

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 21 1919

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A SPLENDID LINE OF

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We want you to know the comfort of Hercules Spring Beds.

We want you to see for yourself that there is a bed that won't sag, won't lose its springiness. We want you to sleep on a

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WE WILL GIVE A

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Springs and Mattresses

We Sell the Hercules Guaranteed Springs, and Alaska Mattresses, None Better.

Do not miss this opportunity to save money and make your Bed Comfortable.

A. HENDERSON FURNITURE CO., LTD. Queen Street

THURSDAY

Your Last Chance to See

HENRY B. WALTHALL

IN

"AND A STILL SMALL VOICE"

FRIDAY

Zip! Into the Water
Barrel Sailed the Bomb!
A Gang of German Plotters are Cooled off
By Their Own Infernal Machine

JANE—LEE—KATHARINE

IN

"Swat the Spy!"

Their Biggest and Best Success
You'll Laugh! And Laugh! And Laugh!

SATURDAY

The 10th Episode of

'Woman in the Web'

PATHE BRITISH GAZETTE

MUTT and JEFF

"THE GREY SEAL"

JIMMY DALE SERIE

AND CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN "TRIPLE TROUBLE"

Coming—"The Better 'Ole"

Hon. Mr. Veniot Sweeps Aside the Pretensions of Opposition

Reveals the Shallowness of Their Criticism and in Recalling Record of Previous Administration Presents Their Present Protestations in True Light—Soldiers Settlement Bill Introduced

FREDERICTON, March 13.—The opposition in the legislature had a most unhappy afternoon. Hon. P. J. Veniot had the floor most of the time and the way he carried the war into the enemy's country was a fine lesson in aggressive tactics. He was cheered again and again by the government supporters, and a few interruptions from the other side met with so ready a response of a stinging nature that the habit did not grow to any measurable extent.

It was a field day for the government and the minister of public works was in fine form. The seats quickly filled and there was not a dull minute during his skillful dissection of opposition criticisms and exposure of insincerity or worse.

When the house met, Hon. Mr. Tweeddale introduced the soldiers' settlement bill. He first explained how this government had prevailed upon the government to get lands in New Brunswick as well as in the west. Under this bill the government purchases 2,000 acres in lands near cities or towns for partially disabled soldiers who desire to do gardening, poultry raising, bee keeping, or raise small fruits. These lands are to be transferred to the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Not more than \$25 per acre is to be paid for them by the government. Provision is also made to give those who desire virgin land 100 acres of crown land. The Blue Bell tract is open for this purpose and any forest land anywhere. If necessary, such land will be expropriated. The soldier gets it free. Any soldier who made application for 100 acres before going overseas may, if honorably discharged, get it without further fee.

Soldiers can, of course, get money on easy terms of payment to provide houses and other things needed. Mr. Tweeddale gave a very clear explanation of the bill. Dr. Crockett then resumed the debate on the address, and in a mildly carping and satirical vein condemned the game law and the public health act. He provoked much mirth but offered no more serious criticism than that no man should be asked to inform on his neighbor, and the chief game warden should not be paid more than a teacher or professor.

MR. VENIOT. When Mr. Veniot's voice rang through the chamber the seats filled quickly to hear a most aggressive and stinging address. He observed in opening that all of the opposition criticism had been of the trifling sort indulged in by Dr. Crockett, and did not touch the real administration of affairs. Dealing with the speech of Hon. J. A. Murray, he reviewed the patriotic potato deal in reply to a charge that he himself had deceived the people. It was an inviting topic, and when Mr. Veniot had cited the evidence of Mr. Daggett that Mr. Murray knew all about the scandalous deception practiced upon the country in connection with covering up the potato transaction, it was quite clear who was the real deceiver. The house listened in strained silence as the minister mercilessly exposed and filly characterized that transaction.

Passing on, he considered the charge that this government does nothing for the soldiers, and made some biting allusions to men who wore the uniform until the war broke out, but did not go overseas. In defence of the health act, he paid that measure the finest tribute it has yet received and proved his statement by facts and figures what it had saved and is saving the province. By contrast he reviewed the old government record in regard to public health. Next he exposed the false rumors circulated by political opponents that he and Hon. Mr. Byrne were interested in the Caraque railway. Passing on to a charge that this government seeks to palm off worthless, abandoned farms on soldiers, he retorted that such farms had been bought right and left by the old government from their friends. Speaking of treatment of soldiers he reminded his opponents of their shameful treatment of Colonel Guthrie. There was only a lip-loyalty and lip-loyalty to the soldier, and their own aim was to divert attention from their own record. They talked about offices that were not given to soldiers but had not a word to say about the failure of the government at Ottawa in that respect. Mr. Veniot denounced an assault upon democracy any attack upon him or any other man

who conscientiously opposed conscription. He convulsed the house by an adaptation of Mr. Tilley's story about the North Shore ants. Resuming after dinner Mr. Veniot took up Hon. Mr. Murray's boasted scheme to provide for the returned soldiers and asked why if it possessed all the virtues claimed for it the dominion government never gave it a second thought, while that proposed by Hon. Mr. Tweeddale and supported by his colleagues was endorsed. Moreover, it was whispered that Mr. Murray's scheme for community settlements of soldiers was put forward in London without consent of his colleagues and he was so censured by the late Premier Clark. If so, he should have resigned his seat, as having been guilty of a breach of courtesy to his leader and colleagues in the government. Mr. Murray and his friends, however, are not of a resigning disposition.

