

The Carleton Sentinel

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A. D. McCain, President.

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JOY AND GRIEF

In our hour of triumph let us not forget those who made it possible. Many of them sleep in the fields of Flanders and Piardy, amid the wilds of the Argonne, at shell torn Verdun and the Marne. They gave their lives in the very morning of manhood, exultingly proud to make the great sacrifice. Not all the joy is of earth, for we can see in our visions the old road to Paradise aglow with the smiles and the singing of the golden hads along the way.

GERMANY MUST PAY

Probably we must expect from some quarters a display in Germany's behalf of the same sickly sentimentality that prompts a certain type of individual to send flowers to murderer convicted of a most revolting crime.

The country to-day is in no mood for such displays, but as time goes on and the relief that the great war is over grows, and we turn our thoughts to other occupations more immediately related to our individual lives, it isn't impossible that pleas of leniency may make some progress.

We don't want to wind up this war with an excess of vengeance. But we do want justice. We don't want to listen to the plea of poor Germany, crushed after almost five years of cruel war. We want to remember that Germany made the war, and that her sufferings are as nothing compared with those she has inflicted on others who wanted to continue their course of peace.

It is a good thing, in the main, to temper justice with mercy, but it is easy to over-do it. If we don't make Germany pay for her crimes against manhood, we will not be doing justice to ourselves and to the hundreds of thousands who have died for us, who have met the German death in its most hideous forms. Let us be merciful to ourselves and to our dead.

It is not our fault, if, in the paying for these crimes, Germany will not be saddled with a debt that will be crushing. Germany would have wasted no tears over us if she had won. She made France pay an indemnity of a billion dollars in 1871 and the only regret she had that she didn't make it bigger.

Germany has boasted that when victory came all she would leave to the vanquished would be their eyes with which to weep. But even this, perhaps, would not justify punitive damages being assessed by the Allies.



Fortunately the decision of the kind of damages to be assessed will not have to be made.

Germany has loaded herself down with just debts enough. Surely no one will contend that Germany should make even a single penny out of this war. Surely there will be agreement that Germany must restore and repay for all that she has wantonly destroyed and criminally stolen. Well, that will be enough of a burden.

Practically all Belgium has been reduced. The richest part of France was overrun, a part which paid over thirty per cent of all the taxes of the republic, which contained thirty per cent of the nation's industries. And Germany tried to ruin it, and made a pretty good job of it.

She stole machinery, and what she didn't steal she demolished. She flooded mines, destroyed factory buildings and ever carried back into Germany the steel work of these structures and even things that would make for a richer and more productive Germany.

These things must be restored, and as quickly as possible. In the work of rehabilitation there ought not to be left a single piece of Belgian and French machinery in Germany making money for the Teutons while the Belgian and French are still cleaning up their ruins. The machinery Germany has stolen should be returned at once, and where this is impossible, German machines out of German factories should be sent to the invaded districts to replace that which was stolen.

All this is nothing but justice, tempered with mercy. We will be weak to a point of justifying most strenuous censure if we are satisfied with anything less. For the wrong she has done, for the property, on land and sea, which she has destroyed Germany must pay, regardless of how difficult it will be for her to make the payments. The deed is hard, but she chose to make it for herself. Let her lie in it and blame herself if no rest comes to her for a hundred years.

INADVERTENT "CURES."

Some of the inadvertent "cures" which have been effected in influenza cases have been very interesting. There was a man who drank a bottle of peroxide and coughed up everything but his life, the influenza being unloaded at the same time. He doesn't advise others to try the same remedy.

Then there was the wife, taken suddenly ill who, panic stricken, smoked up a package of her husband's cigarettes, drank more than a lady-like amount of whiskey, and who, after the performance was over, found herself freed from the "flu". Here again she doesn't prescribe the same remedy for anyone else.

Now comes along a lad who has found a new cure for asthma. His

father was suffering from a severe attack. The youngster finds a skunk in a trap he had set. In his hunter's enthusiasm, he rushes into father's sick room with trap, skunk, and all. Dad became a well man in a minute. The medicine was powerful and while there was no trace left of the asthma, the same cannot be said of the skunk. It was a powerful remedy, but it worked. As in the other cases noted, there is no probability that the skunk as a remedy for asthma will become very popular and physicians will hesitate before prescribing it very freely.

There are, it is said, certain cures which are worse than the disease.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

The now familiar "Somewhere in France" is receiving elucidation at the hands of an Irish soldier after this fashion. "I am sorry I cannot tell you where I am, because I am not allowed to say, but I venture to state that I am not where I was, but where I was before I left here to go where I have just come from."

The ink of the armistice signatures is hardly dry and the politicians already are looking for more trouble. Up in Toronto Monday night Col J. A. Currie, M.P., told an orange lodge meeting that "unless party government is restored in Canada there is nothing but disaster before the country." Can we never have real peace, even only for five minutes?

The Victory Loan Campaign, in Carleton County, under many difficulties was skillfully managed. Three cheers for Chairman Miller!

Woodstock's work is highly creditable to Manager Meir and his able staff. Their efforts were well rewarded.

Woodstock over the top. Shake, everybody!

The County did splendidly in the face of an epidemic of influenza.

