred to

perhaps made to apply to a larger number of citizens. The excess profits tax is another source from which more revenue may be drawn.

We must be prepared to accept increased taxation, and we should bear it more cheerfully because the enormous exports to Great Britain represent large sums of money made by Canadian producers. We must be ready to pay in the form of taxes a share of our profits and our prosperity.

were sent to Ontario.)

The following caustic letter was sent to the council and "passed around" among the members:

February 24th, 1918.

To His Worship, The Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Woodstock, N. B.

Gentlemen:

We have before us a copy of the resolution passed by a special meeting of the Council, on Friday evening last, having to do with the contract between the Town of Woodstock, and The Woodstock Electric Railway Light & Power Company, but although you passed this resolution unanimously, it is evident you were not familiar with the terms of the contract, or you have been wrongly advised. We come to these conclusions from the fact that there is not a clause nor statement in the contract that gives the Town of Woodstock the precedence over any of our light and power customers, either within or without the town. We quote here part of clause 8, which reads as follows:

"The said COMPANY further covenants and agrees that in the event of the failure of the Company for ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, to supply Electric Power to operate said motor, according to this agreement, that they will operate the Steam Plant at the Pumping Station, owned by the 'Town' and they will pay for all the fuel required for operating the same, and also pay all extra expenses occasioned by reason of pumping by steam, instead of by electric power."

This covers the present situation, namely, on account of low water, we were short electric power and were prepared to undertake our obligations and operate the town steam plant, only to find that this apparatus is in such a condition that it will not pump sufficient water for the town requirements. This being so, our responsibility for the pressure of water in the stand pipe ceases, but to assist matters as much as possible, we have been furnishing what electric power was possible, after supplying our light and power customers, with our own steam auxiliary, which we were not obliged to do. This being so, we do not appreciate letters and resolutions such as this one we just received.

Yours truly,

GORDON BAILEY,

Per Sec.-Treas.

RELATIVES OF WOODSTOCK PEOPLE LOST IN WRECK OF S. S. FLORIZEL

In the wreck of the Red Cross S. S. Florizel on the Newfoundland coast, in which over a hundred lives were lost, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Butler and James R. McCowbrey were among the passengers who perished. They were cousins of Mrs. Blackler and Mrs. John R. Hynes of Woodstock.

Mrs. John Palmer of Houlton is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams.

LIBERALS HAVE A MAJORITY OF SEVENTEEN IN HOUSE

Final Returns Show 125 Liberals and 108 Conservative Members Elected. Government's Majority Up to Sixty-Nine. One Hundred and Thirty-Five Candidates Lost Their Deposits.

Ottawa, March 1.—Final returns of the general election made available today by the receipt of the soldiers' vote in Great Britain show a number of striking results. Abnormal conditions and issues produced some of the most peculiar results, emphasizing the queer mixup in representation and parties in the new parliament. A net government majority of sixty-nine so far with the Yukon and Nelson constituencies still to hear from, is, by all odds, the largest in the history of confederation. Civilian majorities of upwards of 1,000 for opposition candidates have been turned into majority for the government candidates by the soldiers' vote. In Nipissing, for instance, where the civilian vote gave Lapierre a majority of 1,339, the soldiers' vote has converted this into a majority of forty-four for Harrison, the government candidate.

No less than 135 candidates lost their election deposits, which means that \$27,000 will be turned into the treasury by them to help pay war expenses. Of these 135 who lost their deposits, 110 were opposition candidates and twenty-five government candidates. In Ontario forty-one opposition candidates and twenty-five government candidates lost their deposits and in Quebec twenty-two government candidates lost their deposit. Every Labor candidate except Rolfe, in Hamilton, received fewer votes than the successful candidates majority, and consequently their \$200 deposit with the returning officer will not be handed back.

FINAL STANDING.

Ottawa, March 2.—Apert from the Yukon and Nelson (Man.), where the election is deferred until April 1, the government, as a result of the civilian and soldiers' vote, has a majority of sixty-nine. Should the electors on committee of the House of Commons over rule the objection to the soldiers' vote in the Yukon, which would mean the election of Dr. Thompson, and should Nelson be carried by the government, as is generally expected, the government majority will be 71.

LIBERALS IN A MAJORITY.

According to pre-election political faiths the new House is divided 125 Liberals to 108 Conservatives. In P. E. I. there are two Government members and two Opposition, in Nova Scotia nine Union-Conservatives, three Union-Liberals and four Laurier-Liberals. In New Brunswick three Union-Conservatives, four Union-Liberals and four Laurier-Liberals. In Quebec two Union-Conservatives, one Union-Liberal and 62 Laurier-Liberals. In Ontario 66 Union-Conservatives, 8 Union-Liberals and 8 Laurier-Liberals. Western Canada divides 27 Union-Liberals, 27 Union-Conservatives and 2 Laurier-Liberals.

Chief Rideout has appointed Lieut. Phillips, Pts. Chandler and Breau on the Dominion police force for this territory. They have already entered upon their duties.

Mrs. Henry Post is spending this week in Houlton, guest of her brother, Mr. Smalley.

Charlie Chaplin in "Cruel, Cruel Love"

Hayden-Gibson Theatre

SATURDAY, March 9th