Mr. Veniot next explained his course on woman suffrage and declared his course had been consistent. He would now vote for that measure, and this was the first government since Confederation that dared introduce such a bill. He reminded his opposition critics that seven of them voted against woman suffrage. He significantly added that it is time some statement came into the public life of this province to drive out of it the men who disgraced it. He had no doubt as to what the women would do with the franchise, and had no fear of the result. Mr. Veniot next exposed with biting force the falsehoods and misrepresentations circulated in relation to an inquiry held at Shippegan as a result of charges made by Hon. B. Frank Smith on information given by a man who had found it expedient to retire from membership in this house.

Referring to the complaint of the opposition that certain reports of royal commissions had not been tabled, Mr. Veniot said there had been no unreasonable delay but he reminded the opposition how they when in power held back reports demanded by Mr. Dugal in one case for sixteen days and in another a much longer time.

Taking up the plea of Hon. Mr. Baxter for race unity, Mr. Veniot recalled the attacks last year by the opposition press upon the French, and sternly condemned last night's effort of the ex-attorney-general to make political capital by offering flattery to the French people of this province. Continuing, Mr. Veniot made a searching reference to Hon. Mr. Baxter's professions of purity, and in that connection referred to the Jones and Tennant episode. He also dealt in trenchant style with what he described as Baxter's scurrilous attack upon Commissioner McQueen in an effort to break the force of the McQueen report. Mr. Veniot was applauded again and again in the course of one of the most masterly addresses defending a government and denouncing its opponents the house has heard in many years. Mr. Potts followed and charged at the outset that Mr. Veniot had thrown down the gauntlet to the English speaking people. Mr. Potts devoted a lot of attention to Quebec and conscription, and the language question and went on to assail Mr. Veniot Premier Foster and the government party in general. There was more laughter on both sides of the house during his wandering discourse than anybody had expected to hear this session. It was a relief after the tension of the day to listen to Mr. Potts before going to bed. He talked till 12 o'clock and Hon. Dr. Roberts moved the adjournment of the debate.

Pte. R. G. Pollock, of the C. A. P. O. St. John, spent Sunday and Monday in town visiting friends.

DOLLAR DAY A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

Stores Did Increased Business—Miss Dolly Dollar Proved Exciting Feature—Avoided Capture.

Dollar Day passed off successfully in spite of adverse weather conditions. The stores who were conducting special sales did a thriving business during the day and are well satisfied with the result. The exciting feature was the amusing attempt to capture Miss Dolly Dollar. A number of young ladies who were apprehended were brought to the Sentinel Office in spite of their denials that the wrong capture had been made. Miss Elva Vanwart who "played" Miss Dollar, did her part remarkably well and was able to evade capture. Miss Vanwart tells the following story of her experiences during the day:—

"At eleven o'clock I went into Watson & True's where I bought a broom and then over to E. W. Mair's where I talked to Frank Hanson. I went up street and I noticed the girls in the Royal Bank looking at me and I went into B. B. Dykeman's store and I thought it best to move. Then I went to Ernest Burt's where I met Mrs. Harry King and Mrs. Billy King. One of them said 'Here's Miss Dollar' and passed out. In Gibson's jewelry store I gave them my watch to fix and went to Bailey Bros. where I paid a bill, the store was crowded and I again met Mrs. King and I was rather alarmed at the way they looked at me and I got out as soon as I could. In Atherton & McAffee's I asked if they had any bargains. Marjorie Doydale and James Augherton followed me in here and I went out and bought a magazine in Leighton's bookstore. I stayed a few minutes in DeWitt's and went over the bridge to Gray's and returned to our own store where I rested for a few minutes.

In Munzer's Miss Riordan, one of the clerks, said to me, 'You are Miss Dolly Dollar.' I said 'yes' and laughed. She told me she had challenged every girl that had come in the store. While there I talked to Mrs. Rudge and Mrs. Craig and they told me that they hadn't seen anyone yet who looked like Miss Dollar. I was rather afraid of them and beat it to Brown's Grocery where I bought some tomatoes. In Gibson & Ross they were very busy and I only looked around and came out.