Always over-subscribed—Woodstock!

Well Done!

MANY SOON WILL SHED THE KHAKI

Depot Battalion and Artillery the First

Before Sunday of this week some of the boys living under the strict routine of military life will shed their khaki clothes and be back in civilian attire.

This information emanates from military headquarters. While the number who will thus be the first to enjoy the privileges of demobilization will not be large at first the squads will gradually increase in size as the days pass.

Every preparation and facility is being afforded for the early disintegration of the Depot Battalion, the 9th Siege Battery and the overseas section of the artillery depot. All draft-giving units in Canada will be the first to demobilize as the others may be required for a while yet.

However, leave, upon which many draft-givers are now out of barracks, has been extended indefinitely. The men will later be notified to assemble for formal discharge.

THE UNITED FARMERS

"The establishment of the United Farmers Co-operative Company of New Brunswick, a the great crack in the millstone has been received in this province," said Samuel Hagerman, manager of the company, when the Press man called at the "Crane" last week. "Where a man's money is there is where his interest is," said Mr. Hagerman, "and the farmers are all interested in this company as they are stockholders."

The head office of the United Farmers Co-operative company of New Brunswick is a Woodstock, with Mr. Hagerman manager and Mrs. King stenographer. It has branches all over the province, under the central office; this central office looks up the markets, and buys produce for all the branches; it reports to the branches once a week, and has a uniform system all over the province. It is connected along the lines of the United Fruit Company of the Annapolis Valley. The Farmers Co-operative company has strong branches at Jacksonville, with a capital of \$10,000, and at St. Stephen, with 160 shareholders, the head office furnishes a balance sheet every month. The intention is to build branch warehouses at every railway station, where there is business enough to warrant it doing so. The head office at present, and warehouse, is at the Wood-

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ELECTRICIAN

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stock Foundry Co. plant on Main street. The warehouse is full of goods. Three big hay presses are busy at work now and many more will be put to work immediately. This has been the means of advancing the price of hay to the farmers. A large meeting of the directors was held on Friday afternoon and they were well satisfied with the good work done by the head office. C. L. Smith, Esq., the president of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, instructs the Press to say that now that the ban has been lifted, meetings will be held throughout the province and it is hoped to organize many branches of the United Farmers Association.—Press.

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D.D.D. The Liquid Wash

CHARLES SHARKEY DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Was Ill but Twenty-four Hours When the End Came

(Dillon Tribune—)

Charles F. Sharkey, assistant postmaster at Jackson, died Wednesday afternoon of acute pneumonia after an illness of about twenty-four hours. His father, Neil Sharkey, was informed of the serious illness of his son and hurried to his bedside. Death came within about five minutes after his arrival. The end came peacefully, attendants thought the patient was sleeping, when suddenly breathing ceased and the spirit of him who but a day before was a strong, healthy man had passed to the great beyond.

Mr. Sharkey, who was in charge of the Loyalist store at Jackson, was not feeling well Monday morning but was at the store and distributed the mail on Tuesday. Soon afterward he went to bed and inside of 24 hours was dead.

The funeral was held at the Brundage undertaking parlors at 10:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning and was private. Rev. Father Foley of the St. Rose Catholic church conducted the services. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery at Mountain View, beside the deceased's mother who died a number of years ago. The pall bearers were: Tony Gelhaus, Ned Burke, Joe, Hermann, B. W. Eberhart, E. L. Poincarre, and Walter Vance.

Charles Francis Sharkey was born at Woodstock, New Brunswick, 41 years ago. He came to Montana with his parents when he was about ten years of age and until about seventeen years ago resided at Glendale, this county, where he received his schooling in part. He has resided in a number of places in the county since then and never failed to make hosts of friends.

He is survived by his father, two brothers, Frank, of Annapolis and two sisters, Mrs. Duke G. of Dillon and Mrs. Fred, Concord, Washington.

The relatives have the earnest sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

(George and Nicholas Sharkey of Farmerston, are uncles of deceased.)

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Men's Wool Ribbed Union Suits Atlantic Brand Sale price \$3.25	Men's and Boys' Sweaters Last year's stock—all wool Sale price \$3.50 to \$7.00	Boys Suits, (size 26, 27) Corduroy, (dark) \$5.50 Tweed and Serge, up to \$8.00
Men's Union Suits Wool and Worsted, Dark Grey Sale price, (36 only) \$3.35	Men's and Boys' Caps Fall Caps, 55c Winter Caps, Lined, \$1.00	Boys' Overcoats Few left (sizes 30 and 33) Sale price \$13.00
Men's Wool and Worsted Union Suits, medium weight Sale price, all sizes, \$3.00	Men's Felt Hats Large Style, Black, \$2.00 Brown, Grey and Green, up to \$4	Men's Dress Shirts Tuck Shirts, \$1.15 Arrow Shirts, \$1.25
Men's Fleece Lined Union Suits "Lambdons" Sale price \$2.75	Men's and Boys' Wool Mitts Heavy Black Mitt, 75c Boys' Wool Mitts, 60c	Men's Rainproof Coats Fine Waterproof Coat \$3.50 Special Young Man's Coat \$8.50

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