In the 5 and 10 I had a talk with Mr. Storm and Miss Storm. In Allan Smith's I asked if he had seen Jean Tilley and he replied 'you mean Miss Dolly Dollar.' I said 'yes' and he told me I must have a copy of the Sentinel to make a capture. From Miss Edith Dalling, in Dalling's Jewelry store, I bought some films. While in Armour's I priced some boys caps and Arthur King asked me if I had found Miss Dollar. Nothing happened in Stevens Bros., where I bought a few articles.

It was getting near six o'clock and several of the girls got suspicious and invited me to the stores where they could make a capture. I refused this offer but might have been caught if the invitation had not been extended. I was trying to avoid capture. At six o'clock I surrendered to Miss Jean Tilley who accompanied me to the Sentinel Office.

The experience, especially in the last hour, was most exciting and it required a lot of tact and 'walking' to get by, as about all the girls had been challenged. I felt sorry for some of the little folks who certainly would have caught me if they had the proper credentials with them.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Marked Improvement in Exhibit—Interesting Speeches by Prominent Men—United Farmers in Session.

The fourth annual Convention of the N. B. Potato Growers Association opened here Wednesday afternoon with a fairly good attendance. The influenza, no doubt kept large numbers away. The Potato Show is not so large as last year, but the quality and selection shows marked improvement.

The first speaker was Mr. Geo. Sanders, of Annapolis Royal, who is one of the best authorities on insecticides in North America, and gave many results that he has obtained in his work. He also showed how and why Paris Green is the most expensive poison on the market.

Paul Murphy gave a very interesting talk on the potato situation, driving home the fact that if New Brunswick wishes to maintain her record as a seed producing district,

IMPRESSED BY CARVELL'S SPEECH

Boston Newspaper Comment on His Ottawa Address on Unemployment

(Boston Monitor.)

The speech delivered at Ottawa recently by the Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, on the question of providing employment for the rapidly increasing army of unemployed in the Dominion, was a statesmanlike pronouncement on a difficult and complex question. Mr. Carvell made it quite clear that the government fully recognized its obligations to tide the country over the transition period, and was fully prepared to meet them. It was, however, welcome to find that the minister of public works strongly and justly repudiated the idea 'that the government alone is responsible for taking care of all the troubles of Canada.' The point is an important one. It is, indeed, urgently necessary in Canada, as in practically every other country when the war years are demobilizing, that 'not only employers of labor, but all who in any way can assist, should recognize the duty laid upon them of helping in the stupendous work of steering the country back again into normal conditions.

Whilst the war was on, every one who could help was ready to help, and practically every one found a way of helping. Today, it should be remembered as Lloyd George so emphatically declared, a short time ago, that the war is not yet over, and will not indeed be over until the great work of readjustment and rehabilitation is complete. The Canadian government intends to do its duty to the utmost by the returned soldier. During the next year, Mr. Carvell declared, the authorities intended to spend money where it would do most to prevent unemployment. Large sums would be spent on the construction of highways, and he knew, he said of no better way of spending public money, or where more benefit would be derived from so doing. The government, nevertheless, looks confidently to the people of Canada to help in every way, and Canada's record in the past is sufficient assurance that the government will not look in vain.

Another important point brought out by Mr. Carvell was that in which he strongly deprecated the tendency to regard the returned soldier as a man in a class by himself. No one indeed resents this more than the returned soldier. The man who has been overseas, who has fought in the trenches and gone through the terrible business of war, has gained a view of what it all means which the man at home, with his lithographed concept of 'over there,' may not be gin to appreciate. 'There is too much talk in the papers about the returned soldier,' Mr. Carvell declared. 'The returned soldier is nothing more or less than a human being.' Exceptions, festivities, and memorials are well in their way, but, as Mr. Carvell put it bluntly, 'the men who represented Canada overseas are being sent home at the rate of 30,000 to 45,000 each month. They will not want to go to work as soon as they get home, but employment will be the first thing some of them will look for, and we must be prepared for that.' To be prepared for it is a great obligation laid not only upon the government, but upon the country as a whole, and the country as a whole will surely meet it gladly and adequately.

that the farmers will have to raise the standard of their produce to a very much higher extent. The latter part of his address was devoted to diseases, which the grower of high class seed has to contend with. This part of his lecture was illustrated. Mr. J. C. Cook, a prominent potato grower of Restigouche county, gave an interesting talk on Potato Club Work in his district, and his own success with spraying to prevent blight and rot.

A. A. H. Margison told how he had been able to reduce the cost of his poison by about 50 per cent, by following Mr. Sanders' suggestions in the past, by using Arsenate of Soda instead of Paris Green. Daniel Dean, an enthusiastic and successful potato grower from New York state, very vividly gave his experience in Seed Improvement by selection.

The following committees were appointed:—
(Continued on page eight.)